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ABSTRACT

A collection of reproducible black and white maps, charts, and graphs for classroom use profiles Africa today. Individual country maps were originally produced by the United Nations, U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The material depicts the continent's (1) size, (2) population, (3) resources, (4) commodities, (5) trade, (6) languages, (7) religions, (8) cities, (9) food and agriculture, (10) health, (11) schooling, (12) jobs, (13) energy, (14) industry, (15) demographic statistics, and (16) aspects of governments. (NL)

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AFRICA TODAY

An Atlas of Reproducible Pages

1990 Revised Edition

119 Pages of Illustrative Maps, Tables, and Graphs Depicting the Continent's

- . Size
- . Population
- . Resources
- . Commodities
- . Trade
- . Languages
- . Religions
- . Cities
- . Food & Agriculture
- . Health
- . Schooling
- . Jobs
- . Energy
- . Industry
- . Demographic Statistics
- . Aspects of Governments

Plus 53 Pages of Individual Country Maps Produced by United Nations, U.S. Department of State, and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

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The 53 individual country maps on pages 120-172 are, for the most part, reprints of maps published by the United Nations (with permission), the U.S. Department of State, or the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. A few of the maps are reprints from 1983 to 1989 issues of The Courier (Africa-Caribbean-Pacific – European Community). Some of the maps were originally printed in color; our reprints of them are the best achievable in black and white. The statistical data and the comparative map, and, in most cases, the positional map also, at the bottom of each country map page have been supplied by our editors.

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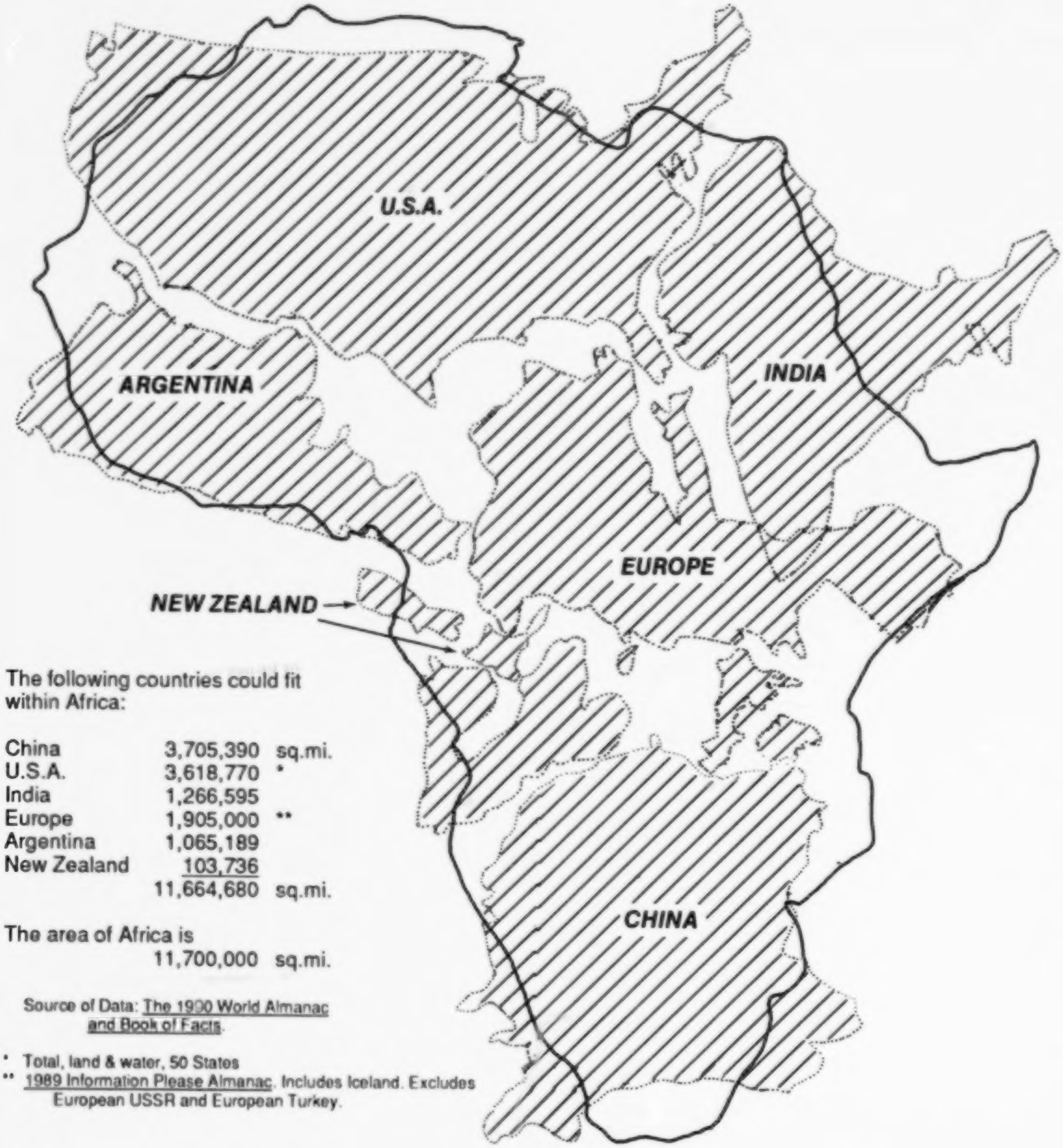
WOULD YOU BELIEVE?



The following countries could fit within Africa:

China	3,705,390	sq.mi.
U.S.A.	3,618,770	*
India	1,266,595	
Europe	1,905,000	**
Argentina	1,065,189	
New Zealand	103,736	
	11,664,680	sq.mi.

The area of Africa is
11,700,000 sq.mi.

Source of Data: The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

* Total, land & water, 50 States

** 1989 Information Please Almanac. Includes Iceland. Excludes European USSR and European Turkey.

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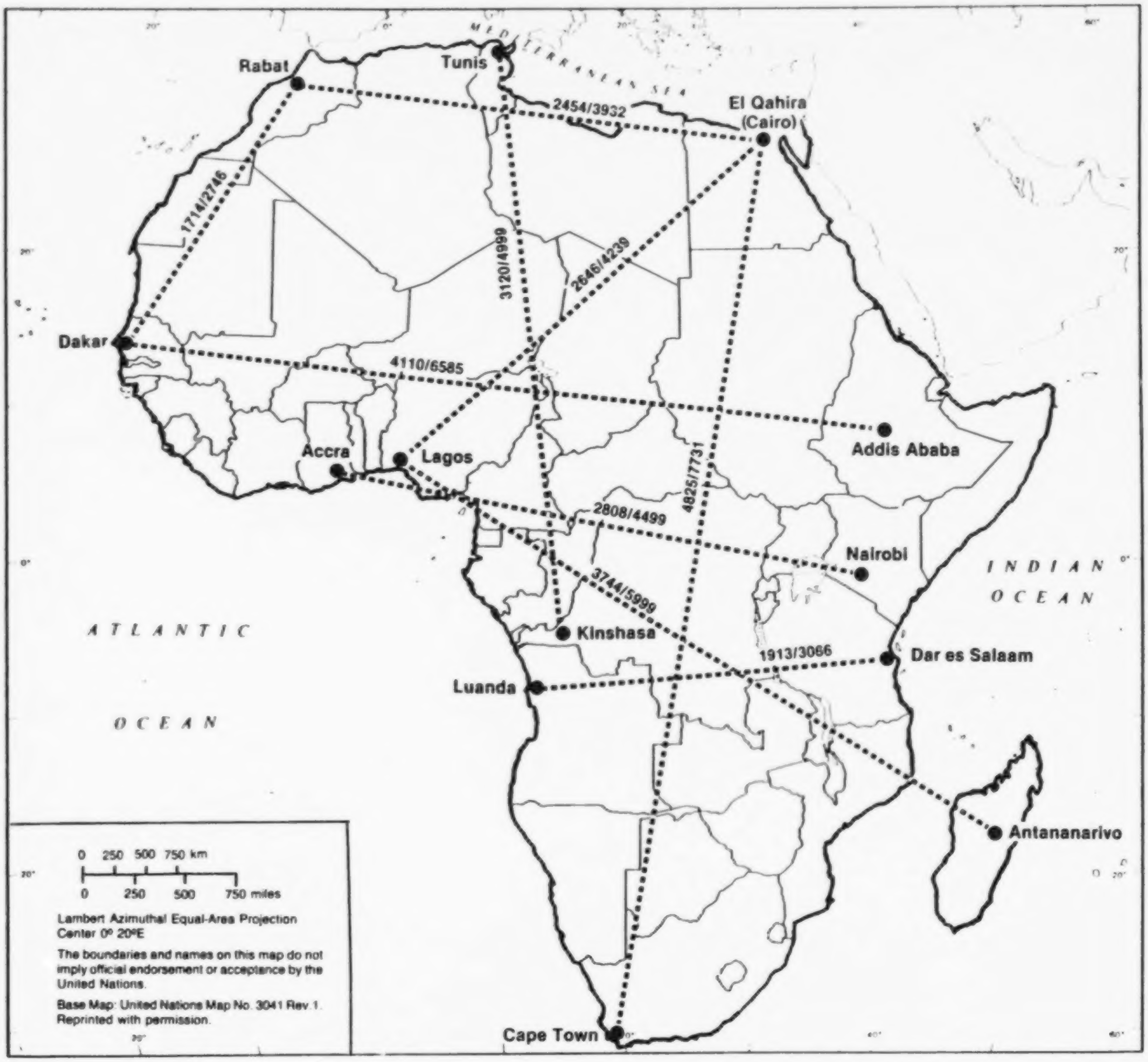
AS THE CROW FLIES

(miles/kilometers between major cities)


Rabat
Tunis
El Qahira (Cairo)
Dakar
Accra
Lagos
Addis Ababa
Nairobi
Kinshasa
Luanda
Dar es Salaam
Antananarivo
Cape Town
2454/3932
1714/2746
3120/4999
2646/4239
4110/6585
2808/4499
4825/7731
3744/5999
1913/3066
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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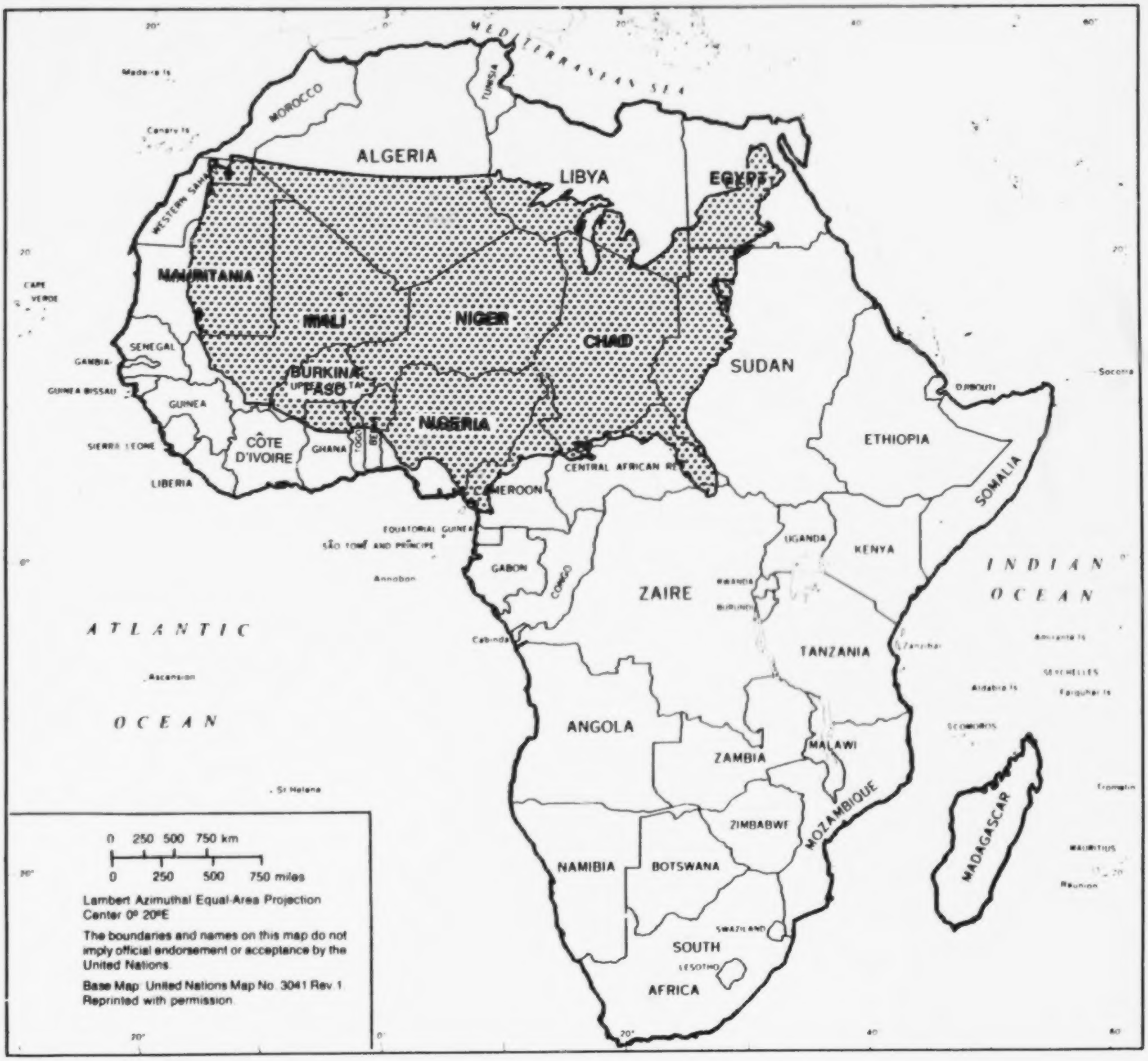
WITH LOTS OF ROOM LEFT OVER:
THE CONTINENTAL 48 WITHIN AFRICA


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
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WESTERN SAHARA
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NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
CAMEROON
DJIBOUTI
Socotra
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
Annobon
GABON
CONGO
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Cabinda
Zanzibar
TANZANIA
Amirante Is
SEYCHELLES
Aldabra Is
Farquhar Is
Ascension
COMOROS
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
St Helena
Tromelin
MADAGASCAR
ZIMBABWE
MAURITIUS
Réunion
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
20°
0°
40°
60°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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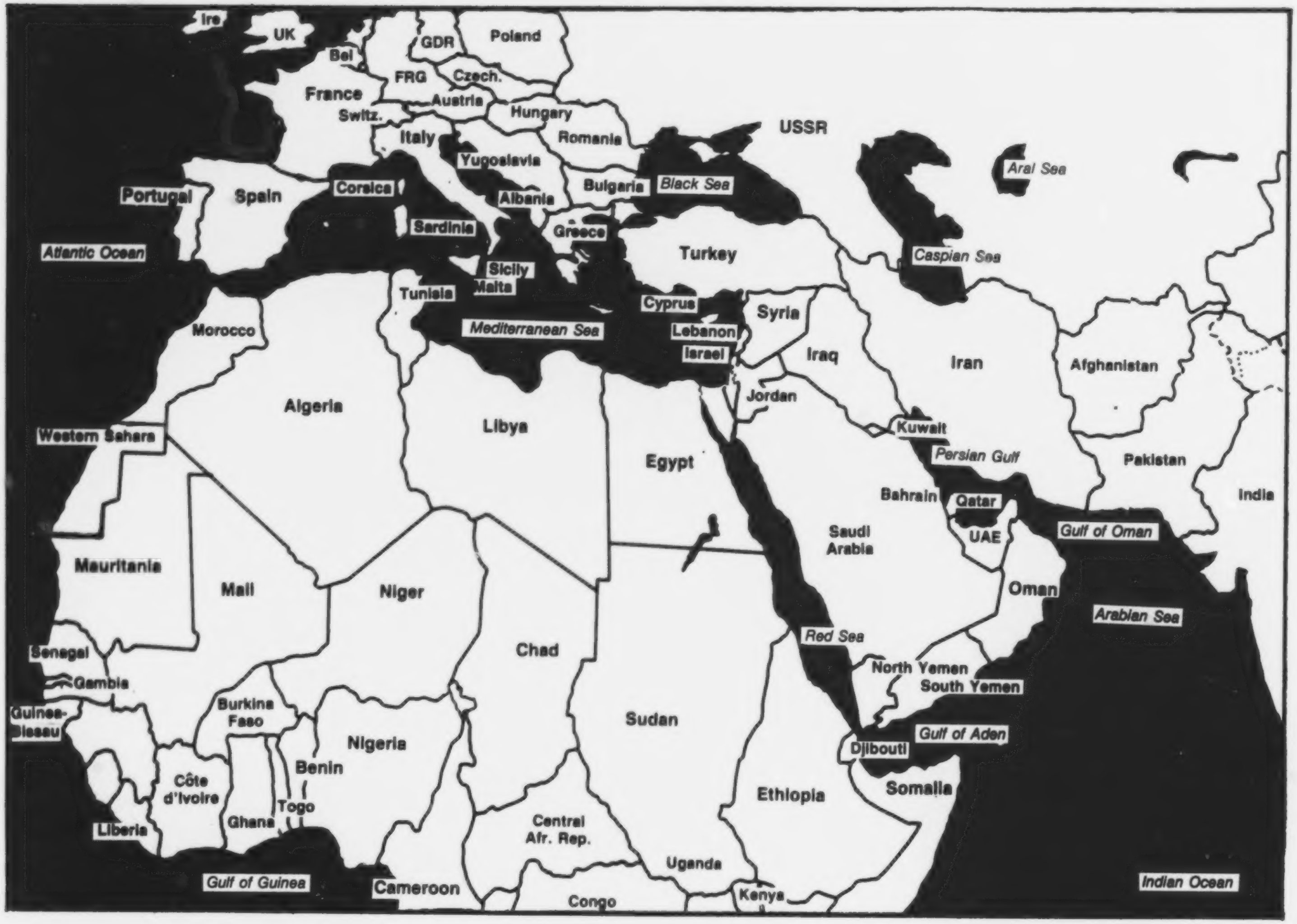
NORTHERN AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST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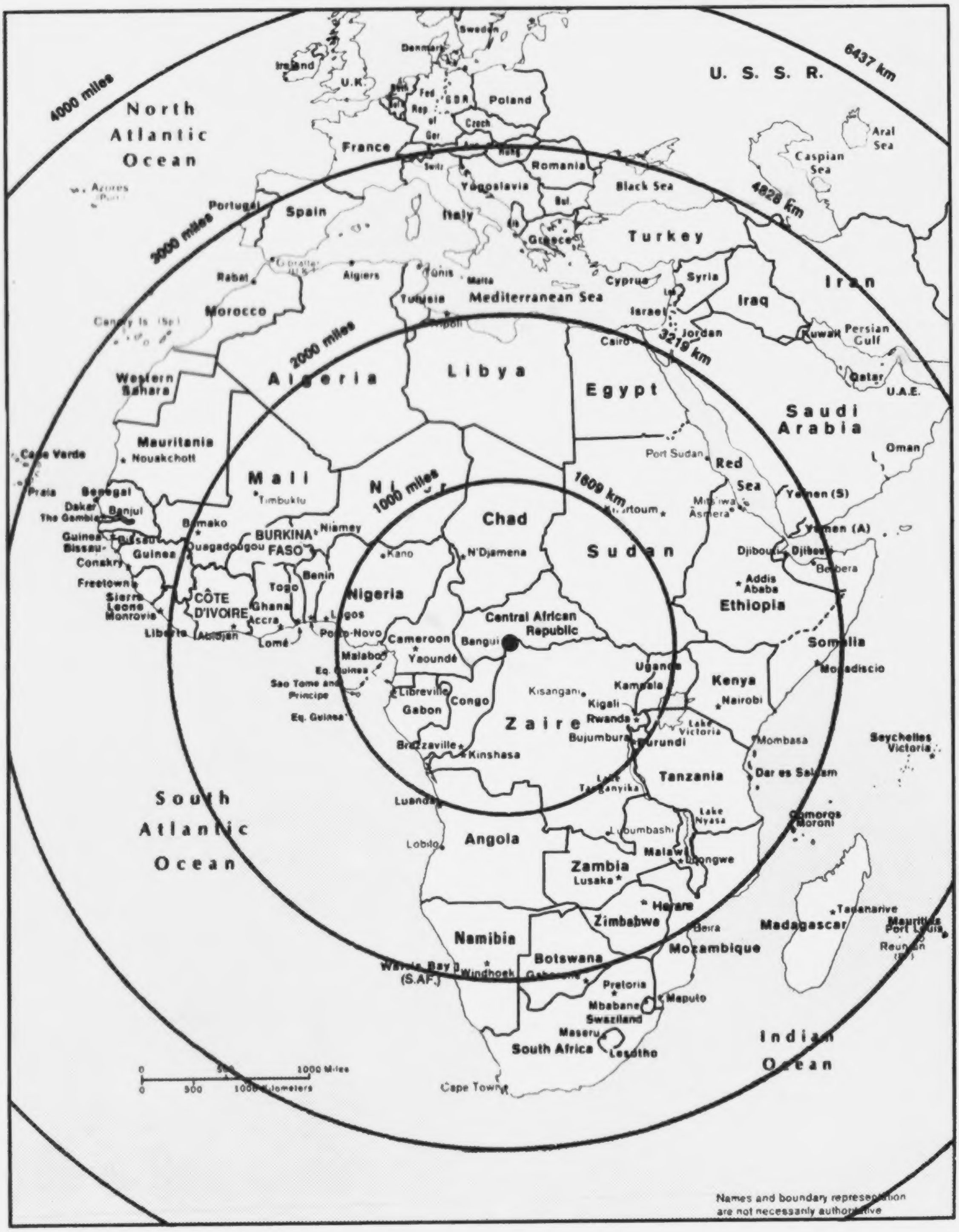
Corsica
Bulgaria
Black Sea
Albania
Sardinia
Greece
Atlantic Ocean
Turkey
Caspian Sea
Sicily
Malta
Tunisia
Cyprus
Syria
Morocco
Mediterranean Sea
Lebanon
Israel
Iraq
Iran
Afghanistan
Jordan
Algeria
Libya
Kuwait
Western Sahara
Persian Gulf
Pakistan
Egypt
Bahrain
Qatar
India
UAE
Gulf of Oman
Saudi Arabia
Mauritania
Mali
Niger
Oman
Arabian Sea
Chad
Red Sea
Senegal
Gambia
North Yemen
South Yemen
Guinea-Bissau
Burkina Faso
Sudan
Gulf of Aden
Nigeria
Djibouti
Benin
Côte d'Ivoire
Somalia
Ethiopia
Togo
Ghana
Liberia
Central Afr. Rep.
Uganda
Gulf of Guinea
Cameroon
Kenya
Congo
Indian Ocean

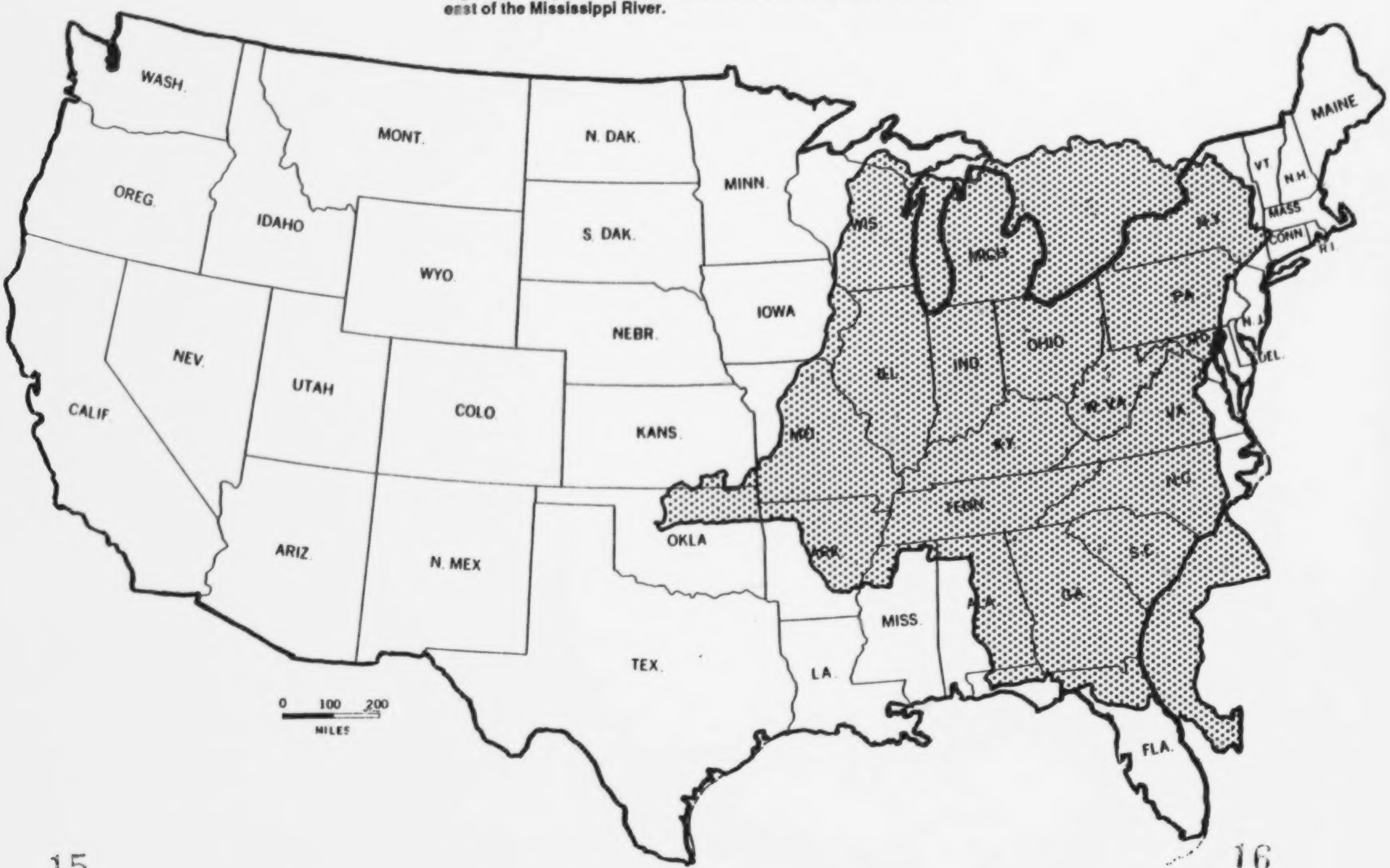
NEIGHBORING EUROPE AND THE MIDEAST


4000 miles
6437 km
3000 miles
4828 km
2000 miles
3219 km
1000 miles
1609 km
North Atlantic Ocean
U. S. S. R.
Aral Sea
Caspian Sea
Sweden
Denmark
Ireland
U.K.
Poland
Fed. Rep. of Ger.
G.D.R.
Czech.
Hung.
France
Switz.
Romania
Yugoslavia
Bul.
Black Sea
Azores (Port.)
Portugal
Spain
Italy
Greece
Turkey
Gibraltar (U.K.)
Algiers
Tunis
Malta
Tunisia
Mediterranean Sea
Cyprus
Syria
Leb.
Iraq
Iran
Israel
Jordan
Kuwait
Persian Gulf
Qatar
U.A.E.
Rabat
Morocco
Canary Is. (Sp.)
Tripoli
Cairo
Western Sahara
Algeria
Libya
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
Oman
Mauritania
Nouakchott
Cape Verde
Praia
Mali
Timbuktu
Niger
Port Sudan
Red Sea
Chad
Khartoum
Massawa
Asmera
Yemen (S)
Yemen (A)
Senegal
Dakar
The Gambia
Banjul
Bamako
Niamey
Guinea-Bissau
Bissau
Conakry
Guinea
Ouagadougou
BURKINA FASO
Kano
N'Djamena
Sudan
Djibouti
Berbera
Addis Ababa
Ethiopia
Freetown
Sierra Leone
Monrovia
Liberia
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Abidjan
Ghana
Accra
Togo
Lomé
Benin
Porto-Novo
Lagos
Nigeria
Central African Republic
Bangui
Cameroon
Yaoundé
Malabo
Eq. Guinea
Sao Tome and Principe
Eq. Guinea
Libreville
Gabon
Congo
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Kisangani
Zaire
Uganda
Kampala
Kigali
Rwanda
Bujumbura
Burundi
Lake Victoria
Kenya
Nairobi
Mombasa
Somalia
Mogadiscio
Seychelles
Victoria
Tanzania
Dar es Salaam
Lake Tanganyika
Lake Nyasa
Lubumbashi
Luanda
Lobito
Angola
Comoros
Moroni
Zambia
Lusaka
Malawi
Lilongwe
Harare
Zimbabwe
Beira
Mozambique
Madagascar
Tananarive
Mauritius
Port Louis
Reunion (Fr.)
South Atlantic Ocean
Namibia
Windhoek
Walvis Bay (S.AF.)
Botswana
Gaborone
Pretoria
Mbabane
Swaziland
Maputo
Maseru
Lesotho
South Africa
Cape Town
Indian Ocean
0 500 1000 Miles
0 500 1000 Kilometers

Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative

ZAIRE AND THE U.S. EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI

Zaire, Africa's 3rd largest country in land area (behind Sudan and Algeria), is larger than the 26 States, plus the District of Columbia, east of the Mississippi River.


WASH.
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IDAHO
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UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX
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S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA
TEX.
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ARK.
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ILL.
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TENN.
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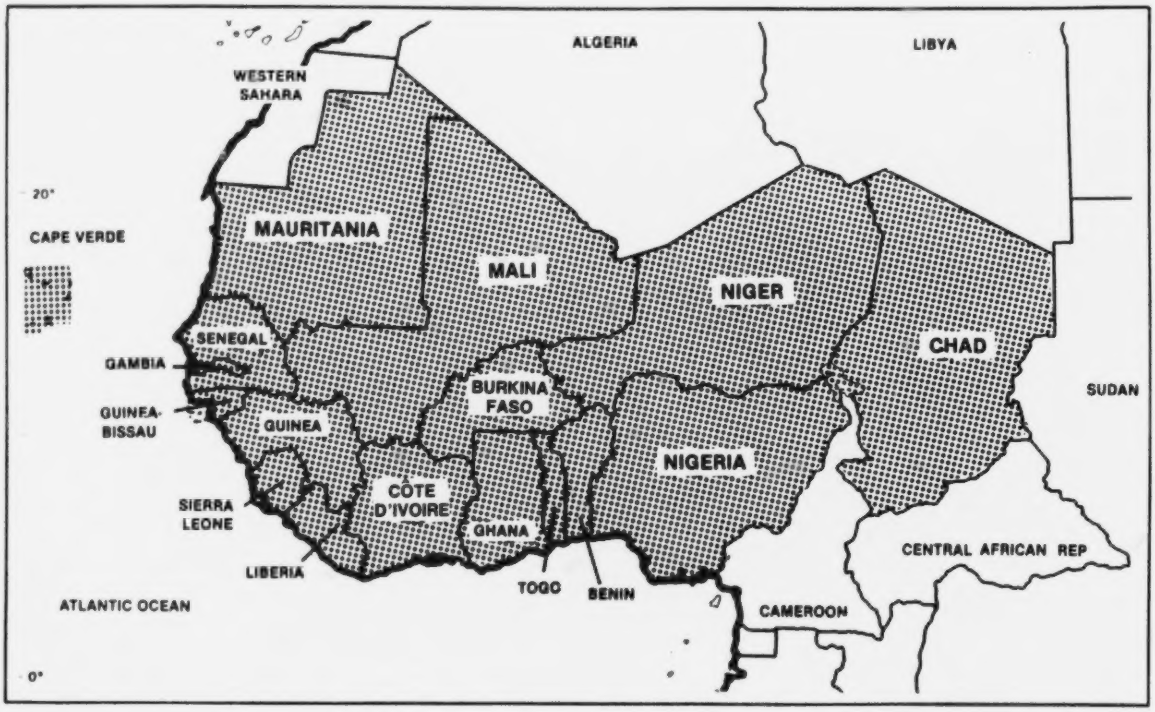
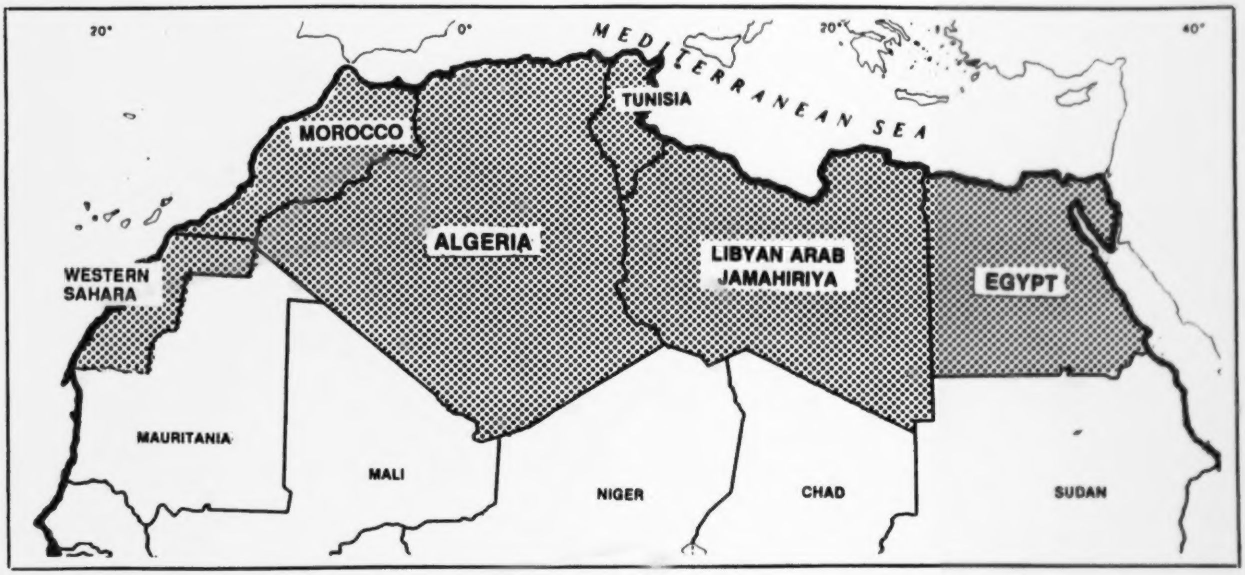

ALGERIA
LIBYA
WESTERN SAHARA
20°
CAPE VERDE
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
BURKINA FASO
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
NIGERIA
SIERRA LEONE
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
LIBERIA
TOGO
BENIN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CAMEROON
0°

	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Senegal	**7,200,000**	**196,840**
Gambia	**800,000**	**10,360**
Mali	**8,900,000**	**1,204,350**
Burkina Faso	**8,700,000**	**274,540**
Mauritania	**2,000,000**	**1,085,210**
Niger	**7,400,000**	**1,266,510**
Chad	**4,900,000**	**1,284,640**
Guinea-Bissau	**1,000,000**	**36,260**
Cape Verde	**400,000**	**4,040**

	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Guinea	**7,100,000**	**246,050**
Sierra Leone	**4,100,000**	**72,261**
Liberia	**2,500,000**	**111,370**
Côte d'Ivoire	**12,100,000**	**323,750**
Ghana	**14,600,000**	**238,280**
Togo	**3,400,000**	**56,980**
Benin	**4,700,000**	**115,773**
Nigeria	**115,300,000**	**924,630**
TOTAL WEST AFRICA	**205,100,000**	**7,451,844 sq.km.**

NORTH AFRICA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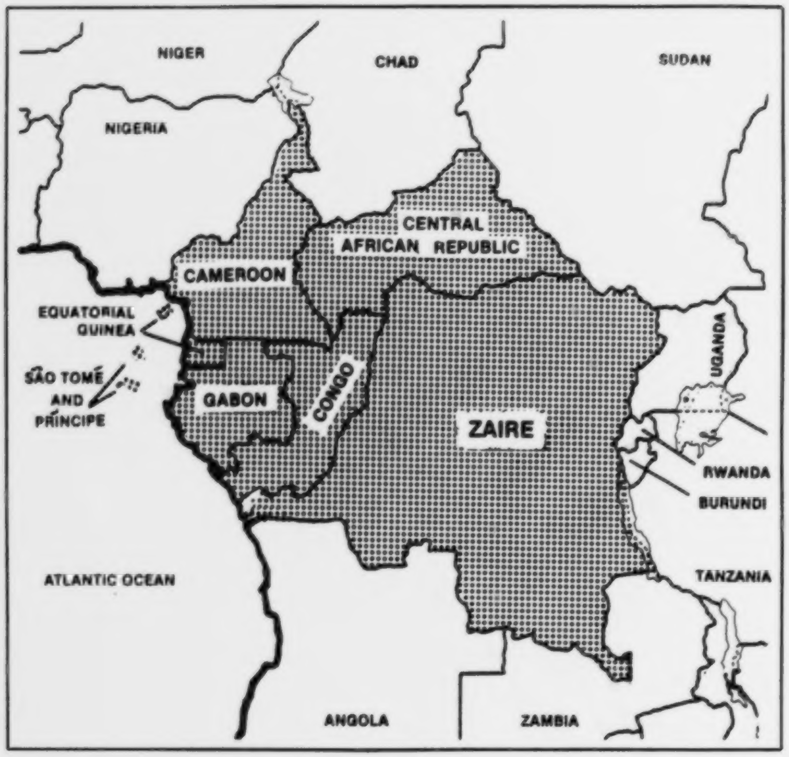
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN

Moroccans occupy and administer approximately 75% of Western Sahara. The United States Government recognizes only the fact of administration.

	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Western Sahara	**200,000**	**266,770**
Morocco	**25,600,000**	**409,200**
Algeria	**24,900,000**	**2,460,500**
Libya	**4,100,000**	**1,758,610**
Egypt	**54,800,000**	**1,000,258**
Tunisia	**7,900,000**	**164,206**
TOTAL NORTH AFRICA	**117,500,000**	**6,059,544 sq.km.**

18

CENTRAL AFRICA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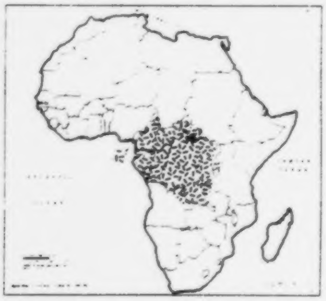
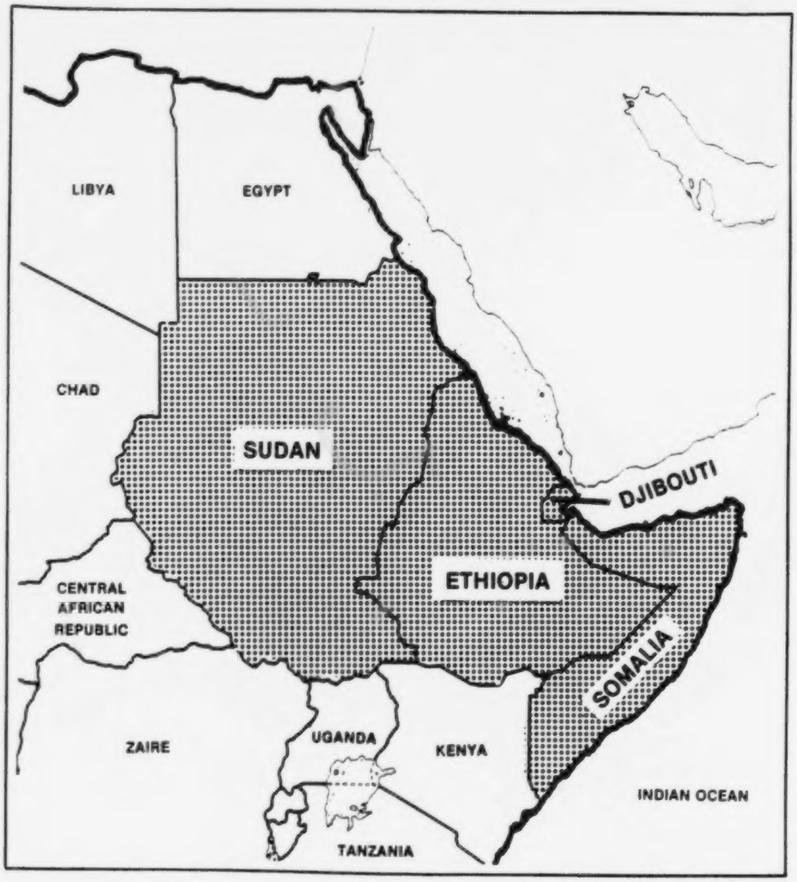
CHAD
SUDAN
NIGERIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
GABON
CONGO
ZAIRE
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA



	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Cameroon	10,800,000	475,400
Central African Republic	2,800,000	626,780
Gabon	1,100,000	264,180
Congo	2,200,000	349,650
Zaire	34,900,000	2,343,950
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	28,051
São Tomé and Príncipe	100,000	964
TOTAL CENTRAL AFRICA	52,300,000	4,088,975 sq.km.

NORTHERN EAST AFRICA


LIBYA
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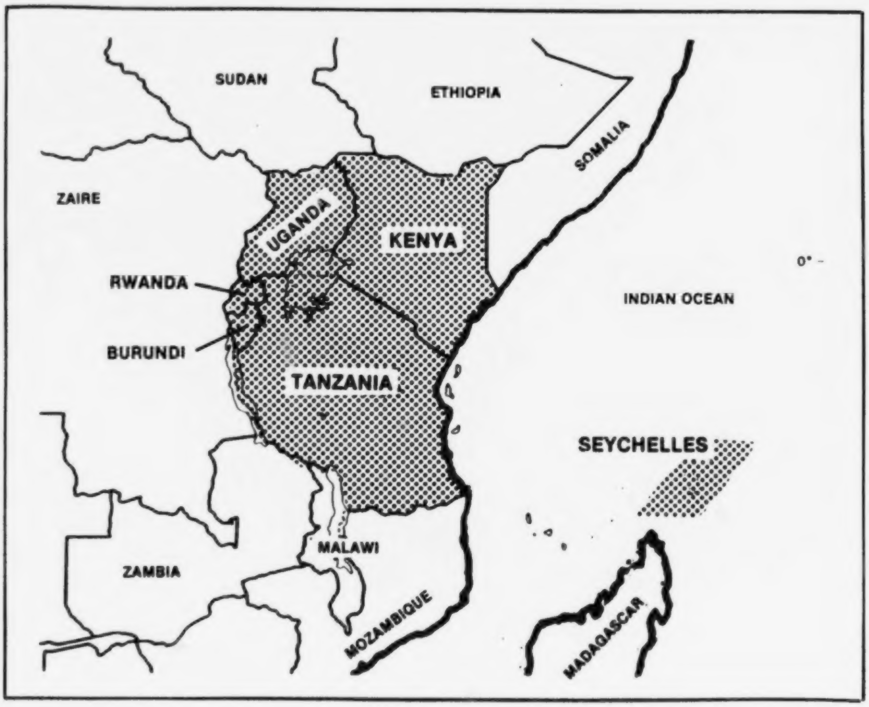
SUDAN
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SOMALIA
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
INDIAN OCEAN
TANZANIA

	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Sudan	**24,500,000**	**2,504,530**
Ethiopia	**49,800,000**	**1,178,450**
Djibouti	**400,000**	**23,310**
Somalia	**8,200,000**	**637,140**
TOTAL NORTHERN EAST AFRICA	**82,900,000**	**4,343,430 sq.km.**

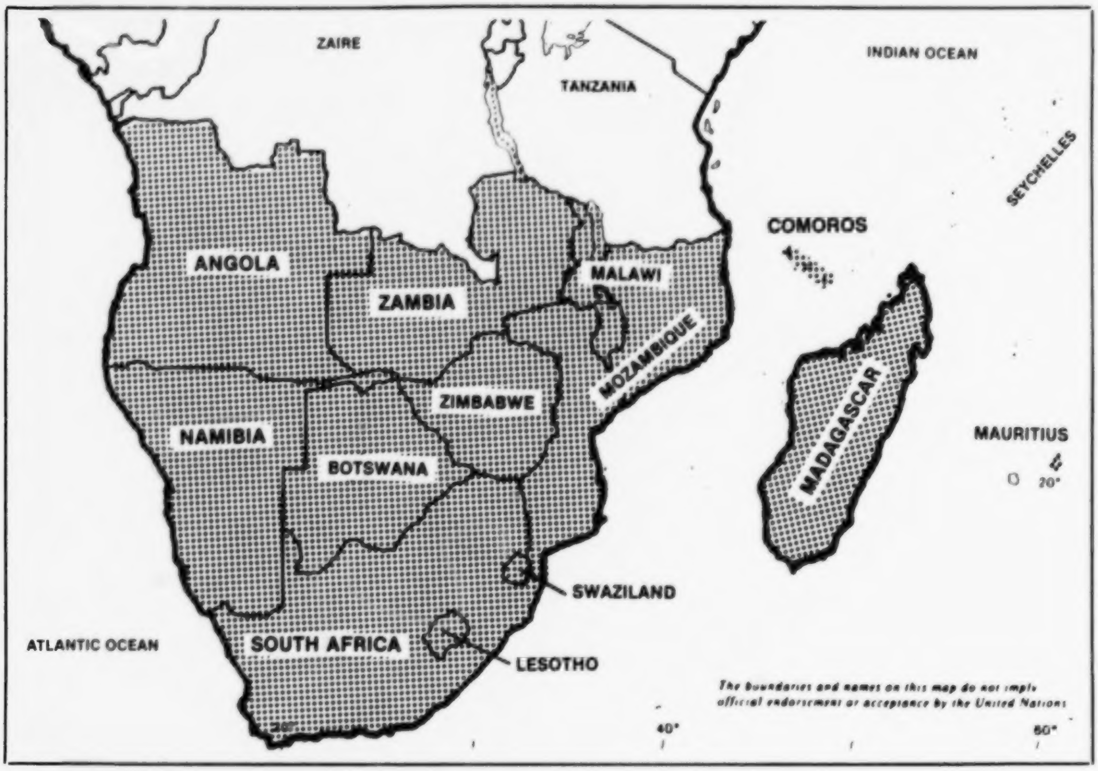
20

CENTRAL EAST AFRICA


SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
0° -
RWANDA
INDIAN OCEAN
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
MALAWI
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR

	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Kenya	24,100,000	582,750
Uganda	17,000,000	235,690
Tanzania	26,300,000	939,652
Rwanda	7,000,000	25,900
Burundi	5,500,000	28,490
Seychelles	100,000	404
TOTAL CENTRAL EAST AFRICA	80,000,000	1,812,886 sq.km.

SOUTHERN AFRICA


ZAIRE
TANZANIA
INDIAN OCEAN
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
20°
SWAZILAND
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
20°
40°
60°

	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Angola	**8,500,000**	**1,245,790**
Namibia	**1,800,000**	**823,620**
South Africa	**38,500,000**	**1,222,480**
Lesotho	**1,700,000**	**30,303**
Swaziland	**800,000**	**17,364.**
Mozambique	**15,200,000**	**786,762**
Malawi	**8,700,000**	**95,053**

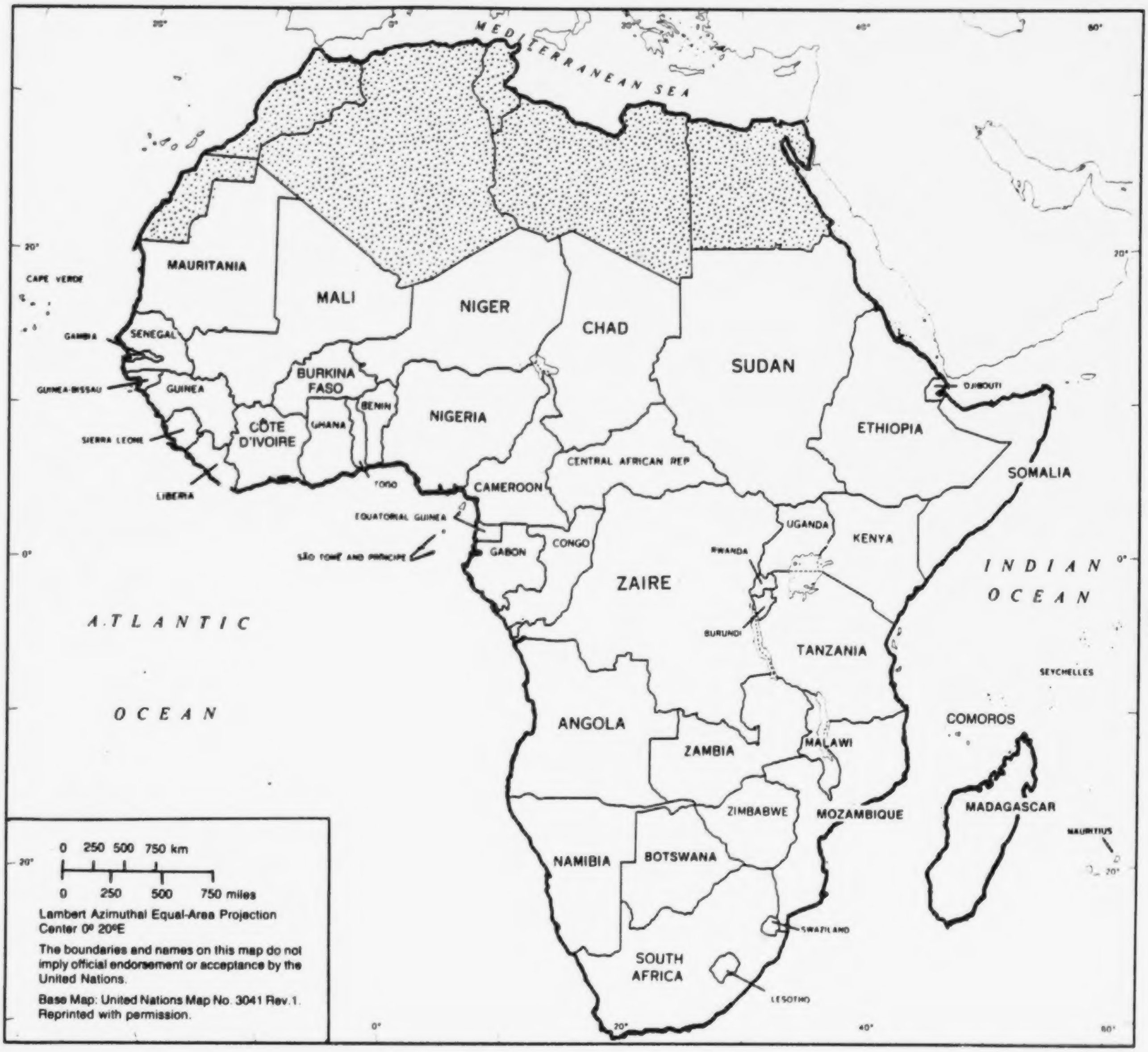
	Population (Estimates for Mid-1989)	Area (sq.km.)
Zambia	**8,100,000**	**745,920**
Botswana	**1,200,000**	**569,800**
Zimbabwe	**10,100,000**	**391,090**
Madagascar	**11,600,000**	**595,700**
Comoros	**400,000**	**2,170**
Mauritius	**1,100,0000**	**1,856**
TOTAL SOUTHERN AFRICA	**107,700,000**	**6,527,908 sq.km.**

REGIONAL COMPARISONS

Region of Africa			Comparison With	
WEST AFRICA: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo			AUSTRALIA	
	205,100,000	people	16,800,000	people
	7,451,844	sq.km.	7,682,458	sq.km.
	2,877,157	sq.mi.	2,966,200	sq.mi.
NORTH AFRICA: Algeria, Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Western Sahara			CHINA	
	117,500,000	people	1,103,900,000	people
	6,059,544	sq.km.	9,596,960	sq.km.
	2,339,590	sq.mi.	3,705,390	sq.mi.
NORTHERN EAST AFRICA: Djibouti, Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan			ONE-HALF BRAZIL	
	82,900,000	people	73,700,000	people
	4,343,430	sq.km.	4,255,979	people
	1,676,998	sq.mi.	1,643,235	sq.mi.
CENTRAL EAST AFRICA: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Seychelles, Tanzania, Uganda			MEXICO	
	80,000,000	people	86,700,000	people
	1,812,886	sq.km.	1,972,554	sq.km.
	699,955	sq.mi.	761,604	sq.mi.
CENTRAL AFRICA: Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, São Tomé & Príncipe, Zaire			INDIA	
	52,300,000	people	835,000,000	people
	4,088,975	sq.km.	3,280,481	sq.km.
	1,578,753	sq.mi.	1,266,595	sq.mi.
SOUTHERN AFRICA: Angola, Botswana, Comoros, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia Zimbabwe			U.S.A.	
	107,700,000	people	248,800,000	people
	6,527,908	sq.km.	9,372,614	sq.km.
	2,520,425	sq.mi.	3,618,770	sq.mi.

Population data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet. Area data (sq.mi.) from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MAURITANIA
CAPE VERDE
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
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SENEGAL
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
BENIN
NIGERIA
GHANA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
TOGO
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
GABON
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UGANDA
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BURUNDI
TANZANIA
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
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ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
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Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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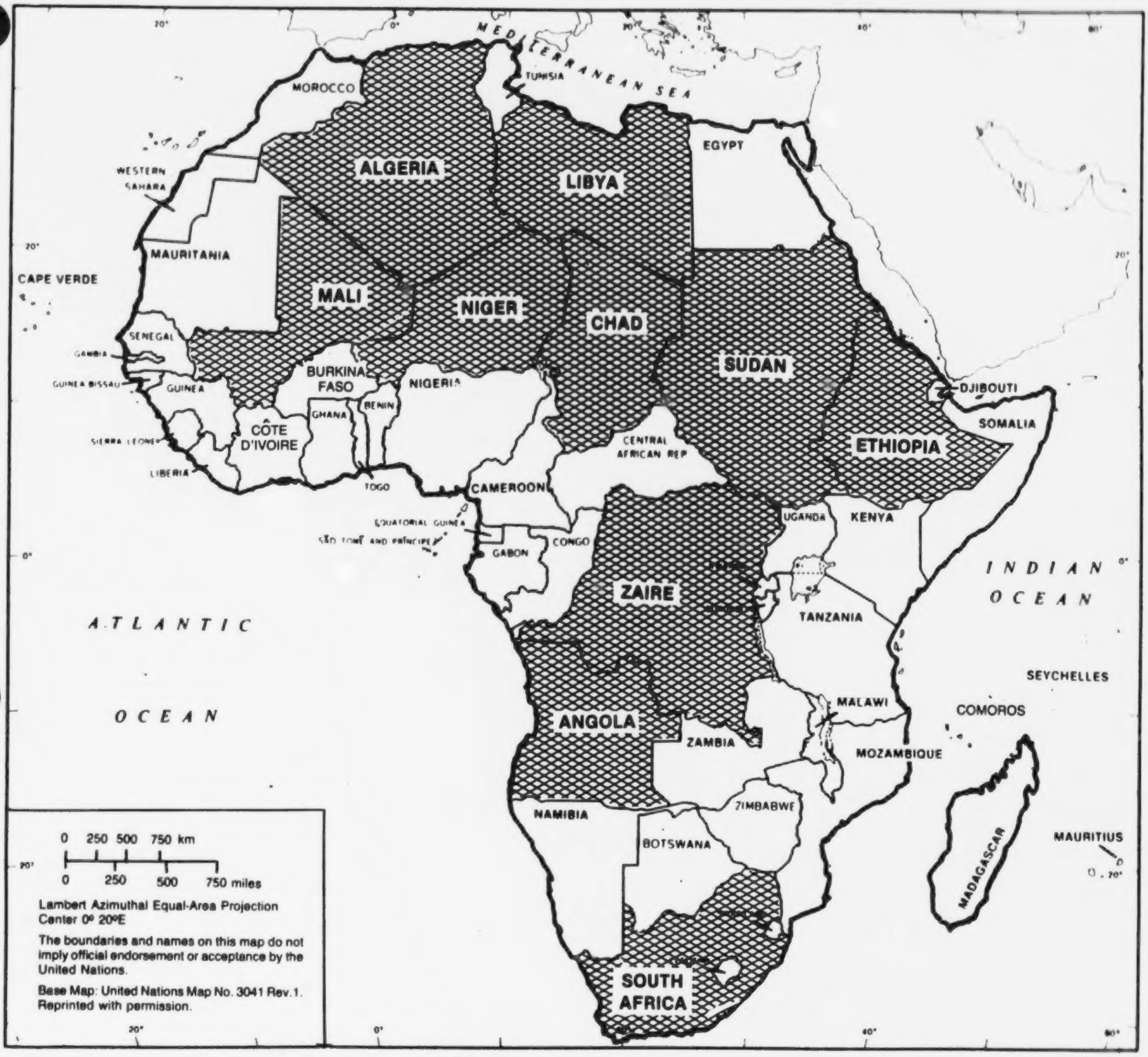
THE TEN COUNTRIES WITH LARGEST LAND AREA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SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
NIGERIA
GHANA
BENIN
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
TOGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
ETHIOPIA
CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
UGANDA
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INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
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Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.

	sq.mi.	sq.km.		sq.mi.	sq.km.
Sudan	**966,757**	**2,503,901**	**Niger**	**489,189**	**1,267,000**
Algeria	**918,497**	**2,378,907**	**Angola**	**481,353**	**1,246,704**
Zaire	**905,563**	**2,345,408**	**Mali**	**478,764**	**1,239,999**
Libya	**679,359**	**1,759,540**	**South Africa***	**472,359**	**1,223,410**
Chad	**495,755**	**1,284,005**	**Ethiopia**	**471,776**	**1,221,900**

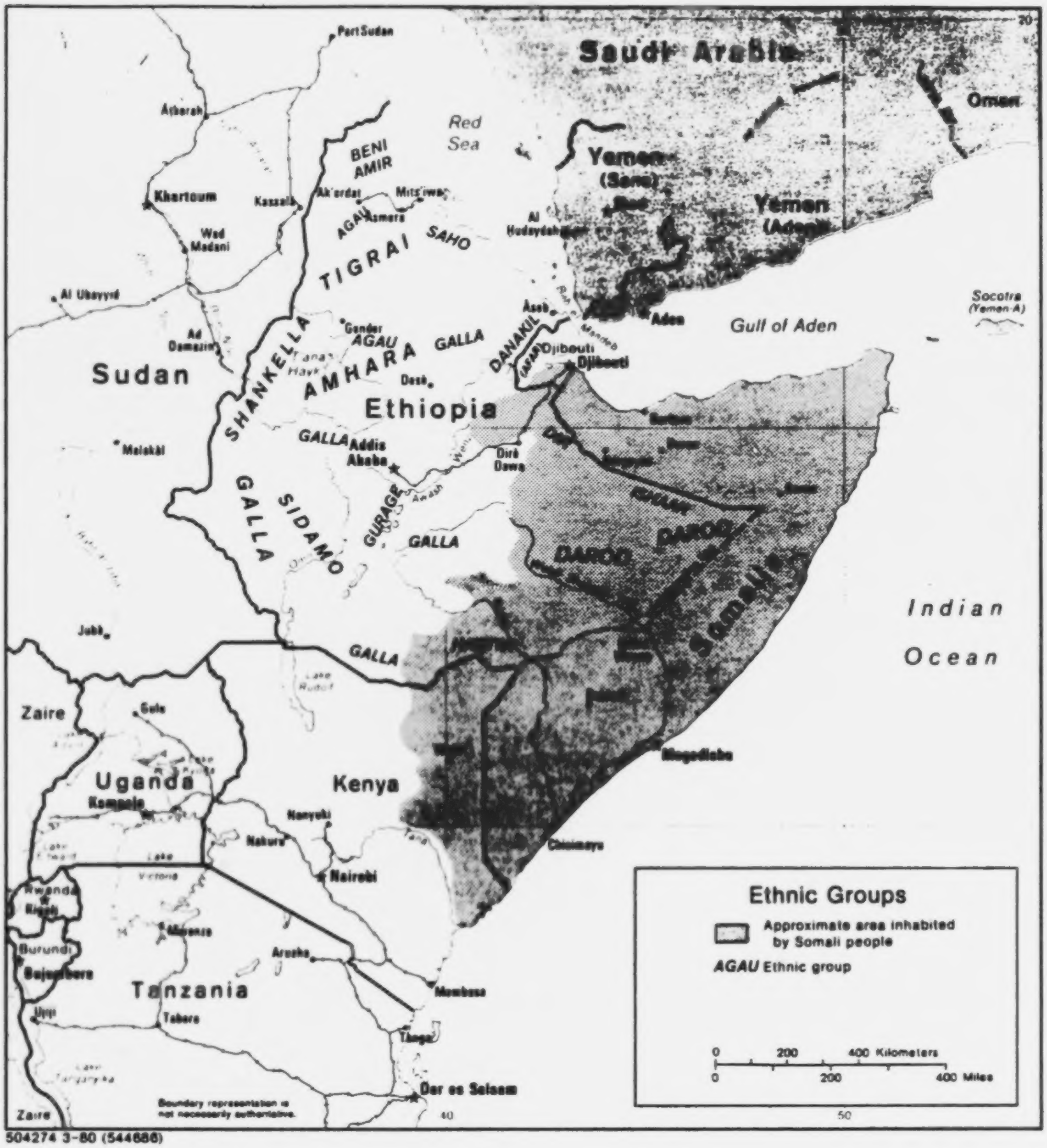
* Exclusive of Namibia

Total Area for these 10 Countries:
6,359,372 sq.mi.
16,470,773 sq.km.

Which is 54.4% of Africa's Total Area:
11,700,000 sq.mi.
30,303,000 sq.km.

Square mileage figures from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

HORN OF AFRICA


Port Sudan
Atbarah
Khartoum
Kassala
Wad Madani
Al Ubayyid
Ad Damazin
Sudan
Malakal
Juba
Red Sea
BENI AMIR
Ak'ordat
Mits'iwa
Asmera
AGAU
SAHO
TIGRAI
SHANKELLA
Gonder
AGAU
Tana Hayk
AMHARA
GALLA
Dese
Ethiopia
GALLA
Addis Ababa
Dire Dawa
GALLA
SIDAMO
GURAGE
GALLA
GALLA
DANAKIL
ISSA
Aseb
Djibouti
Djibouti
Al Hudaydah
Saudi Arabia
Yemen (Sana)
Yemen (Aden)
Aden
Oman
Gulf of Aden
Socotra (Yemen-A)
DAROD
DAROD
Somalia
Mogadishu
Chisimayu
Indian Ocean
Lake Rudolf
Zaire
Gulu
Uganda
Kampala
Lake Victoria
Kenya
Nanyuki
Nakuru
Nairobi
Mombasa
Rwanda
Burundi
Bujumbura
Tanzania
Mwanza
Arusha
Tabora
Ujiji
Lake Tanganyika
Tanga
Dar es Salaam
Zaire
Ethnic Groups
Approximate area inhabited by Somali people
AGAU Ethnic group
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0 200 400 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.
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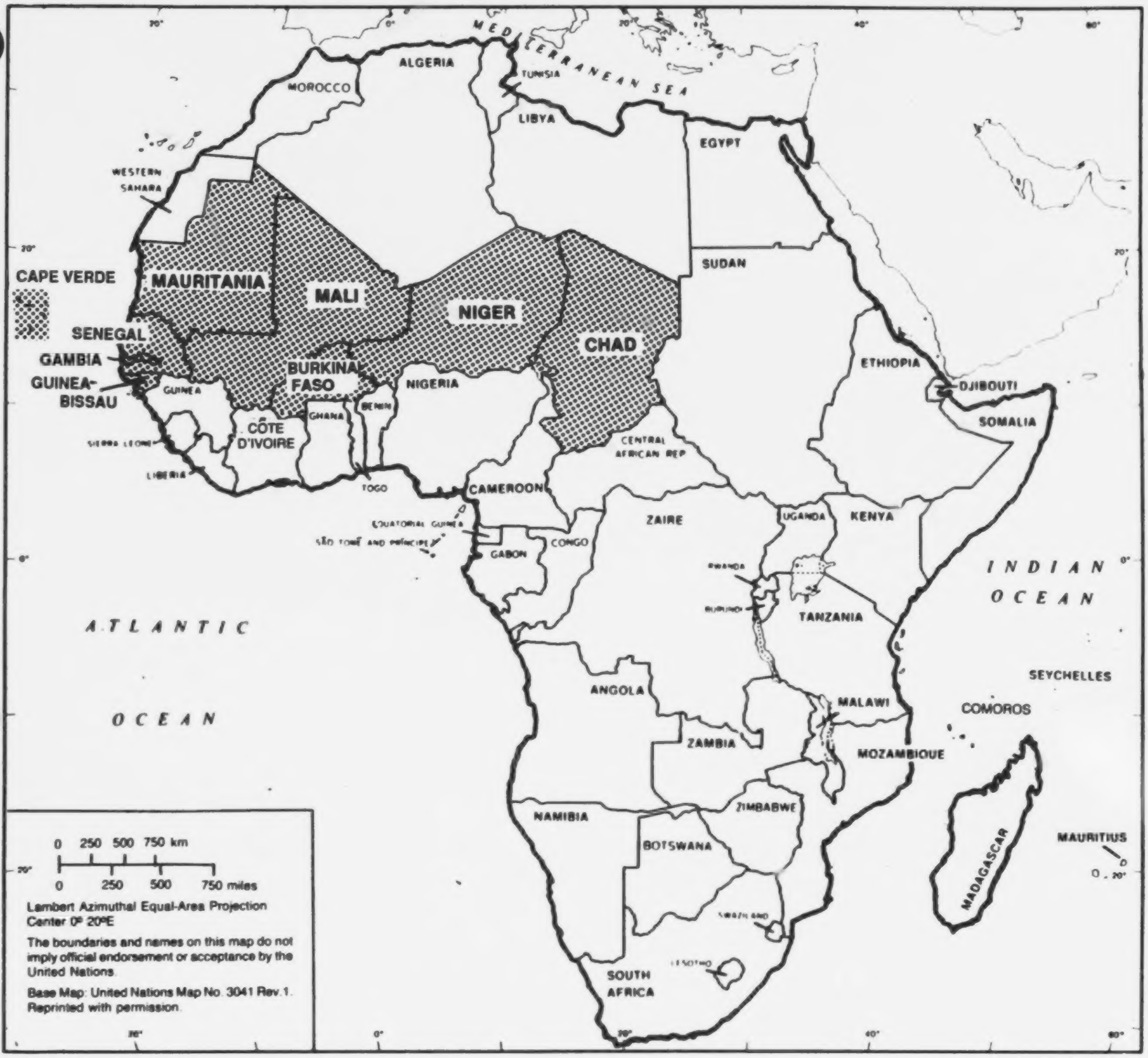
504274 3-80 (544686)

Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, 1980.

THE NINE SAHELIAN COUNTRIES OF WEST AFRICA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BURKINA FASO
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DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
BENIN
TOGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
GABON
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UGANDA
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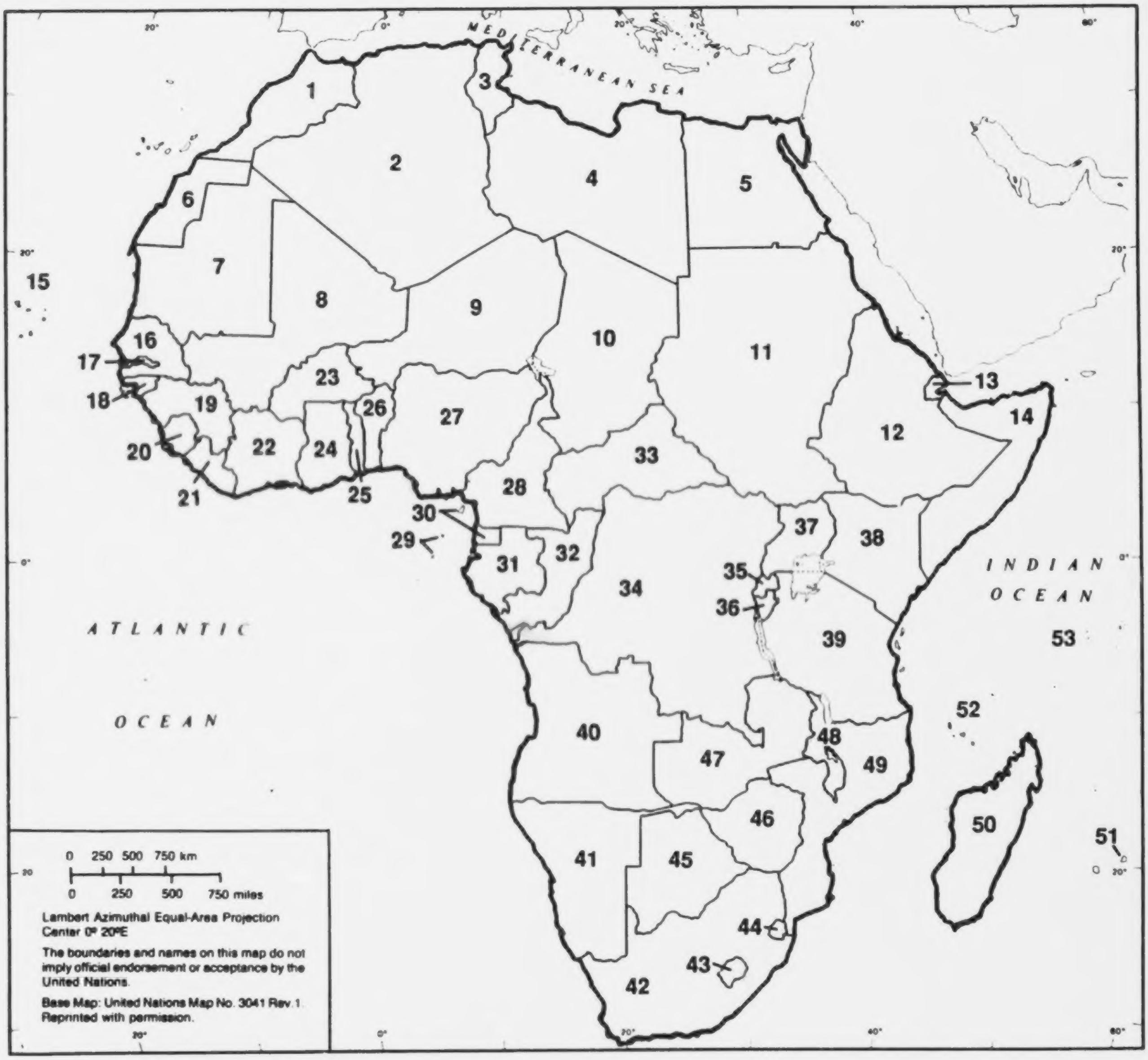
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SEYCHELLES
ANGOLA
MALAWI
COMOROS
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.

	Population	Area (sq.km.)
Burkina Faso	8,700,000	274,540
Cape Verde	400,000	4,040
Chad	4,900,000	1,284,640
The Gambia	800,000	10,360
Guinea-Bissau	1,000,000	36,260
Mali	8,900,000	1,204,350

	Population	Area (sq.km.)	
Mauritania	2,000,000	1,085,210	
Niger	7,400,000	1,266,510	
Senegal	7,200,000	196,840	
Total of These Nine	41,300,000	5,362,750	**sq.km.**

As designated by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

NAME THEM!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INDIAN OCEAN
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Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E
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Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1
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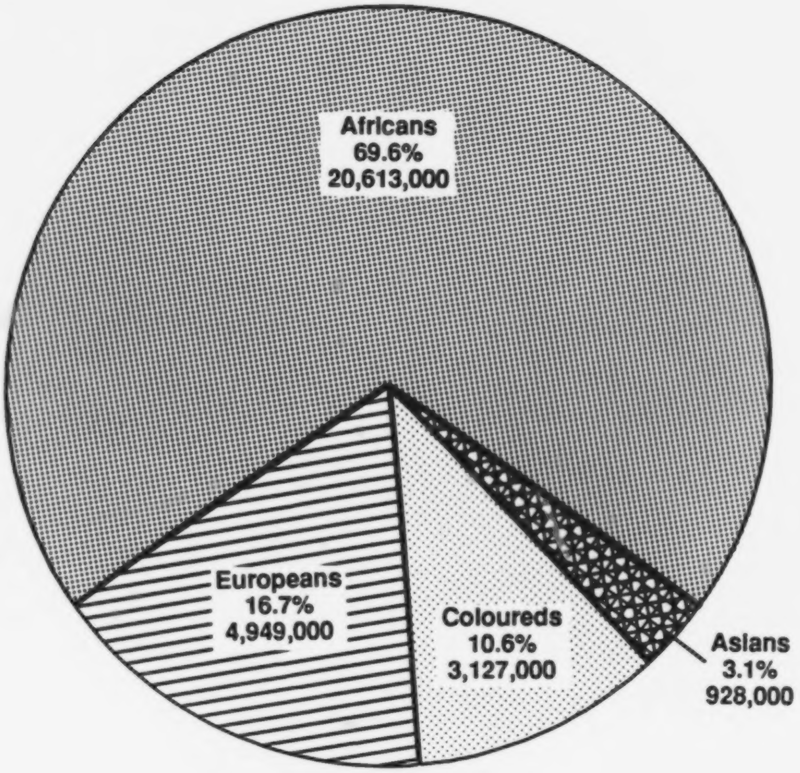
1 Morocco, 2 Algeria, 3 Tunisia, 4 Libya, 5 Egypt, 6 Western Sahara, 7 Mauritania, 8 Mali, 9 Niger, 10 Chad, 11 Sudan, 12 Ethiopia, 13 Djibouti, 14 Somalia, 15 Cape Verde, 16 Senegal, 17 Gambia, 18 Guinea-Bissau, 19 Guinea, 20 Sierra Leone, 21 Liberia, 22 Côte d'Ivoire, 23 Burkina Faso, 24 Ghana, 25 Togo, 26 Benin, 27 Nigeria, 28 Cameroon, 29 São Tomé and Príncipe, 30 Equatorial Guinea, 31 Gabon, 32 Congo Republic, 33 Central African Republic, 34 Zaire, 35 Rwanda, 36 Burundi, 37 Uganda, 38 Kenya, 39 Tanzania, 40 Angola, 41 Namibia, 42 South Africa, 43 Lesotho, 44 Swaziland, 45 Botswana, 46 Zimbabwe, 47 Zambia, 48 Malawi, 49 Mozambique, 50 Madagascar, 51 Mauritius, 52 Comoros, 53 Seychelles.

ETHNIC GROUPS IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

(Mid-1988 official estimates, excluding Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei. As reported in The Europa World Year Book 1989, Volume II, page 2301.)



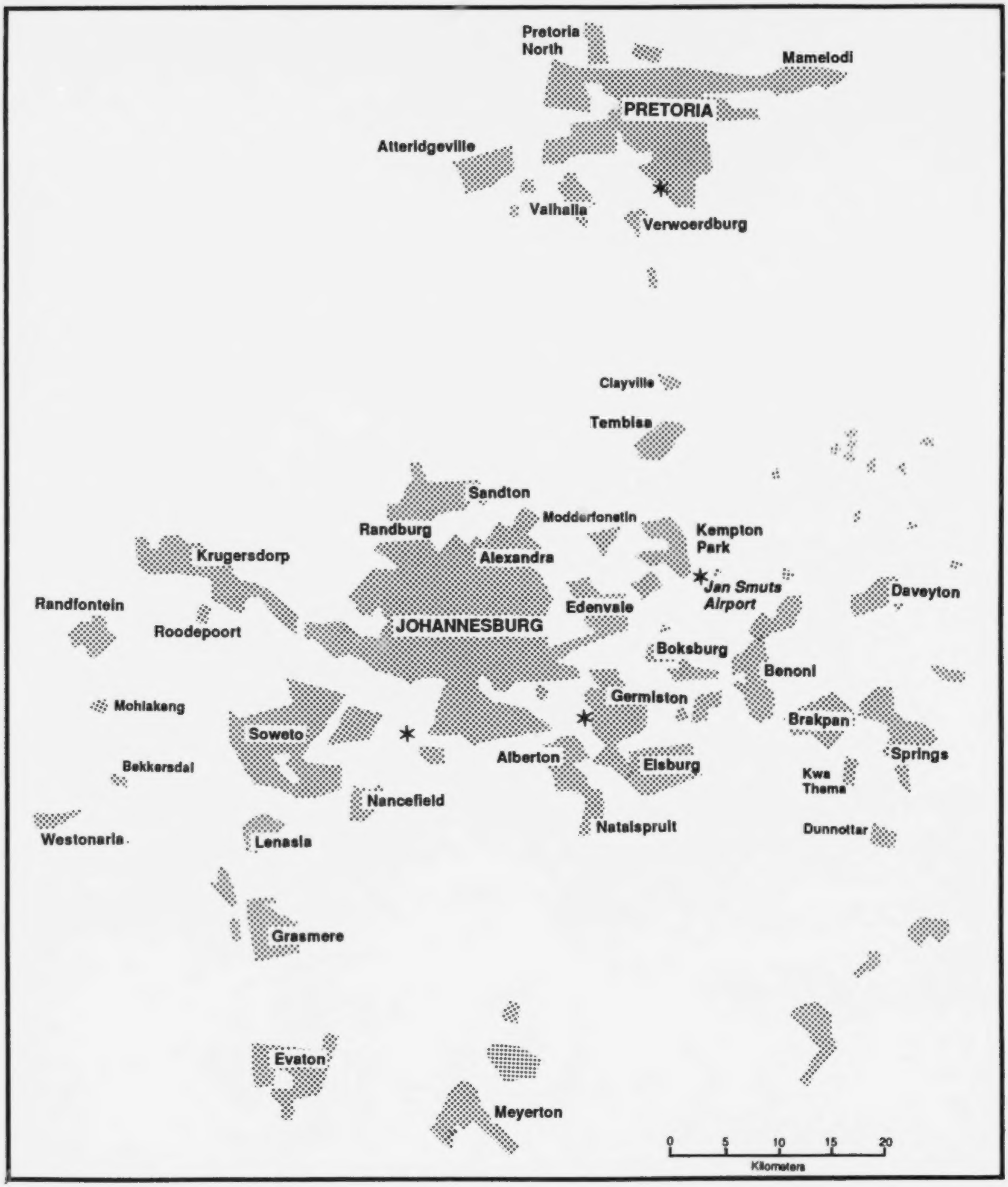
Total Official Estimates Mid-1988: 29,617,000

Official Estimates Mid-1985:

27,895,000 versus 29,617,000 for mid-1988 above
+ 5,954,425 in Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei, and the other "Homelands".
33,849,425

World Eagle chart

JOHANNESBURG AND VICINITY



Pretoria North
Mamelodi
PRETORIA
Atteridgeville
Valhalla
Verwoerdburg
Clayville
Tembisa
Sandton
Randburg
Modderfontein
Kempton Park
Krugersdorp
Alexandra
Jan Smuts Airport
Randfontein
Roodepoort
JOHANNESBURG
Edenvale
Daveyton
Boksburg
Benoni
Mohlakeng
Germiston
Soweto
Brakpan
Alberton
Springs
Bekkersdal
Elsburg
Kwa Thema
Nancefield
Westonaria
Lenasia
Natalspruit
Dunnottar
Grasmere
Evaton
Meyerton
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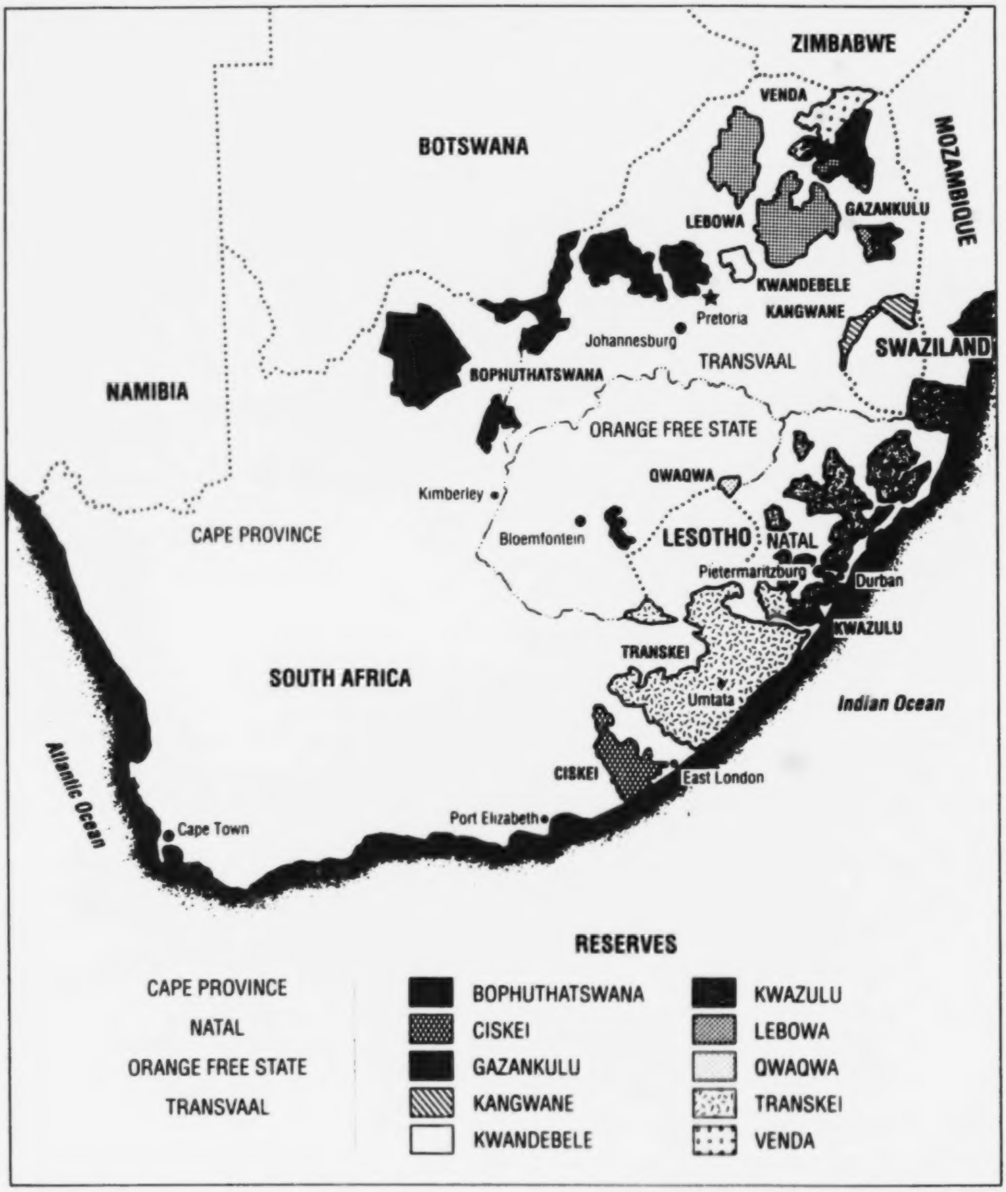
Kilometers
✱ Airports

World Eagle adaptation of a 1977 illustration by U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

THE RESERVES IN THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA


ZIMBABWE
VENDA
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
LEBOWA
GAZANKULU
KWANDEBELE
KANGWANE
Pretoria
Johannesburg
TRANSVAAL
SWAZILAND
BOPHUTHATSWANA
NAMIBIA
ORANGE FREE STATE
QWAQWA
Kimberley
Bloemfontein
LESOTHO
NATAL
CAPE PROVINCE
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
KWAZULU
TRANSKEI
SOUTH AFRICA
Umtata
Indian Ocean
Atlantic Ocean
CISKEI
East London
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
RESERVES
CAPE PROVINCE
NATAL
ORANGE FREE STATE
TRANSVAAL
BOPHUTHATSWANA
CISKEI
GAZANKULU
KANGWANE
KWANDEBELE
KWAZULU
LEBOWA
QWAQWA
TRANSKEI
VENDA

Source: The Global Hunger Project. The Hunger Project Papers. Number 7, May 1989. Uprooting Poverty in South Africa. Reprinted with permission.

31

OVERVIEWS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMIES

ALGERIA

Overview: The exploitation of oil and natural gas products forms the backbone of the economy. Algeria depends on hydrocarbons for nearly all of its export receipts, about 30% of government revenues, and nearly 25% of GDP. In 1973-74 the sharp increase in oil prices led to a booming economy that helped to finance an ambitious program of industrialization. Plunging oil and gas prices, combined with the mismanagement of Algeria's highly centralized economy, have brought the nation to its most serious social and economic crisis since independence. The government has promised far-reaching reforms, including the privatization of industry.

ANGOLA

Overview: Subsistence agriculture provides the main livelihood for 80-90% of the population, but accounts for only 10-20% of GDP. Oil production is the most lucrative sector of the economy, contributing about a third to GDP. In recent years, however, the impact of fighting an internal war has severely affected the economy and food has to be imported.

BENIN

Overview: Benin is one of the least developed countries in the world because of limited natural resources and a poorly developed infrastructure. Agriculture accounts for almost 45% of GDP, employs about two-thirds of the labor force, and generates a major share of foreign exchange earnings. The industrial sector contributes only about 15% to GDP and employs 15% of the work force. Persistently low prices in recent years have limited hard currency earnings from Benin's major exports of agricultural products and crude oil.

BOTSWANA

Overview: The economy has historically been based on cattle raising and crops. Agriculture today provides a livelihood for over 80% of the population, but produces only about 50% of food needs and contributes a small 5% to GDP. The driving force behind the rapid economic growth of the 1970s and 1980s has been the mining industry. This sector, mostly on the strength of diamonds, has gone from generating 25% of GDP in 1980 to over 50% in 1988. No other sector has experienced such growth, especially not that of the agricultural sector, which is plagued by erratic rainfall and poor soils. The unemployment rate remains a problem at 25%. A scarce resource base limits diversification into labor-intensive industries.

BURKINA FASO

Overview: One of the poorest countries in the world, Burkina has a high population density, few natural resources, and relatively infertile soil. Economic development is hindered by a poor communications network within a landlocked country. Agriculture provides about 45% of GDP and is entirely of a subsistence nature. Industry, dominated by unprofitable government-controlled corporations, accounted for 13% of GDP in 1985.

BURUNDI

Overview: A landlocked, resource-poor country in an early stage of economic development, Burundi is predominately agricultural with only a few basic industries. Its economic health is dependent on the coffee crop, which accounts for an average 90% of foreign exchange earnings each year. The ability to pay for imports therefore continues to rest largely on the vagaries of the climate and the international coffee market.

CAMEROON

Overview: Over the past decade the economy has registered a remarkable performance because of the development of an offshore oil industry. Real GDP growth annually averaged 10% from 1978 to 1985. In 1986 Cameroon had one of the highest levels of income per capita in tropical Africa, with oil revenues picking up the slack as growth in other sectors softened. Because of the sharp drop in oil prices, however, the economy is now experiencing serious budgetary difficulties and balance-of-payments disequalibrium. Oil reserves currently being exploited will be depleted in the early 1990s, so ways must be found to boost agricultural and industrial exports in the medium term. The Sixth Cameroon Development Plan (1986-91) stresses balanced development and designates agriculture as the basis of the country's economic future.

CAPE VERDE

Overview: Cape Verde's low per capita GDP reflects a poor natural resource base, a 17-year drought, and a high birth rate. The economy is service oriented, with commerce, transport, and public services accounting for 60% of GDP during the period 1984-86. Although nearly 70% of the population live in rural areas, agriculture's share of GDP is only 16%; the fishing and manufacturing sectors are 4% each. About 90% of food must be imported. The fishing potential of the islands is not fully exploited (the fish catch—mostly lobster and tuna—came to only 10,000 tons in 1985). Cape Verde annually runs a high trade deficit, financed by remittances from emigrants, cash grants, food aid, and foreign loans.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Overview: The Central African Republic (CAR) is one of the poorest countries in Africa, with a per capita income of roughly $400 in 1987. Subsistence agriculture, including forestry, is the backbone of the economy, with over 70% of the population living in the countryside. In 1986 the agricultural sector generated about 40% of GDP, mining and manufacturing 14%, utilities and construction 4%, and services 41%. Agricultural products accounted for about 50% of export earnings and the diamond industry for 30%. Important constraints to economic development include the CAR's landlocked position, a poor transportation infrastructure, and a weak human resource base. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance plays a major role in providing capital for new investment.

CHAD

Overview: The climate, geographic location, and lack of infrastructure and natural resources potential make Chad one of the most underdeveloped countries in the world. Its economy is slowly recovering from the ravaging effects of prolonged civil war, conflict with Libya, drought, and food shortages. In 1986 real GDP returned to its 1977 level, with cotton, the major cash crop, accounting for 43% of exports. Over 80% of the work force is employed in subsistence farming and fishing. Industry is based almost entirely on the processing of agricultural products, including cotton, sugarcane, and cattle. Chad is still highly dependent on foreign aid, with its economy in trouble and many regions suffering from shortages.

COMOROS

Overview: One of the world's poorest countries, the Comoros is made up of several islands that have poor transportation links, a young and rapidly increasing population, and few natural resources. The low educa-

continued ⟶

COMOROS continued

tional level of the labor force contributes to a low level of economic activity, high unemployment, and a heavy dependence on foreign technical assistance. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is the leading sector of the economy. It contributes about 40% to GDP, employs 80% of the labor force, and provides most of the exports. The country is not self-sufficient in food production, and rice, the main staple, accounts for 90% of imports. During the period 1982-86 the industrial sector grew at an annual average rate of 5.3%, but its contribution to GDP was less than 4% in 1986. Despite major investment in the tourist industry, which accounts for about 25% of GDP, growth has stagnated since 1983.

CONGO

Overview: Oil is the mainstay of the economy, providing about 90% of exports and two-thirds of government revenues. In the early 1980s rapidly rising oil revenues enabled the Congo to finance large-scale development projects, and the country briefly achieved one of the highest real growth rates in Africa. The world decline in oil prices, however, has ended the period of rapid economic growth. The government has been forced to launch an austerity program to cope with declining receipts and to meet mounting foreign debts.

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Overview: The Ivory Coast is among the world's largest producers and exporters of coffee, cocoa beans, and palm-kernel oil. Consequently, the economy is highly sensitive to fluctuations in international prices for coffee and cocoa and to weather conditions. Despite attempts by the government to diversify, the economy is still largely dependent on agriculture and related industries. The agricultural sector accounts for over one-third of GDP and about 80% of export earnings and employs about 85% of the labor force.

DJIBOUTI

Overview: The economy is based on service activities connected with the country's strategic location and status as a free-trade zone. Djibouti provides services as both a transit port for the region and an international transshipment and refueling center. It has few natural resources and little industry. The nation is, therefore, heavily dependent on foreign assistance to help support its balance of payments and to finance development projects. An unemployment rate of over 50% continues to be a major problem.

EGYPT

Overview: The economy grew rapidly during the late 1970s and early 1980s, but in 1986 the collapse of world oil prices and an increasingly heavy burden of debt servicing led Egypt to conduct negotiations with the IMF for balance-of-payments support. As part of the agreement with the IMF, the government agreed to institute a long-term reform program to reduce inflation, promote economic growth, and improve its external position. The reforms have been slow in coming, however, and the economy has been largely stagnant for the past three years. Real GDP was up only 0.5% in FY87 after increasing only marginally during 1985-1986. Slow growth is an especially serious problem for a country with a high population growth rate of 2.6% annually. With 1 million people being added every year to Egypt's population, urban growth exerts enormous pressure on the 5% of the land available for agriculture.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Overview: The economy, destroyed during the regime of former President Masie Nguema, is now based on agriculture, forestry, and fishing, which accounts for about 60% of GDP and nearly all exports. Subsistence agriculture predominates, with coca, coffee, and wood products providing income, foreign exchange, and government revenues. There is little industry. Commerce accounts for about 10% of GDP, and the construction, public works, and service sectors for about 34%. Undeveloped natural resources include titanium, iron ore, manganese, uranium and alluvial gold. Oil exploration is taking place under concessions offered to US, French, and Spanish firms.

ETHIOPIA

Overview: Ethiopia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in Africa. Its economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about 45% of GDP, 90% of exports, and 85% of total employment; coffee generates over 60% of export earnings. The manufacturing sector is heavily dependent on inputs from the agricultural sector. The economy is centrally planned, and over 90% of large-scale industry is state run. An ambitious three-year plan with a goal of food self-sufficiency was announced in 1986.

GABON

Overview: The economy, dependent on timber and manganese until the early 1970s, is now dominated by the oil sector. During the period 1981-85 oil accounted for about 46% of GDP, 83% of export earnings, and 65% of government revenues on average. The high oil prices of the early 1980s contributed to a substantial increase in per capita income, stimulated domestic demand, reinforced migration from rural to urban areas, and raised the level of real wages to among the highest in Sub-Saharan Africa. Beginning in late 1985, however, world oil prices began to fall and in 1986 GDP declined for the first time in a decade. The agricultural and industrial sectors are relatively underdeveloped, accounting for only 8% and 10%, respectively, of GDP in 1986.

GAMBIA

Overview: The Gambia has no important mineral or other natural resources and has a limited agricultural base. It is one of the world's poorest countries with a per capita income of $180. About two-thirds of the population is engaged in crop production and livestock raising, which contributes about 30% to GDP. Small-scale manufacturing activity—processing peanuts, fish, and hides—accounts for less than 10% of GDP. The Gambia imports about one-third of its food, all fuel, and most manufactured goods. Exports are concentrated on peanut products (over 75% of total value).

GHANA

Overview: In 1983, Ghana launched an economic recovery program in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund, which helped to stabilize a floundering economy. In the first major upturn since 1978, GDP showed an average annual growth of 6.4% during the period 1984-86. Agriculture, including forestry and fishing, is the backbone of the economy and accounts for about 50% of GDP, 60% of the labor force, and 75% of exports. Ghana is a food importer as productivity in agriculture remains low because of insufficient incentives and support services. Cocoa is the major cash crop and accounted for 60% of export revenues in 1986. Most industries are operating far below capacity and are unable to compete with cheaper imports. High inflation rates, low per capita incomes, high unemployment rates, and dependency on foreign aid underlie the economic gains of the past three years.

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GUINEA

Overview: Although possessing many natural resources and considerable potential for agricultural development, Guinea is one of the poorest countries in the world. The agricultural sector contributes about 40% to GDP and employs more than 80% of the work force, while industry accounts for about 25% of GDP. Guinea possesses over one-fourth of the world's bauxite reserves; exports of bauxite and alumina accounted for more than 80% of total exports in 1986.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Overview: Guinea-Bissau ranks among the poorest countries in the world, with a per capita GDP below $200. Agriculture and fishing are the main economic activities, with peanuts the primary export. Exploitation of known mineral deposits is unlikely at present because of a weak infrastructure and the high cost of development. The government's four-year plan (1988-91) has targeted agricultural development as the top priority.

KENYA

Overview: The economy has been slowly recovering from the recession of the early 1980s and the drought of 1984. In 1986 favorable market conditions for coffee, a surge in tourism, and a boost in manufacturing contributed to a record increase in real GDP of 5.6%. This was the first time since 1981 that the economy's growth rate grew faster than the growth of the population (4.2% annually—one of the world's highest). In 1987 the economy also did well, registering a real growth rate of 4.8%. Agriculture is the leading sector and contributes 30% to GDP. Major economic problems are a dependence on an agricultural sector constrained by uncertain weather conditions and a shortage of arable land and the high population growth rate.

LESOTHO

Overview: Small, landlocked, and mountainous, Lesotho has no important natural resources other than water. Its economy is based on agriculture, light manufacturing, and remittances from laborers employed in South Africa. Subsistence farming is the principal occupation for about 86% of the domestic labor force and accounts for about 20% of GDP. Manufacturing depends largely on farm products to support the milling, canning, leather, and jute industries; other industries include textile, clothing, and light engineering. Industry's share of total GDP rose from 6% in 1982 to 10.5% in 1987. During the period 1985-87 real GDP growth averaged 2.9% per year, only slightly above the population growth rate. In 1988 per capita GDP averaged only $245, and nearly 25% of the labor force was unemployed.

LIBERIA

Overview: Agriculture contributes about 35% to GDP and employs two-thirds of the labor force. Industry accounts for 25% of GDP and employs 5% of the work force, with mining being the most important activity. Since 1986 the strong performance of the rubber and timber industries has halted a decadelong economic slide, but other sectors remain troubled.

LIBYA

Overview: The socialist-oriented economy depends primarily upon revenues from the oil sector, which contributes virtually all export earnings and over 50% to GNP. Since 1980, however, the sharp drop in oil prices and resulting decline in export revenues has adversely affected economic development. In 1986 per capita GNP was the highest in Africa at $5,410, but it had been $2,000 higher in 1982. Severe cutbacks in imports over the past five years have led to shortages of basic goods and foodstuffs, though the reopening of the Libyan-Tunisian border in April 1988 has somewhat eased shortages. Austerity budgets and a lack of trained technicians have undermined the government's ability to implement a number of planned infrastructure development projects. The nonoil industrial and construction sectors, which account for about 15% of GNP, have expanded from processing mostly agricultural products to include petrochemicals, iron, steel, and aluminum. Although agriculture accounts for less than 5% of GDP, it employs 20% of the labor force. Climatic conditions and poor soils severely limit farm output, requiring Libya to import about 75% of its food requirements.

MADAGASCAR

Overview: Madagascar is one of the poorest countries in the world. During the period 1980-85 it had a population growth of 3% a year and a −0.4% GDP growth rate. Agriculture, including fishing and forestry, is the mainstay of the economy, accounting for 40% of GDP, employing about 85% of the labor force, and contributing more than 80% to export earnings. Industry is confined to the processing of agricultural products and textile manufacturing; in 1985 it contributed only 14% to GDP and employed 4% of the labor force. Industrial development has been hampered by government policies that have restricted imports of equipment and spare parts and put strict controls on foreign-owned enterprises. In 1986 the government introduced a five-year development plan that stresses self-sufficiency in food (mainly rice) by 1990, increased production for exports, and reduced energy imports.

MALAWI

Overview: The economy is predominately agricultural and operates under a relatively free-enterprise environment, with about 90% of the population living in rural areas. Agriculture accounts for 40% of GDP and 90% of export revenues. In 1986 the economy deteriorated and GDP declined by 0.3% as a result of depressed international commodity prices, the high production costs of manufactured goods, and higher transportation costs brought about by the civil war in Mozambique. (Malawi is a landlocked country and must now ship goods through Durban, South Africa.) In 1986 the inflation rate rose to 20%.

MALI

Overview: Mali is among the poorest countries in the world, with about 80% of its land area desert or semidesert. Economic activity is largely confined to the riverine area irrigated by the Niger. About 10% of the population live as nomads and some 80% of the labor force is engaged in agriculture and fishing. Industrial activity is concentrated on processing farm commodities.

MAURITANIA

Overview: A majority of the population still depend on agriculture and livestock for a livelihood, even though most of the nomads and many subsistence farmers were forced into the cities by recurrent drought in 1983. Mauritania has extensive deposits of iron ore that account for almost 50% of total exports. The decline in world demand for this ore, however, has led to cutbacks in production in recent years. The nation's coastal waters are among the richest fishing areas in the world, though overexploitation by foreigners threatens this key source of revenue. The country's first deepwater port opened near Nouakchott in 1986.

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MAURITIUS

Overview: The economy is based on sugar, manufacturing (mainly textiles), and tourism. Despite significant expansion in other sectors over the past decade, sugarcane remains dominant and is grown on about 90% of the cultivated land area, accounting for 40% of export earnings. The government's development strategy is centered on industrialization (with a view to exports), agricultural diversification, and tourism. In FY87 estimated economic performance was impressive with a 5.4% real growth rate, low inflation, and substantially reduced unemployment.

MOROCCO

Overview: The economy rebounded in 1988, helped by five years of IMF-supported reform efforts, as well as lower prices for food and oil imports. Real GDP growth—which dropped to 1.5% in 1987 in the wake of a yearlong drought—registered a 6% gain in 1988, fueled by a booming tourist industry and a surge in manufactured exports. The government's commitment to liberalizing trade and maintaining a competitive exchange rate are also key factors in the economy's recovery. The agricultural sector, including fishing, is still a major part of the economy, providing 50% of total employment and 30% of export revenues. Morocco has the third-largest deposits of phosphate rock in the world, but falling demand and low world prices have depressed earnings. Servicing the $19.8 billion foreign debt, high unemployment, and Morocco's vulnerability to external factors remain serious problems.

MOZAMBIQUE

Overview: One of Africa's poorest countries, Mozambique has a per capita GDP of under $100. The nation has failed to exploit the economic potential of its large agricultural, hydropower, and transportation resources. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, accounting for nearly 50% of GDP and for a major share of exports. Industry contributes roughly 10% to GDP, depending heavily upon agricultural products for processing. Over the past decade the economy has experienced a dramatic deterioration. After growing at more than 2% annually during the period 1977-81, GDP declined at an annual rate of 8% between 1981 and 1986. Agricultural output is at only 75% of its 1981 level, and grain has to be imported. Problems persist, with industry operating at only 20-40% of capacity, and the economy is heavily dependent upon foreign assistance to stay afloat.

NAMIBIA

Overview: The economy is heavily dependent on the mining industry to extract and process minerals for export. Mining accounts for almost 40% of GDP, agriculture and fisheries 10-15%, and manufacturing about 5%. Namibia is the fourth-largest exporter of nonfuel minerals in Africa and the world's fifth-largest producer of uranium. Alluvial diamond deposits are among the richest in the world, making Namibia a primary source for gem-quality diamonds. Namibia also produces large quantities of lead, zinc, tin, silver, and tungsten, and it has substantial resources of coal.

NIGER

Overview: About 90% of the population is engaged in farming and stock rearing, activities which generate almost half of the national income. The economy also depends heavily on exploitation of large uranium deposits. Uranium production grew rapidly in the mid-1970s, but tapered off in the early 1980s when world prices declined. France is a major customer, while FRG, Japan, and Spain also make regular purchases. The depressed demand for uranium has contributed to an overall decline in the economy, a severe trade imbalance, and a mounting external debt.

NIGERIA

Overview: In 1987 real GDP fell slightly as lower oil revenues and a poor harvest took their effect on the economy. Oil earnings, which account for only 16% of GDP but 95% of export earnings and 70% of government revenue, fell by about 7%. Agricultural production, generating 28% of GDP, decreased by at least 10% because of adverse rainfall patterns. Manufacturing rose an estimated 6% and contributed 12% to GDP. The government is continuing an economic adjustment program to reduce Nigeria's dependence on oil and to help create a basis for sustainable noninflationary growth.

RWANDA

Overview: About 40% of GDP comes from the agricultural sector; coffee and tea make up 80-90% of total exports. The amount of fertile land is limited, however, and deforestation and soil erosion have created problems. The industrial sector is small, contributing less than 20% to GDP. Manufacturing focuses mainly on the processing of agricultural products.

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Overview: The economy has remained dependent on cocoa since gaining independence nearly 15 years ago. Since then, however, cocoa production has gradually deteriorated because of drought and mismanagement, so that by 1987 output had fallen to less than 50% of its former levels. As a result, a shortage of cocoa for export has created a serious balance-of-payments problem. Production of less important crops, such as coffee, copra, and palm kernels, has also declined. In 1987 the value of imports exceeded that of exports by a ratio of 4 to 1. The emphasis on cocoa production at the expense of other food crops has meant that Sao Tome has to import 90% of food needs. It also has to import all fuels and most manufactured goods. In 1987 Sao Tome was unable to service its external debt, which amounted to 78% of export earnings. Considerable potential exists for development of a tourist industry, and the government has taken steps to expand facilities in recent years. The government has also implemented a Five-Year Plan covering 1986-90 to restructure the economy and reschedule external debt service payments in cooperation with the International Development Association and Western lenders.

SENEGAL

Overview: The agricultural sector accounts for about 20% of GDP and provides employment for about 75% of the labor force. About 40% of the total cultivated land is used to grow peanuts, an important export crop. The principal economic resource is fishing, which brought in about $200 million or about 25% of total foreign exchange earnings in 1987. Mining is dominated by the extraction of phosphate, but production has faltered because of reduced worldwide demand for fertilizers in recent years. Over the past 10 years tourism has become increasingly more important to the economy.

SEYCHELLES

Overview: The tourist industry makes an important contribution to the economy, employing about 30% of the labor force and providing the main source of hard currency earnings. In recent years the government has launched a program to further promote the tourist industry by attracting foreign investment to upgrade

continued ——→

SEYCHELLES continued

hotels and other services. By doing so the government hopes to reduce an unemployment rate at the double-digit level.

SIERRA LEONE

Overview: The economic and social infrastructure is not well developed. Subsistence agriculture dominates the economy, generating about one-third of GDP and employing about two-thirds of the working population. Manufacturing accounts for less than 10% of GDP, consisting mainly of the processing of raw materials and of light manufacturing for the domestic market. Diamond mining provides an important source of hard currency. The economy suffers from high unemployment, rising inflation, large trade deficits, and a growing dependency on foreign assistance.

SOMALIA

Overview: One of the world's least developed countries, Somalia has few resources. In 1987 per capita GDP was less than $200. Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, with the livestock sector accounting for about 40% of GDP and about 65% of export earnings. About 50% of the population are nomads and seminomads who are dependent upon livestock for their livelihoods. Crop production generates only 10% of GDP and employs about 20% of the work force. The main export crop is bananas; sugar, sorghum, and corn are grown for the domestic market. The small industrial sector is based on the processing of agricultural products and accounts for less than 10% of GDP. At the end of 1987 serious economic problems facing the nation were the external debt of $1.9 billion and double-digit inflation.

SOUTH AFRICA

Overview: The relatively large and developed economy, based on mining and manufacturing, is more comparable to Western developed countries than other African countries. Manufacturing is the most important sector, contributing 22% to GDP in 1986. Mining, finance, insurance, real estate, business services, and domestic trade sectors are next in importance. The mining and agricultural sectors are more significant to the economy than suggested by GDP data, with both sectors being major employers. Almost 65% of exports come from mining, with gold contributing about 40%. In 1987 real GDP rose an estimated 2.6%, and early indications of a good agricultural year and higher mineral prices suggest continued modest growth in 1988. The high unemployment rate of 15-20%, particularly among black workers, is expected to continue as long as the economy grows less than the annual 5% needed to absorb new entrants into the labor force.

SUDAN

Overview: The economy is dominated by governmental entities that contribute more than 70% to new investment. The private sector's main areas of activity are agriculture and trading, with most private industrial investment predating 1980. The economy's base is agriculture, which employs nearly 80% of the work force. Industry mainly processes agricultural items. A high foreign debt and arrearages of about $13 billion continue to cause difficulties. Since 1979 the International Monetary Fund has provided assistance and has forced Sudan to make economic reforms aimed at improving the performance of the economy.

SWAZILAND

Overview: The economy is based on subsistence agriculture, which occupies much of the labor force and contributes about 25% to GDP. Manufacturing, which includes a number of agroprocessing factories, accounts for another 25% of GDP. Mining has declined in importance in recent years; high-grade iron ore deposits were depleted in 1978, and health concerns cut world demand for asbestos. Exports of sugar and forestry products are the main earners of hard currency. Surrounded by South Africa, except for a short border with Mozambique, Swaziland is heavily dependent on South Africa, from which it receives 90% of its imports and to which it sends about one-third of its exports.

TANZANIA

Overview: Tanzania is one of the poorest countries in the world. The economy is heavily dependent on agriculture, which accounts for about 40% of GDP, provides 85% of exports, and employs 90% of the work force. Recurring drought has added to poor economic performance by reducing food production and increasing the cost of imports. Industry accounts for about 10% of GDP and is limited to processing farm products and light consumer goods. The economic recovery program announced in mid-1986 has produced some positive results. Most notable are a major currency devaluation (November 1988), incentives for private investment, reduction in the inflation rate, and the willingness of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to provide credits.

TOGO

Overview: Togo is one of the least developed countries in the world with a per capita GDP of $390. The economy is heavily dependent on subsistence agriculture, which accounts for about 35% of GDP and provides employment for 80% of the labor force. Primary agricultural exports are cocoa, coffee, and cotton, which together account for about 30% of total export earnings. Togo is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs when harvests are normal. In the industrial sector phosphate mining is by far the most important activity, with phosphate exports accounting for about 40% of total foreign exchange earnings.

TUNISIA

Overview: Tunisia has a per capita income of about $1,300, placing it among the middle level of developing countries. The economy depends primarily on petroleum, phosphates, and tourism for continued growth. The petroleum sector alone accounts for about 40% of export receipts, 20% of government revenues, and 10% of GDP. In 1986 the balance of payments was hit hard by the collapse in oil prices and a disastrous drought, which reduced the grain harvest to a third of its 1985 level and devastated farm incomes. Since then the economy has improved somewhat, helped by a series of economic reforms and a large infusion of aid from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. High unemployment is partly caused by workers returning home from other depressed oil-producing countries.

UGANDA

Overview: Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, and substantial mineral deposits of copper and cobalt. For most of the past 15 years the economy has been devastated by political instability, mismanagement, and civil war, keeping Uganda poor with a per capita income below $300. (GDP remains below the levels of the early 1970s, as does industrial production.) Agriculture is the most important sector of the economy, employing over 80% of the work force. Coffee is the major export crop and accounted for 93% of export revenues in

continued ⟶

UGANDA continued

1986. Since 1986 the government has acted to rehabilitate and stabilize the economy by undertaking currency reform, raising producer prices on export crops, increasing petroleum prices, and doubling civil service wages. The policy changes are especially aimed at dampening inflation, which was running at over 300% in 1987, and boosting export earnings.

WESTERN SAHARA

Overview: Western Sahara, a country poor in natural resources and having little rainfall, has a per capita GDP of under $500. Fishing and phosphate mining are the principal industries and sources of income. Most of the food for the urban population must be imported. All trade and other economic activities are controlled by the Moroccan Government.

ZAIRE

Overview: In 1988, in spite of large mineral resources and one of the most developed and diversified economies in Sub-Saharan Africa, Zaire had a GDP per capita of $170, one of the lowest on the continent. Agriculture, a key sector of the economy, employs over 75% of the population but generates only 30% of GDP. The main impetus for economic development has been the extractive industries. Mining and mineral processing accounts for about one-third of GDP and two-thirds of total export earnings. During the period 1983-88 the economy experienced slow growth, high inflation, a rising foreign debt, and a drop in foreign exchange earnings. Recent increases in foreign prices for copper—a key export earner—and other minerals offer some hope of reversing the economic decline. Zaire is the world's largest producer of diamonds.

ZAMBIA

Overview: For more than a decade the economy has been in severe recession with rising unemployment, declining imports, and growing foreign debt. Economic difficulties stem from a sustained drop in copper prices, declining copper production, four years of drought, and ineffective economic policies. In 1987 real GDP stood only slightly higher than that of 10 years before, while an annual population growth of more than 3% has brought a decline in per capita GDP of 25% during the same period. A high inflation rate has also added to Zambia's economic woes in recent years.

ZIMBABWE

Overview: Agriculture employs about 75% of the labor force and supplies almost 40% of exports. The manufacturing sector produces a variety of goods and contributes about 25% to GDP. Mining accounts for about 5% of both GDP and employment, but supplies minerals and metals for about 40% of exports.

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

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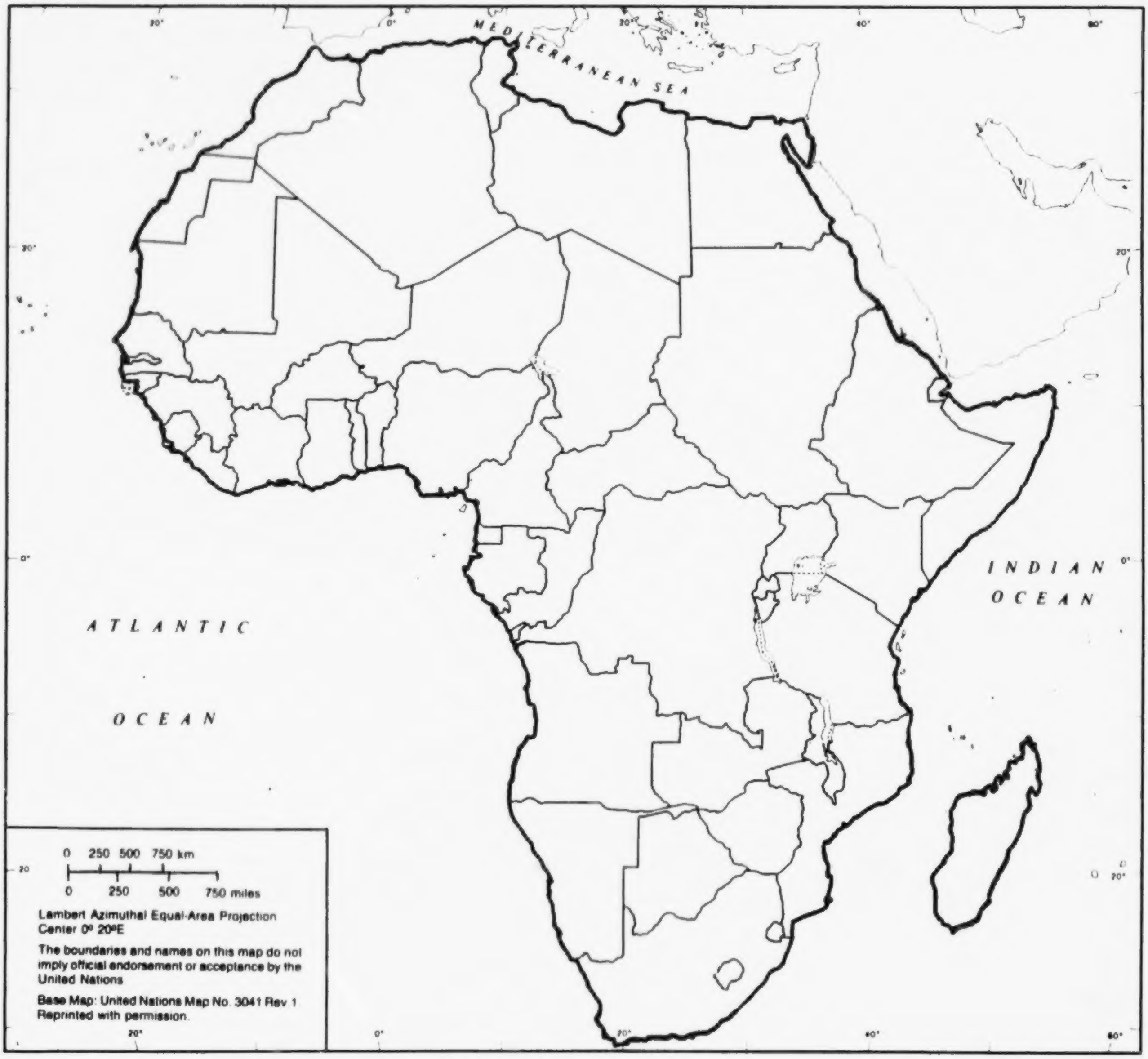
POLITICAL MAP: BLANK OUTLINE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Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev 1
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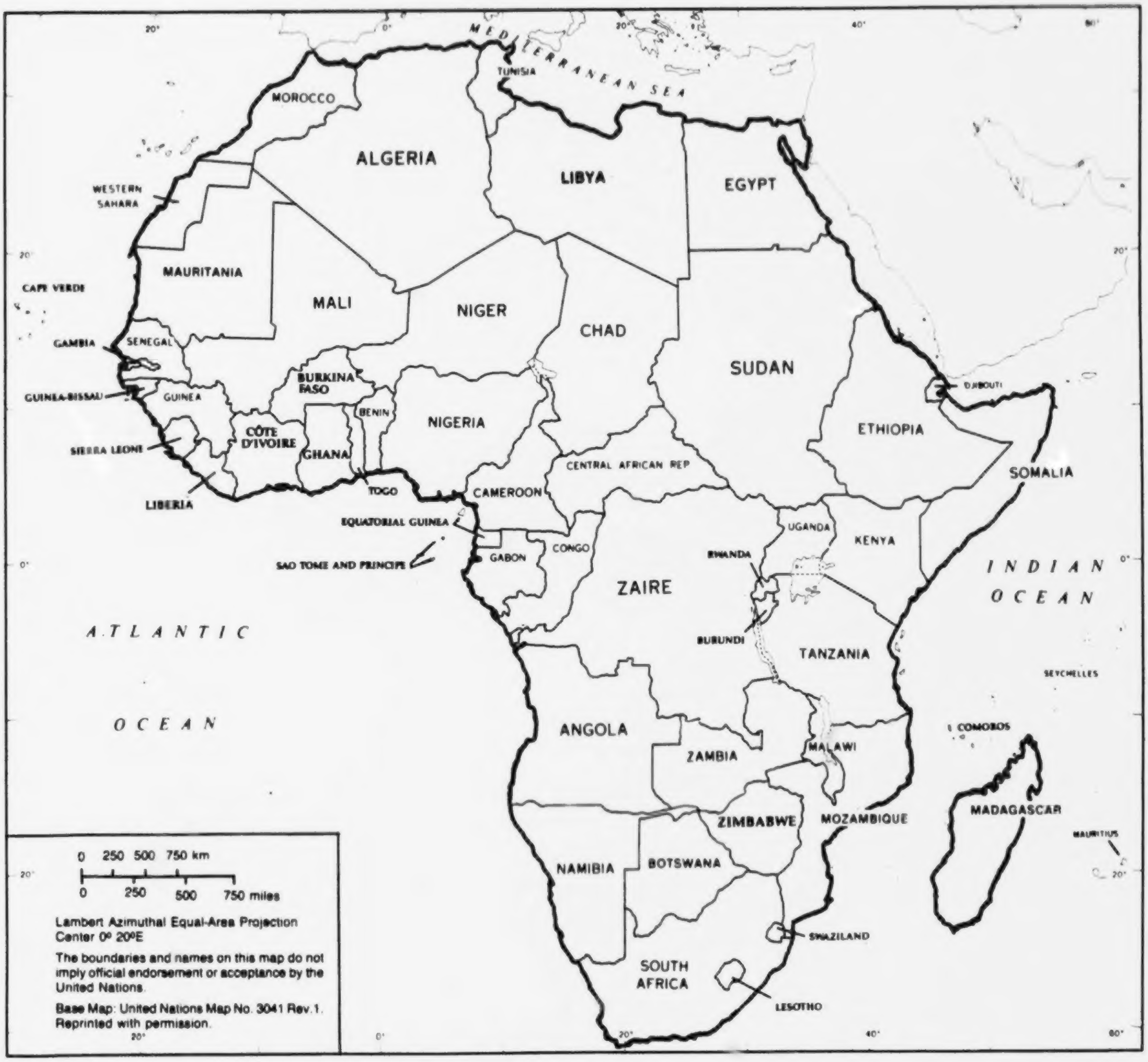
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES ONLY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CHAD
SUDAN
GAMBIA
SENEGAL
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
BENIN
NIGERIA
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
SIERRA LEONE
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
LIBERIA
TOGO
CAMEROON
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
SOMALIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
GABON
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UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
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INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
ANGOLA
COMOROS
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
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0 250 500 750 miles
20°
0°
40°
60°

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0º 20ºE

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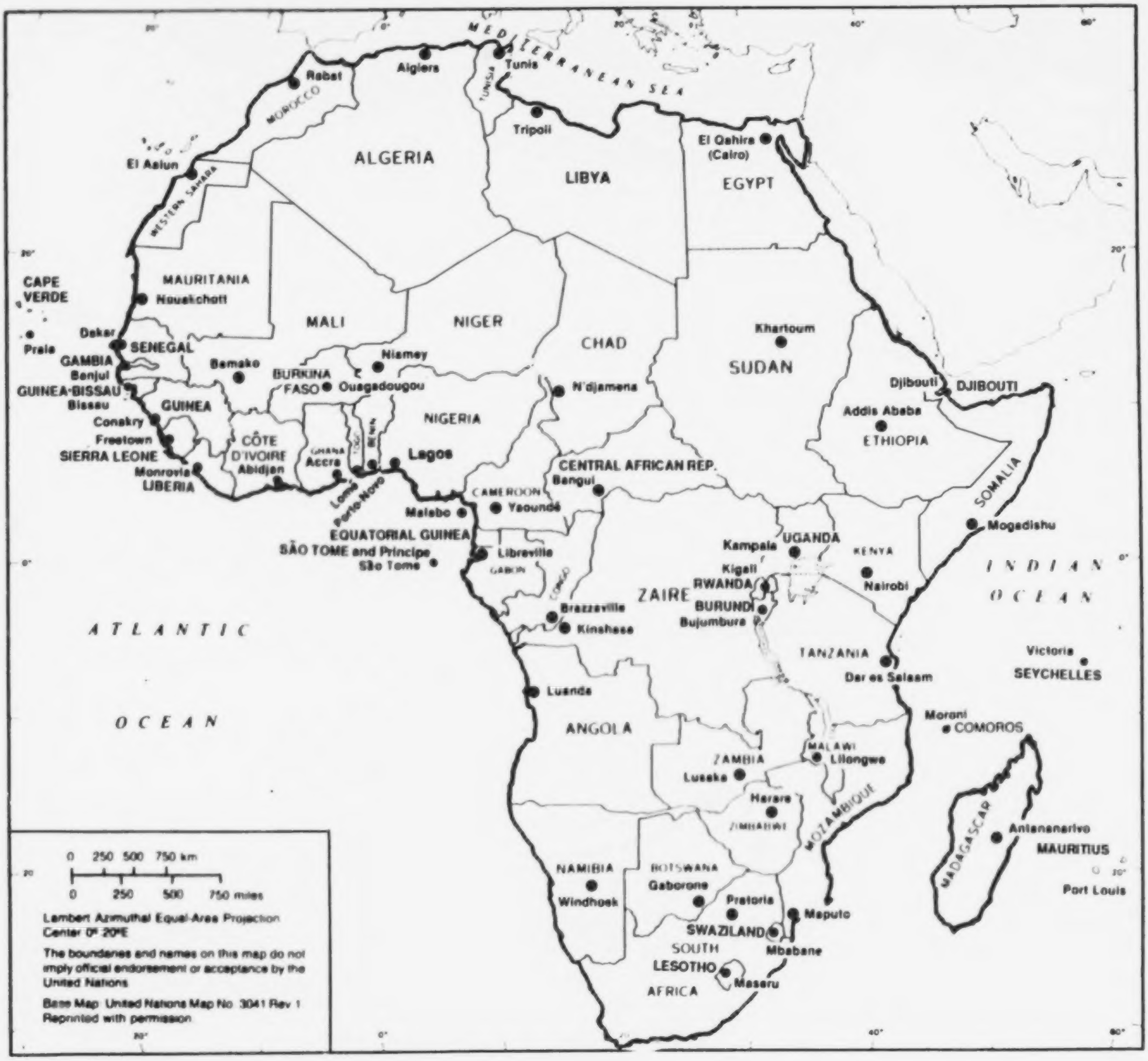
POLITICAL MAP: COUNTRIES AND CAPITALS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El Aaiun
WESTERN SAHARA
CAPE VERDE
Praia
MAURITANIA
Nouakchott
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
Khartoum
Dakar
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
Banjul
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Bissau
GUINEA
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Bamako
BURKINA FASO
Ouagadougou
Niamey
N'djamena
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Abidjan
GHANA
Accra
TOGO
Lome
BENIN
Porto-Novo
NIGERIA
Lagos
Djibouti
DJIBOUTI
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
Bangui
CAMEROON
Yaoundé
Malabo
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOME and Principe
São Tome
Libreville
GABON
CONGO
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
ZAIRE
SOMALIA
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BURUNDI
Bujumbura
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Victoria
SEYCHELLES
Luanda
ANGOLA
Moroni
COMOROS
MALAWI
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
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ZIMBABWE
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SWAZILAND
Mbabane
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
Maseru
20°
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20°
40°
60°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles

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Center 0° 20°E

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Base Map United Nations Map No 3041 Rev 1
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COUNTRIES, POPULATIONS, AND CAPITALS

Listed below are 51 countries, plus Namibia and Western Sahara

Country or Region	Est'd Population Mid-1989	Capital	Estimated Population		Year
Algeria	24,900,000	Algiers (El Djazair)	1,483,000		1987
Angola	8,500,000	Luanda	1,100,000		1988
Benin	4,700,000	Porto-Novo	208,258	*	1982
Botswana	1,200,000	Gaborone	96,000		1986
Burkina Faso	8,700,000	Ouagadougou	366,000		1986
Burundi	5,500,000	Bujumbura	272,000		1986
Cameroon	10,800,000	Yaounde	700,000		1988
Cape Verde	400,000	Praia	50,000		1986
Central African Rep.	2,800,000	Bangui	(met.) 473,000		1985
Chad	4,900,000	N'djamena	511,000		1986
Comoros	400,000	Moroni	(met.) 38,000		1988
Congo Republic	2,200,000	Brazzaville	(met.) 595,000		1984
Côte d'Ivoire	12,100,000	Abidjan	(met.) 1,850,000		1985
Djibouti	400,000	Djibouti	(met.) 200,000		1982
Egypt	54,800,000	El Qahira (Cairo)	6,305,000		1986
Equatorial Guinea	400,000	Malabo	38,000		1989
Ethiopia	49,800,000	Addis Ababa	1,412,000		1984
Gabon	1,100,000	Libreville	352,000		1987
Gambia	800,000	Banjul	40,000		1986
Ghana	14,600,000	Accra	949,000		1988
Guinea	7,100,000	Conakry	656,000		1983
Guinea-Bissau	1,000,000	Bissau	109,500		1979
Kenya	24,100,000	Nairobi	959,000		1987
Lesotho	1,700,000	Maseru	80,250		1984
Liberia	2,500,000	Monrovia	400,000		1987
Libya	4,100,000	Tripoli	820,000		1982
Madagascar	11,600,000	Antananarivo	650,000		1985
Malawi	8,700,000	Lilongwe	220,000		1987
Mali	8,900,000	Bamako	(met.) 800,000		1986
Mauritania	2,000,000	Nouakchott	400,000		1987
Mauritius	1,100,000	Port Louis	155,000		1986
Morocco	25,600,000	Rabat	556,000		1984
Mozambique	15,200,000	Maputo	882,000		1986
Namibia	1,800,000	Windhoek	114,500	#	1988
Niger	7,400,000	Niamey	350,000		1987
Nigeria	115,300,000	Lagos	1,243,000	+	1988
Rwanda	7,000,000	Kigali	300,000		1989
São Tomé and Príncipe	100,000	São Tomé	40,000		1988
Senegal	7,200,000	Dakar	1,300,000		1986
Seychelles	100,000	Victoria	23,000		1986
Sierra Leone	4,100,000	Freetown	469,000		1985
Somalia	8,200,000	Mogadishu	700,000		1986
South Africa	38,500,000	Cape Town (Legislative)	(met.) 1,900,000		1985
Sudan	24,500,000	Khartoum	476,000		1983
Swaziland	800,000	Mbabane	52,000		1986
Tanzania	26,300,000	Dar es Salaam	1,400,000		1986
Togo	3,400,000	Lomé	300,000		1985
Tunisia	7,900,000	Tunis	1,000,000		1984
Uganda	17,000,000	Kampala	331,000		1988
Western Sahara	200,000	El Asiun	96,784	*	1982
Zaire	34,900,000	Kinshasa	3,000,000		1985
Zambia	8,100,000	Lusaka	818,000		1987
Zimbabwe	10,100,000	Harare	730,000		1988

Total population for the 51 countries plus Namibia and Western Sahara: 646,000,000
Total does not sum because of internal rounding.

*** The Statesman's Year-Book, 1988-89.**
# The Europa World Year Book 1989.
+ Some estimates say Lagos has over 4 million population.

Population figures for countries from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet. Population figures for capitals from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES

ALGERIA

Disputes: Libya claims about 19,400 km^2 in southeastern Algeria

ANGOLA

Disputes: civil war since independence on 11 November 1975

BENIN

--

BOTSWANA

Disputes: short section of the boundary with Namibia is indefinite; quadripoint with Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement

BURKINA FASO

Disputes: the disputed international boundary between Burkina and Mali was submitted to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in October 1983 and the ICJ issued its final ruling in December 1986, which both sides agreed to accept; Burkina and Mali are beginning to demarcate the boundary, including the tripoint with Niger

BURUNDI

--

CAMEROON

Disputes: exact locations of the Chad-Niger-Nigeria and Cameroon-Chad-Nigeria tripoints in Lake Chad have not been determined, so the boundary has not been demarcated and border incidents have resulted; Nigerian proposals to reopen maritime boundary negotiations and redemarcate the entire land boundary have been rejected by Cameroon

CAPE VERDE

--

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

--

CHAD

Disputes: Libya claims and occupies Aozou Strip in far north; exact locations of the Chad-Niger-Nigeria and Cameroon-Chad-Nigeria tripoints in Lake Chad have not been determined, so the boundary has not been demarcated and border incidents have resulted

COMOROS

Disputes: claims French-administered Mayotte

CONGO

Disputes: long section with Zaire along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

--

DJIBOUTI

Disputes: possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

EGYPT

Disputes: Administrative Boundary and international boundary with Sudan

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Gabon

ETHIOPIA

Disputes: southern half of the boundary with Somalia is a Provisional Administrative Line; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis; territorial dispute with Somalia over the Ogaden; separatist movement in Eritrea; antigovernment insurgency in Tigray

GABON

Disputes: maritime boundary with Equatorial Guinea

GAMBIA

Disputes: short section of boundary with Senegal is indefinite

GHANA

--

GUINEA

--

GUINEA-BISSAU

--

KENYA

Disputes: international boundary and Administrative Boundary with Sudan; possible claim by Somalia based on unification of ethnic Somalis

LESOTHO

--

LIBERIA

--

LIBYA

Disputes: claims and occupies Aozou Strip in northern Chad; maritime boundary dispute with Tunisia; Libya claims about 19,400 km^2 in northern Niger; Libya claims about 19,400 km^2 in southeastern Algeria

MADAGASCAR

Disputes: claims Bassas da India, Europa Island, Glorioso Islands, Juan de Nova Island, and Tromelin Island (all administered by France)

MALAWI

Disputes: maritime dispute with Tanzania in Lake Nyasa (Lake Malawi)

MALI

Disputes: the disputed international boundary between Burkina and Mali was submitted to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in October 1983 and the ICJ issued its final ruling in December 1986, which both sides agreed to accept; Burkina and Mali are beginning to demarcate the boundary, including the tripoint with Niger

MAURITANIA

Disputes: armed conflict in Western Sahara

MAURITIUS

Disputes: claims Chagos Archipelago, which includes the island of Diego Garcia in UK-administered British Indian Ocean Territory; claims French-administered Tromelin Island

MOROCCO

Disputes: claims and administers Western Sahara, but sovereignty is unresolved; armed conflict in Western Sahara; Spain controls two coastal presidios or places of sovereignty (Ceuta, Melilla)

continued →

CURRENT TERRITORIAL DISPUTES continued

MOZAMBIQUE

--

NAMIBIA

Disputes: short section of boundary with Botswana is indefinite; quadripoint with Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; South Africa will continue to administer Namibia until UN resolution 435 is implemented on 1 April 1989 and UN-sponsored independence elections are held 1 November 1989

NIGER

Disputes: Libya claims about 19,400 km^2 in northern Niger; exact locations of the Chad-Niger-Nigeria and Cameroon-Chad-Nigeria tripoints in Lake Chad have not been determined, so the boundary has not been demarcated and border incidents have resulted; Burkina and Mali are beginning to demarcate their international boundary, including the tripoint with Niger

NIGERIA

Disputes: exact locations of the Chad-Niger-Nigeria and Cameroon-Chad-Nigeria tripoints in Lake Chad have not been determined, so the boundary has not been demarcated and border incidents have resulted; Nigerian proposals to reopen maritime boundary negotiations and redemarcate the entire land boundary have been rejected by Cameroon

RWANDA

--

SÃO TOMÉ & PRINCIPE

--

SENEGAL

Disputes: short section of the boundary with The Gambia is indefinite

SEYCHELLES

Disputes: claims Tromelin Island

SIERRA LEONE

--

SOMALIA

Disputes: southern half of boundary with Ethiopia is a Provisional Administrative Line; territorial dispute with Ethiopia over the Ogaden; possible claims to Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Kenya based on unification of ethnic Somalis

SOUTH AFRICA

Disputes: administers Namibia until implementation of UN Resolution 435 on 1 April 1989

SUDAN

Disputes: international boundary and Administrative Boundary with Kenya; international boundary and Administrative Boundary with Egypt

SWAZILAND

--

TANZANIA

Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Malawi in Lake Nyasa; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika is indefinite pending settlement of the Zaire-Zambia boundary

TOGO

--

TUNISIA

Disputes: maritime boundary dispute with Libya

UGANDA

--

WESTERN SAHARA

Disputes: claimed and administered by Morocco, but sovereignty is unresolved and guerrilla fighting continues in the area

ZAIRE

Disputes: short section of boundary with Zambia is indefinite;
Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika is indefinite pending settlement of the Zaire-Zambia boundary; long section with Congo along the Congo River is indefinite (no division of the river or its islands has been made)

ZAMBIA

Disputes: short section of boundary with Zaire is indefinite; quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zimbabwe is in disagreement; Tanzania-Zaire-Zambia tripoint in Lake Tanganyika is indefinite pending settlement of the Zaire-Zambia boundary

ZIMBABWE

Disputes: quadripoint with Botswana, Namibia, and Zambia is in disagreement

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

POPULATION DENSITY PER SQUARE MILE

(Rounded to Nearest Whole Number

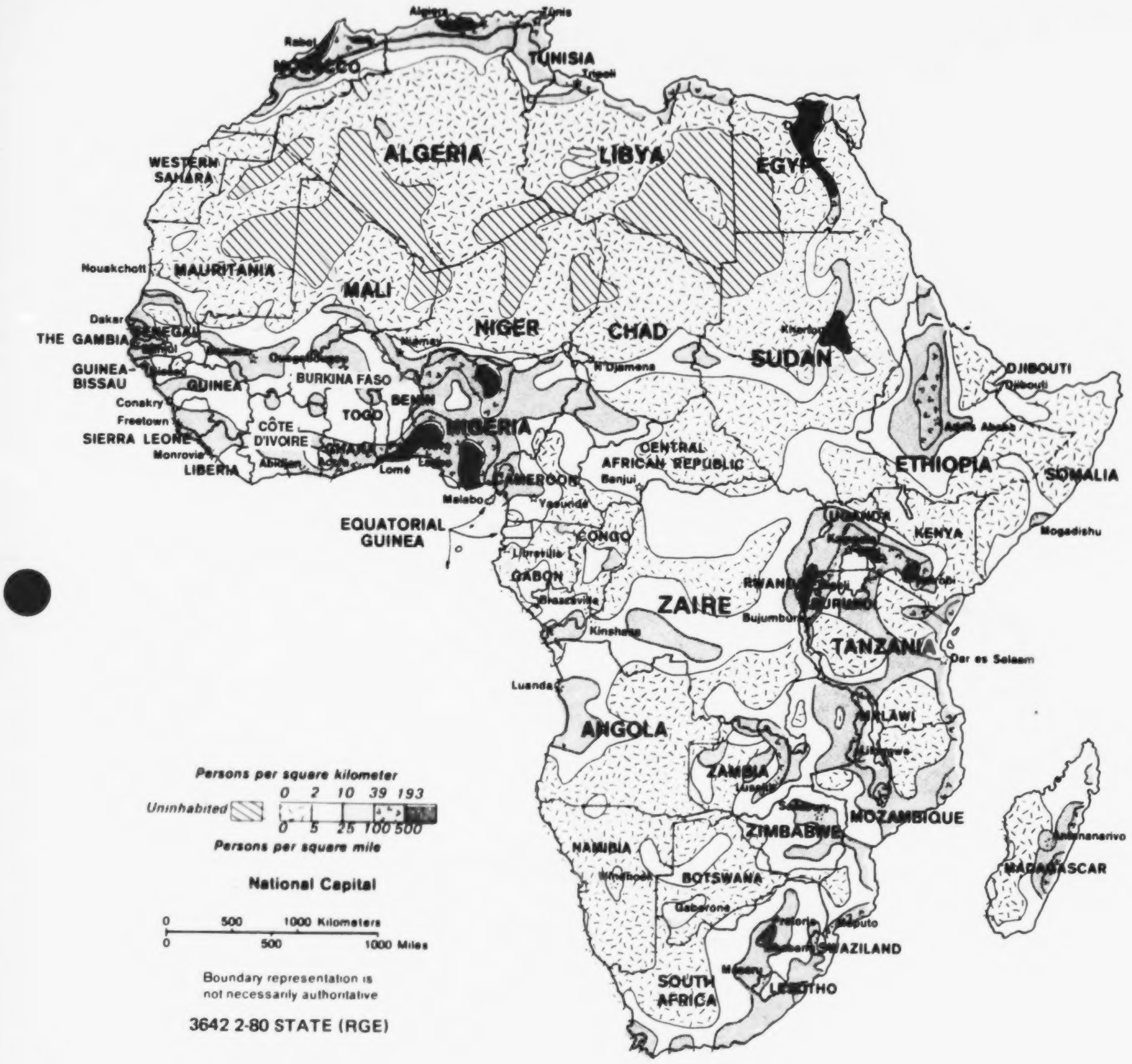
Algeria	27
Angola	18
Benin	104
Botswana	5
Burkina Faso	72
Burundi	486
Cameroon	58
Cape Verde	337
Central African Republic	12
Chad	11
Comoros	547
Congo	15
Côte d'Ivoire	94
Djibouti	38
Egypt	141
Equatorial Guinea	35
Ethiopia	101
Gabon	11
Gambia	192
Ghana	160
Guinea	64
Guinea-Bissau	66
Kenya	105
Lesotho	143
Liberia	66
Libya	6
Madagascar	49
Malawi	176
Mali	17
Mauritania	5
Mauritius	1,325
Morocco	147
Mozambique	49
Namibia	5
Niger	15
Nigeria	322
Rwanda	715
São Tomé & Príncipe	306
Senegal	101
Seychelles	409
Sierra Leone	154
Somalia	34
South Africa	75
Sudan	25
Swaziland	112
Tanzania	67
Togo	158
Tunisia	125
Uganda	180
Western Sahara	0.89
Zaire	37
Zambia	26
Zimbabwe	66

Others

Argentina	30	Israel	570
Canada	6	Mexico	115
China	288	Philippines	535
India	658	Turkey	183
Indonesia	255	U.S.A.	69
Iran	80		

Data from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts.

THE PATTERN OF POPULATION DENSITY, 1980


Algiers
Tunis
Rabat
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
Tripoli
WESTERN SAHARA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
Nouakchott
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
Khartoum
Dakar
SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
Banjul
GUINEA-BISSAU
Bissau
GUINEA
Conakry
Freetown
SIERRA LEONE
Monrovia
LIBERIA
Bamako
Ouagadougou
Niamey
BURKINA FASO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Abidjan
GHANA
Accra
TOGO
Lomé
BENIN
NIGERIA
Lagos
N'Djamena
DJIBOUTI
Djibouti
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
SOMALIA
Mogadishu
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bangui
CAMEROON
Yaounde
Malabo
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
CONGO
Libreville
GABON
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
ZAIRE
UGANDA
Kampala
KENYA
Nairobi
RWANDA
Kigali
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
Luanda
ANGOLA
MALAWI
Lilongwe
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Salisbury
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
Maputo
Antananarivo
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Pretoria
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
Persons per square kilometer
0 2 10 39 193
Uninhabited
0 5 25 100 500
Persons per square mile
National Capital
0 500 1000 Kilometers
0 500 1000 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative
3642 2-80 STATE (RGE)

Source: U.S. Department of State, 1980.

45

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES

ALGERIA		
Algiers (El Djazair)	1,483,000	1987
Oran (Wahran)	590,000	1987
CÔTE D'IVOIRE		
Abidjan (met.)	1,850,000	1985
EGYPT		
El Qahira (Cairo)	6,305,000	1986
El Iskandariyah (Alexandria)	2,800,000	1986
El Giza	1,600,000	1986
ETHIOPIA		
Addis Ababa	1,412,000	1984
GHANA		
Accra	949,000	1988
GUINEA		
Conakry	656,000	1983
KENYA		
Nairobi	959,000	1987
LIBYA		
Tripoli	820,000	1982
MOROCCO		
Casablanca	2,600,000	1984
Marrakech	1,425,000	1987#
Rabat-Sale	1,287,000	1987#
Fez	852,000	1984
MOZAMBIQUE		
Maputo	882,000	1986
NIGERIA		
Lagos	1,243,000	1988*
Ibadan	1,172,000	1988

SENEGAL		
Dakar	1,300,000	1986
** **SOUTH AFRICA**		
Johannesburg (met.)	1,609,408	1985 census #
Cape Town (met.)	1,911,521	1985 census #
Durban (met.)	982,075	1985 census #
Pretoria (met.)	822,925	1985 census #
Port Elizabeth (met.)	651,993	1985 census #
TANZANIA		
Dar es Salaam	1,400,000	1986
TUNISIA		
Tunis	1,000,000	1984
ZAIRE		
Kinshasa	3,000,000	1985
Kananga	601,239	1985
ZAMBIA		
Lusaka	818,000	1987
ZIMBABWE		
Harare	730,000	1988

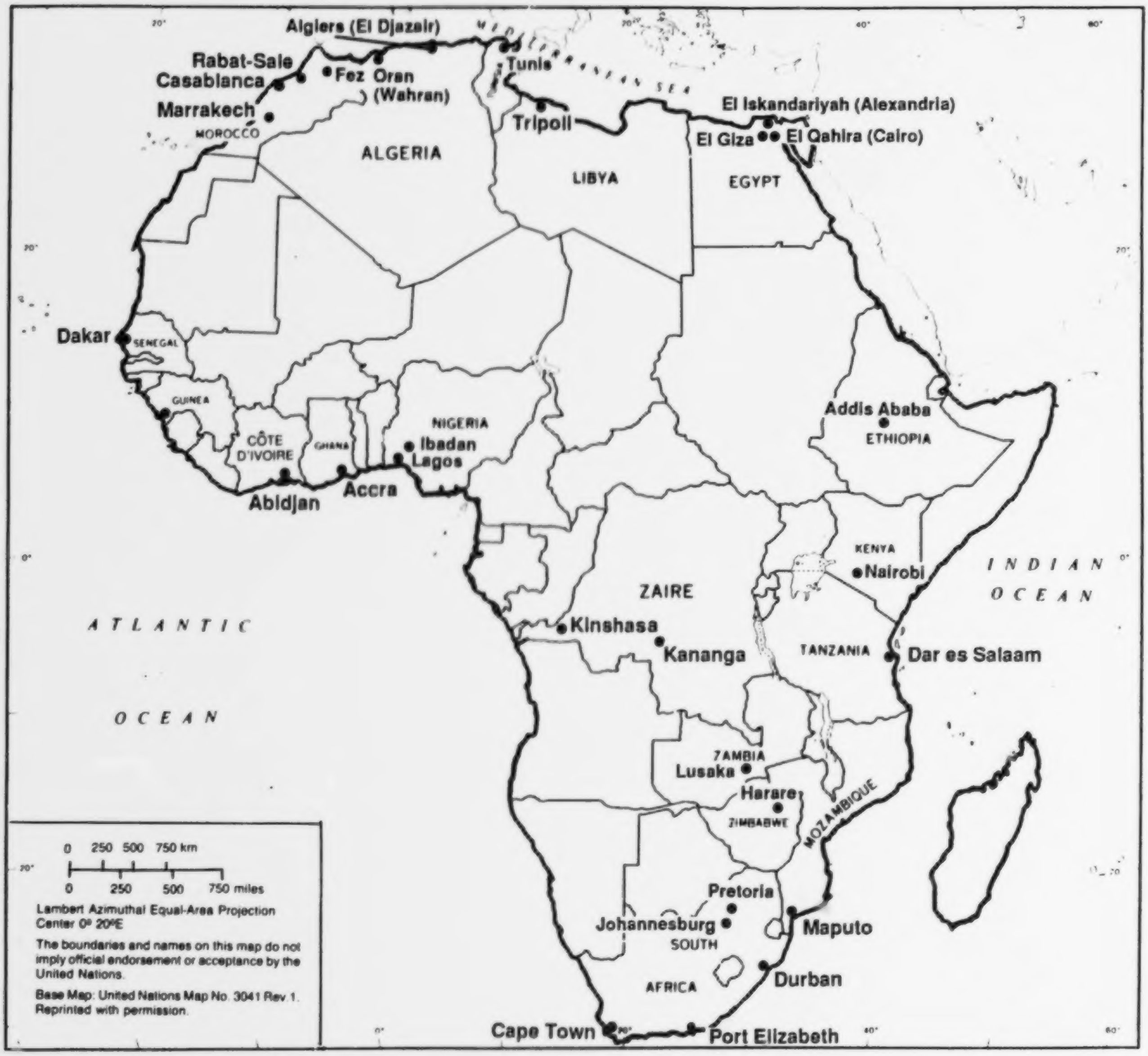
* Some experts say the population of Lagos is over 4 million.

** Major Black Cities in South Africa:
- Soweto (current estimates are that its population ranges up to 1,500,000)
- Alice
- Umhlazi
- Umtata

Data from The 1990 World Almanac and Book of Facts. Pages 685-772.

# Data from The Europa World Year Book 1989.

THE 30 MOST POPULOUS CITIES


Algiers (El Djazair)
Rabat-Sale
Casablanca
Fez
Oran (Wahran)
Marrakech
MOROCCO
Tunis
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tripoli
El Iskandariyah (Alexandria)
El Giza
El Qahira (Cairo)
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
Dakar
SENEGAL
GUINEA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
NIGERIA
Ibadan
Lagos
Abidjan
Accra
Addis Ababa
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
Nairobi
INDIAN OCEAN
ZAIRE
Kinshasa
Kananga
TANZANIA
Dar es Salaam
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Harare
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
Pretoria
Johannesburg
SOUTH AFRICA
Maputo
Durban
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
20°
40°
60°
0°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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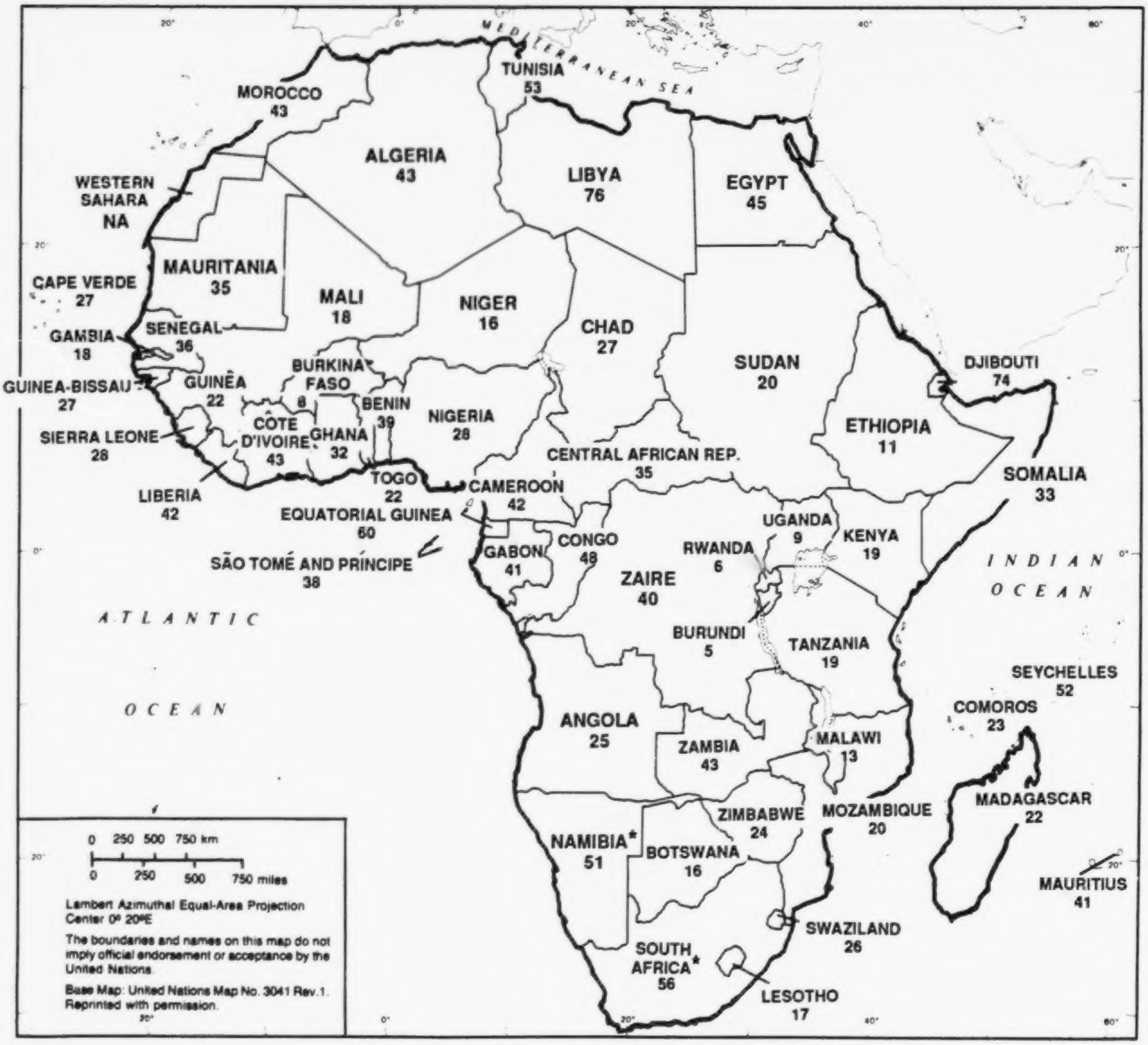
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.

URBAN POPULATION (PERCENT)

Percentage of total population living in areas termed urban by that country.


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 43
TUNISIA 53
ALGERIA 43
LIBYA 76
EGYPT 45
WESTERN SAHARA NA
MAURITANIA 35
CAPE VERDE 27
MALI 18
NIGER 16
CHAD 27
SUDAN 20
GAMBIA 18
SENEGAL 36
DJIBOUTI 74
GUINEA-BISSAU 27
GUINEA 22
BURKINA FASO 8
BENIN 39
NIGERIA 28
ETHIOPIA 11
SIERRA LEONE 28
COTE D'IVOIRE 43
GHANA 32
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 35
SOMALIA 33
LIBERIA 42
TOGO 22
CAMEROON 42
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 60
UGANDA 9
KENYA 19
GABON 41
CONGO 48
RWANDA 6
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE 38
ZAIRE 40
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BURUNDI 5
TANZANIA 19
SEYCHELLES 52
COMOROS 23
ANGOLA 25
ZAMBIA 43
MALAWI 13
MADAGASCAR 22
ZIMBABWE 24
MOZAMBIQUE 20
NAMIBIA* 51
BOTSWANA 16
MAURITIUS 41
SWAZILAND 26
SOUTH AFRICA* 56
LESOTHO 17
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E

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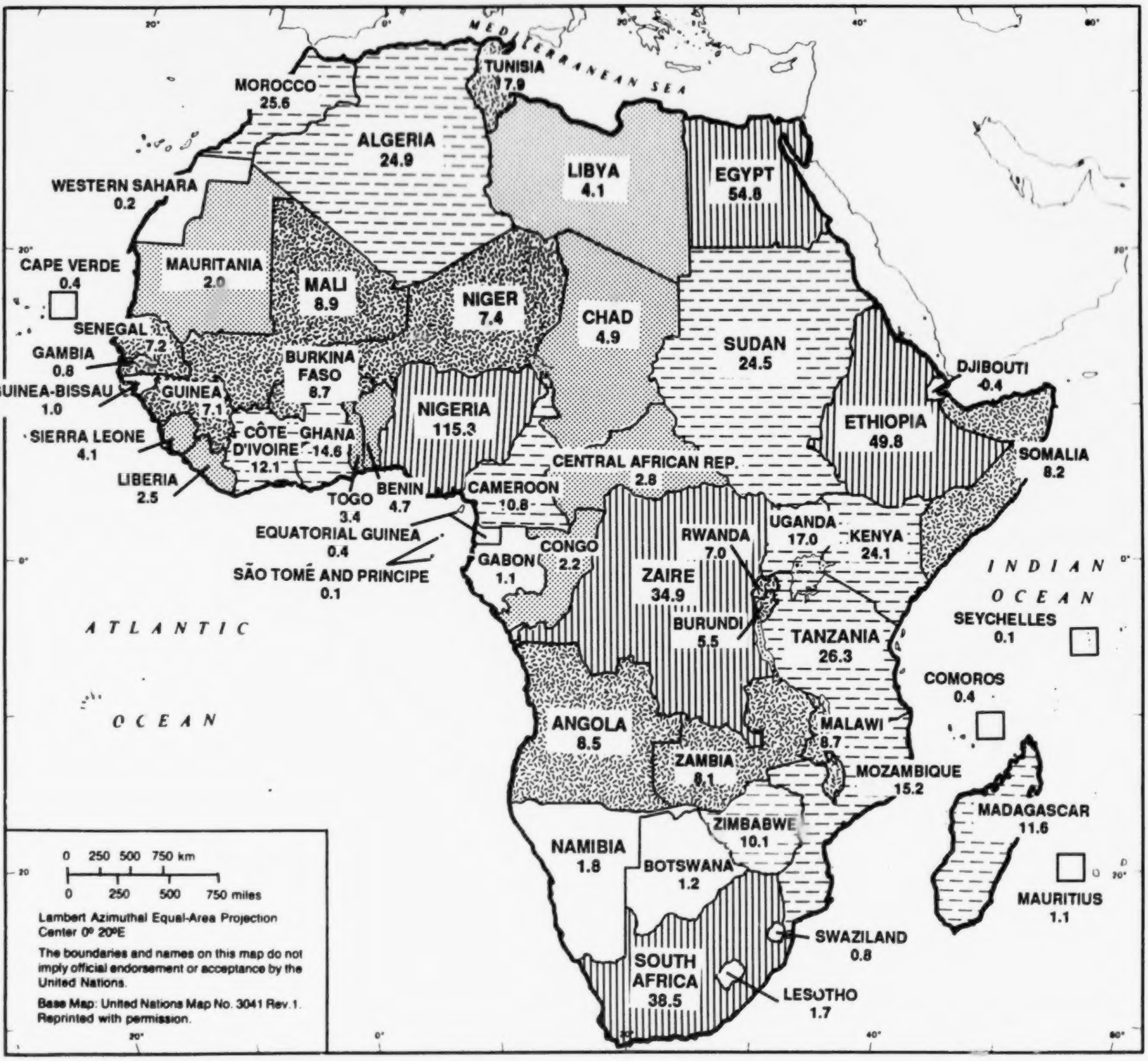
*** A sizeable number of Black Africans are prohibited by law (The Group Areas Act) from living in urban areas, even though that law is not currently enforced as tightly as previously.**

NA = Not Available

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION GROUPINGS

(Estimates for mid-1989 in millions)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 25.6
TUNISIA 7.9
ALGERIA 24.9
LIBYA 4.1
EGYPT 54.8
WESTERN SAHARA 0.2
CAPE VERDE 0.4
MAURITANIA 2.0
MALI 8.9
NIGER 7.4
CHAD 4.9
SUDAN 24.5
SENEGAL 7.2
GAMBIA 0.8
GUINEA-BISSAU 1.0
GUINEA 7.1
BURKINA FASO 8.7
NIGERIA 115.3
DJIBOUTI 0.4
ETHIOPIA 49.8
SIERRA LEONE 4.1
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 12.1
GHANA 14.6
LIBERIA 2.5
TOGO 3.4
BENIN 4.7
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 2.8
SOMALIA 8.2
CAMEROON 10.8
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 0.4
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE 0.1
GABON 1.1
CONGO 2.2
RWANDA 7.0
UGANDA 17.0
KENYA 24.1
ZAIRE 34.9
INDIAN OCEAN
BURUNDI 5.5
TANZANIA 26.3
SEYCHELLES 0.1
ATLANTIC OCEAN
COMOROS 0.4
ANGOLA 8.5
MALAWI 8.7
ZAMBIA 8.1
MOZAMBIQUE 15.2
MADAGASCAR 11.6
ZIMBABWE 10.1
NAMIBIA 1.8
BOTSWANA 1.2
MAURITIUS 1.1
SWAZILAND 0.8
SOUTH AFRICA 38.5
LESOTHO 1.7
20°
40°
60°
0°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
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Based upon data from a recent census or by incorporating estimates made by the UN, the U.S. Bureau of the Census, and official country publications.

☐ **Less than 2 million**

░ **2 million to 4.9 million**

▒ **5 million to 9.9 million**

☰ **10 to 29.9 million**

▥ **30 million or more**

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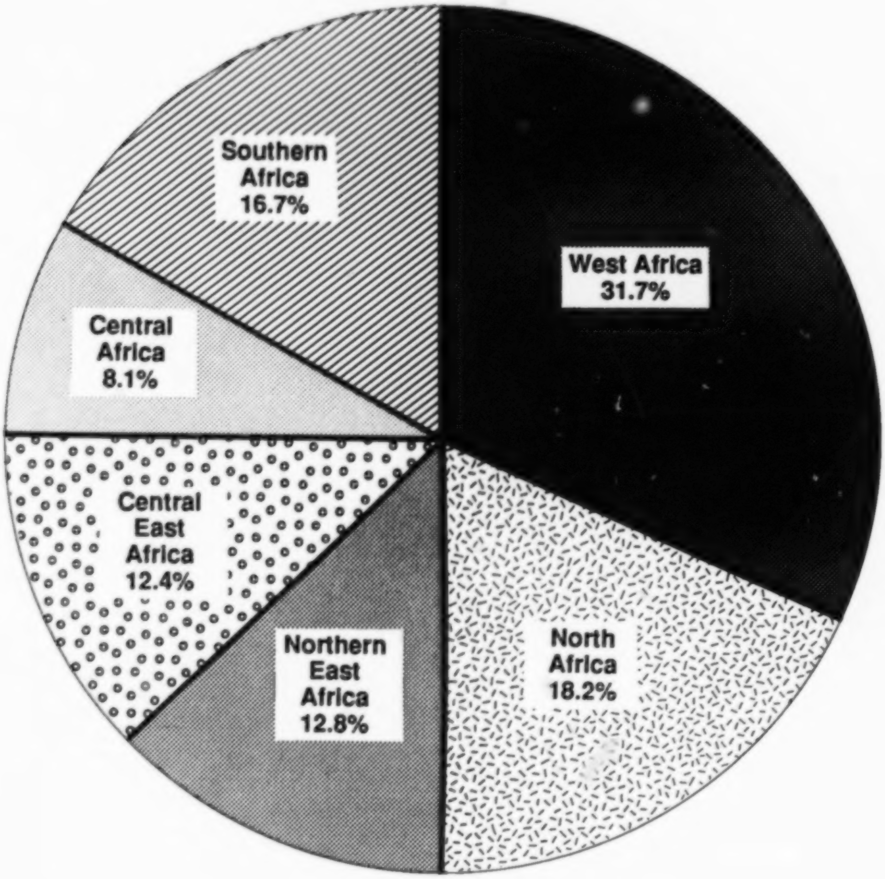
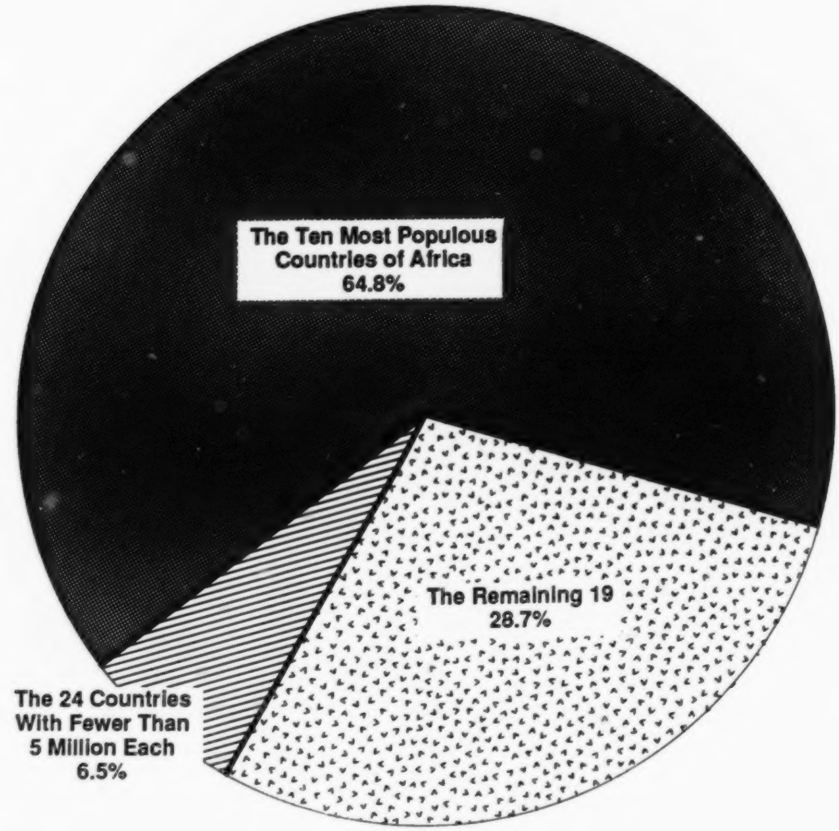
POPULATION BY REGIONS, SHARES OF TOTAL



AFRICA'S TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES = 64.8% OF HER POPULATION
THE 24 COUNTRIES WITH FEWER THAN 5 MILLION EACH = 6.5%
THE REMAINING 19 = 28.7%

-- Estimates for Mid 1989 --



The Ten Most Populous Countries of Africa

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Ethiopia
- Kenya
- Morocco
- Nigeria
- So. Africa
- Sudan
- Tanzania
- Zaire

The 24 Countries with Fewer Than 5 Million Each

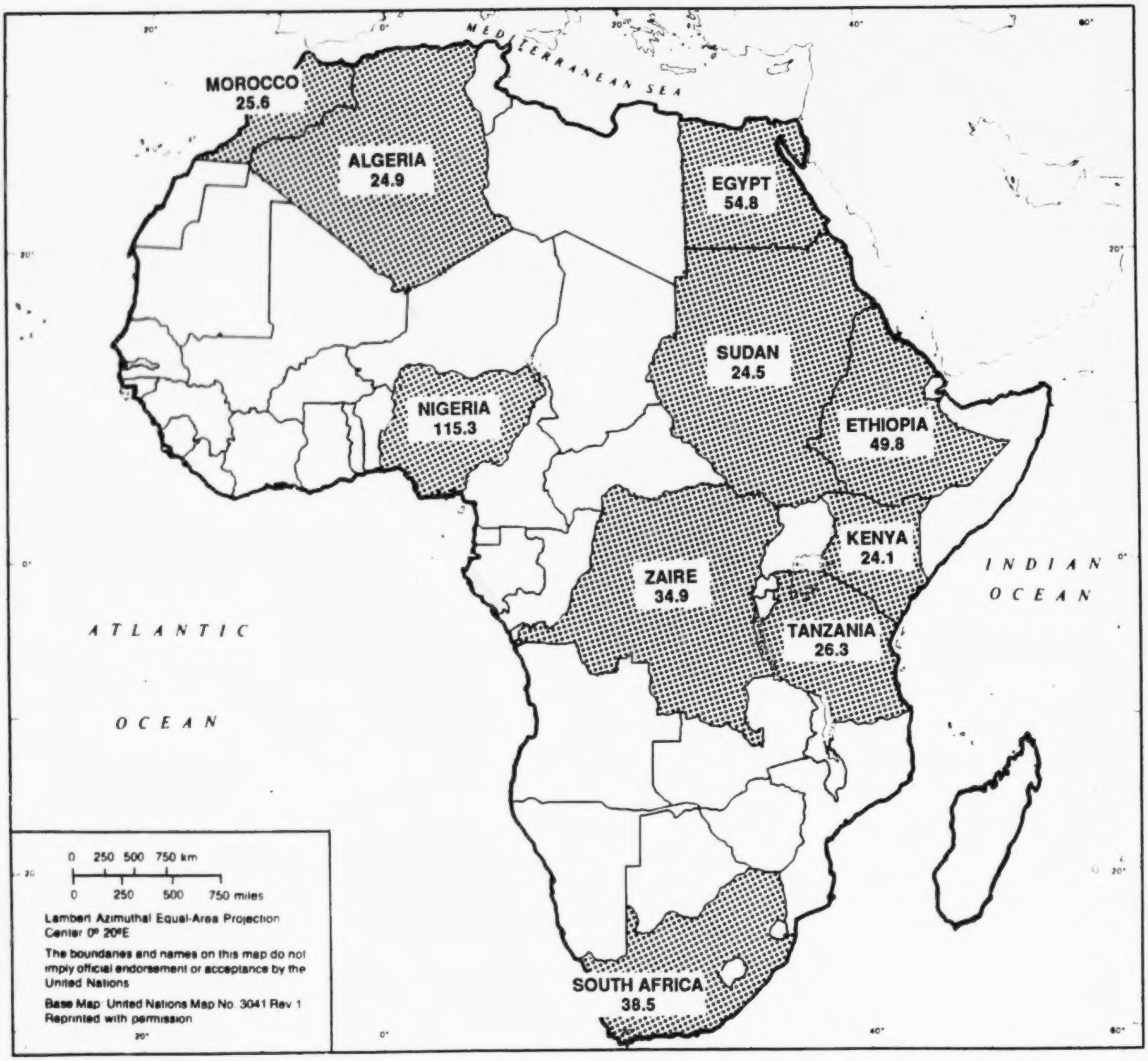
- Benin
- Botswana
- Cape Verde
- Central African Republic
- Chad
- Comoros
- Congo
- Djibouti
- Equatorial Guinea
- Gabon
- Gambia
- Guinea-Bissau
- Lesotho
- Liberia
- Libya
- Mauritania
- Mauritius
- Namibia
- São Tomé & Príncipe
- Seychelles
- Sierra Leone
- Swaziland
- Togo
- Western Sahara

The Remaining 19 Countries

- Angola
- Burkina Faso
- Burundi
- Cameroon
- Côte d'Ivoire
- Ghana
- Guinea
- Madagascar
- Malawi
- Mali
- Mozambique
- Niger
- Rwanda
- Senegal
- Somalia
- Tunisia
- Uganda
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

THE TEN MOST POPULOUS COUNTRIES

(Estimates for mid-1989 in millions)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 25.6
ALGERIA 24.9
EGYPT 54.8
SUDAN 24.5
NIGERIA 115.3
ETHIOPIA 49.8
KENYA 24.1
ZAIRE 34.9
TANZANIA 26.3
SOUTH AFRICA 38.5
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
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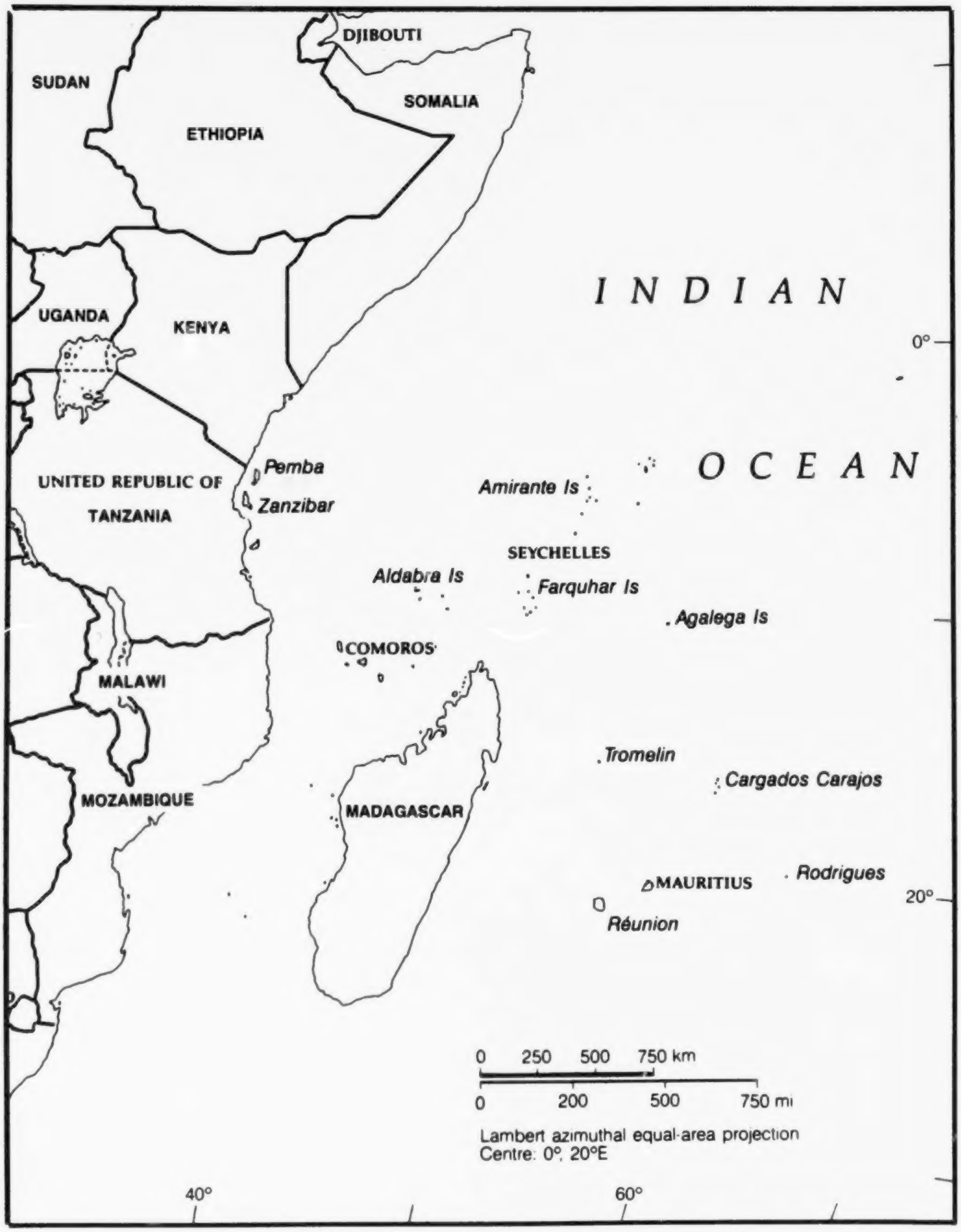
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev 1 Reprinted with permission

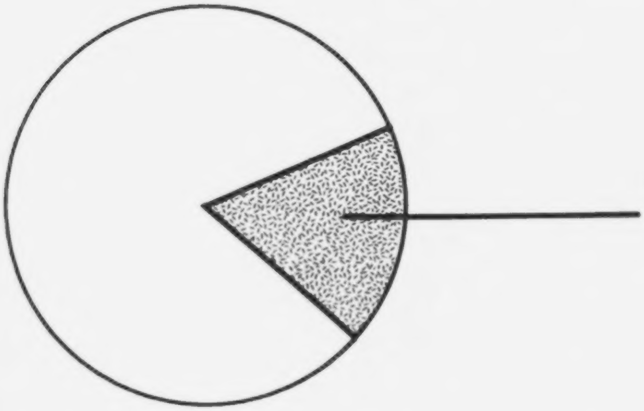
Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

A CLOSER LOOK AT THE ISLANDS OFF THE EAST COAST

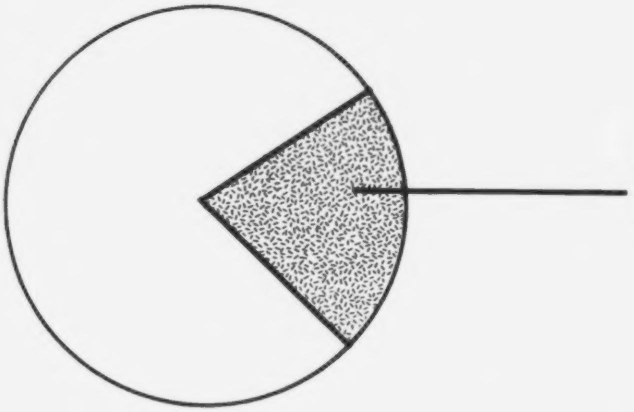

DJIBOUTI
SUDAN
SOMALIA
ETHIOPIA
INDIAN
OCEAN
UGANDA
KENYA
0°
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Pemba
Zanzibar
Amirante Is
SEYCHELLES
Aldabra Is
Farquhar Is
Agalega Is
COMOROS
MALAWI
Tromelin
Cargados Carajos
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
Rodrigues
Réunion
20°
0 250 500 750 km
0 200 500 750 mi
Lambert azimuthal equal-area projection
Centre: 0°, 20°E
40°
60°

THE DOMINANT NUMBERS OF NIGERIA

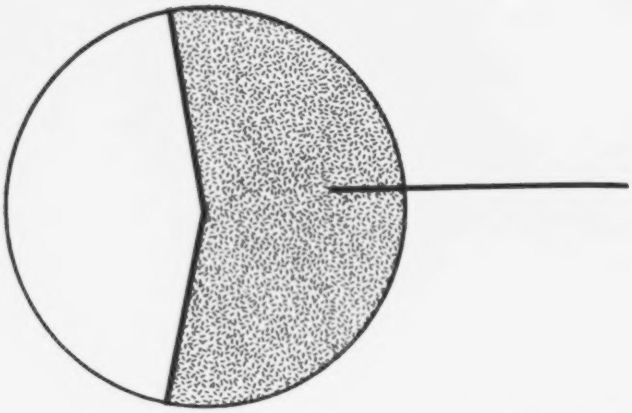
Its Estimated Population for Mid-1989 was 115,300,000



Nigeria's population is 17.8% of the continent's population.



Of the 46 countries and areas of Sub-Saharan Africa, 21.8% live in Nigeria. More than 1 in 5.



Nigeria contains 56.2% of West Africa's population.

World Eagle charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

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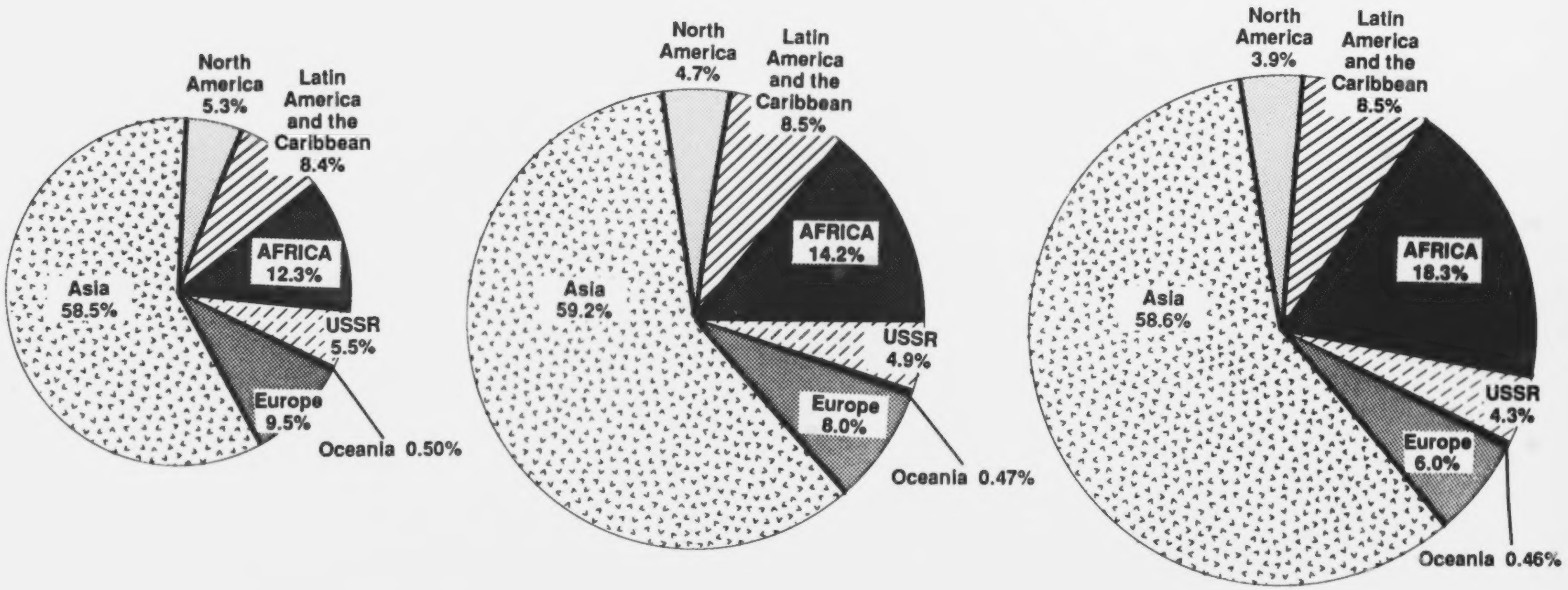
DISTRIBUTION OF WORLD POPULATION BY REGION: 1989, 2000,2020



1989: 5.234 billion **2000: 6.323 billion** **2020: 8.330 billion**

World Eagle charts. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS

(see footnotes on following page)

Country or Area	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Algeria	42	10	3.2	81	6.4	62
Angola	47	21	2.6	143	6.4	43
Benin	51	20	3.0	115	7.0	45
Botswana	47	13	3.4	72	6.3	57
Burkina Faso	47	19	2.8	144	6.5	46
Burundi	48	15	3.3	114	6.9	52
Cameroon	43	16	2.6	128	5.9	50
Cape Verde	36	11	2.5	71	5.2	60
Central African Rep.	44	19	2.5	146	5.6	46
Chad	43	23	2.0	143	5.3	39
Comoros	47	14	3.3	96	7.0	55
Congo	47	13	3.4	112	6.9	56
Côte d'Ivoire	51	15	3.6	101	7.4	52
Djibouti	48	18	3.0	127	6.6	46
Egypt	38	9	2.8	93	5.3	59
Equatorial Guinea	38	20	1.9	130	5.6	45
Ethiopia	44	23	2.1	155	6.1	41
Gabon	36	17	1.9	108	4.8	50
Gambia	47	22	2.5	148	6.4	42
Ghana	44	13	3.1	90	6.4	53
Guinea	47	23	2.4	153	6.2	41
Guinea-Bissau	41	22	1.9	138	5.4	44
Kenya	54	13	4.1	76	8.1	57
Lesotho	41	13	2.8	106	5.8	55
Liberia	45	13	3.2	87	6.6	54
Libya	39	8	3.1	74	5.6	65
Madagascar	46	15	3.1	110	6.6	53
Malawi	51	18	3.3	134	7.7	48
Mali	50	22	2.9	175	6.7	43
Mauritania	46	20	2.7	132	6.5	45
Mauritius	19	7	1.3	25	2.3	68
Morocco	36	10	2.6	90	4.9	61
Mozambique	45	19	2.6	147	6.4	46
Namibia *	44	13	3.1	111	6.1	55
Niger	51	22	2.9	140	7.1	44
Nigeria	46	17	2.9	122	6.6	47
Rwanda	52	18	3.4	127	8.5	48
São Tomé & Príncipe	36	9	2.7	62	5.4	67
Senegal	46	20	2.6	135	6.4	45
Seychelles	25	8	1.8	18	3.2	70

* **Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. Combined figures such as these for Namibia need to be treated with caution.**

continued →

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS continued

Country or Area	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	Infant Mortality Rate	Total Fertility Rate	Life Expectancy at Birth (years)
Sierra Leone	48	24	2.4	160	6.5	40
Somalia	48	21	2.6	137	7.4	44
South Africa*	35	9	2.6	65	4.5	63
Sudan	45	17	2.8	113	6.5	49
Swaziland	47	13	3.4	124	6.5	54
Tanzania	50	15	3.6	111	7.1	52
Togo	47	13	3.4	113	6.6	54
Tunisia	32	7	2.4	77	4.3	64
Uganda	50	16	3.4	108	7.3	50
Western Sahara	49	23	2.5	--	--	--
Zaire	45	15	3.1	103	6.1	51
Zambia	51	14	3.7	84	7.2	52
Zimbabwe	47	11	3.6	76	6.5	57
OTHERS						
Canada	15	7	0.8	7.9	1.7	76
Japan	11	6	0.5	4.9	1.7	78
USA	16	9	0.7	9.9	1.9	75
USSR	20	10	1.0	25.0	2.5	69
West Germany	11	11	-0.1	8.3	1.4	75

Crude Birth Rate: Annual number of births per 1,000 population.

Crude Death Rate: Annual number of deaths per 1,000 population.

Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): Birth rate minus death rate, implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.

Infant Mortality Rate: The annual number of deaths of children under the age 1 year per 1,000 births. Rates shown with decimals are registered national statistics while those without are estimates from sources cited above.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): The average number of children a woman will have assuming that current age-specific birth rates will remain constant throughout her child-bearing years (roughly ages 15-49). Depending upon mortality levels, a TFR of 2.1 to 2.5 is considered "replacement" level. At this level, a population will eventually stop growing.

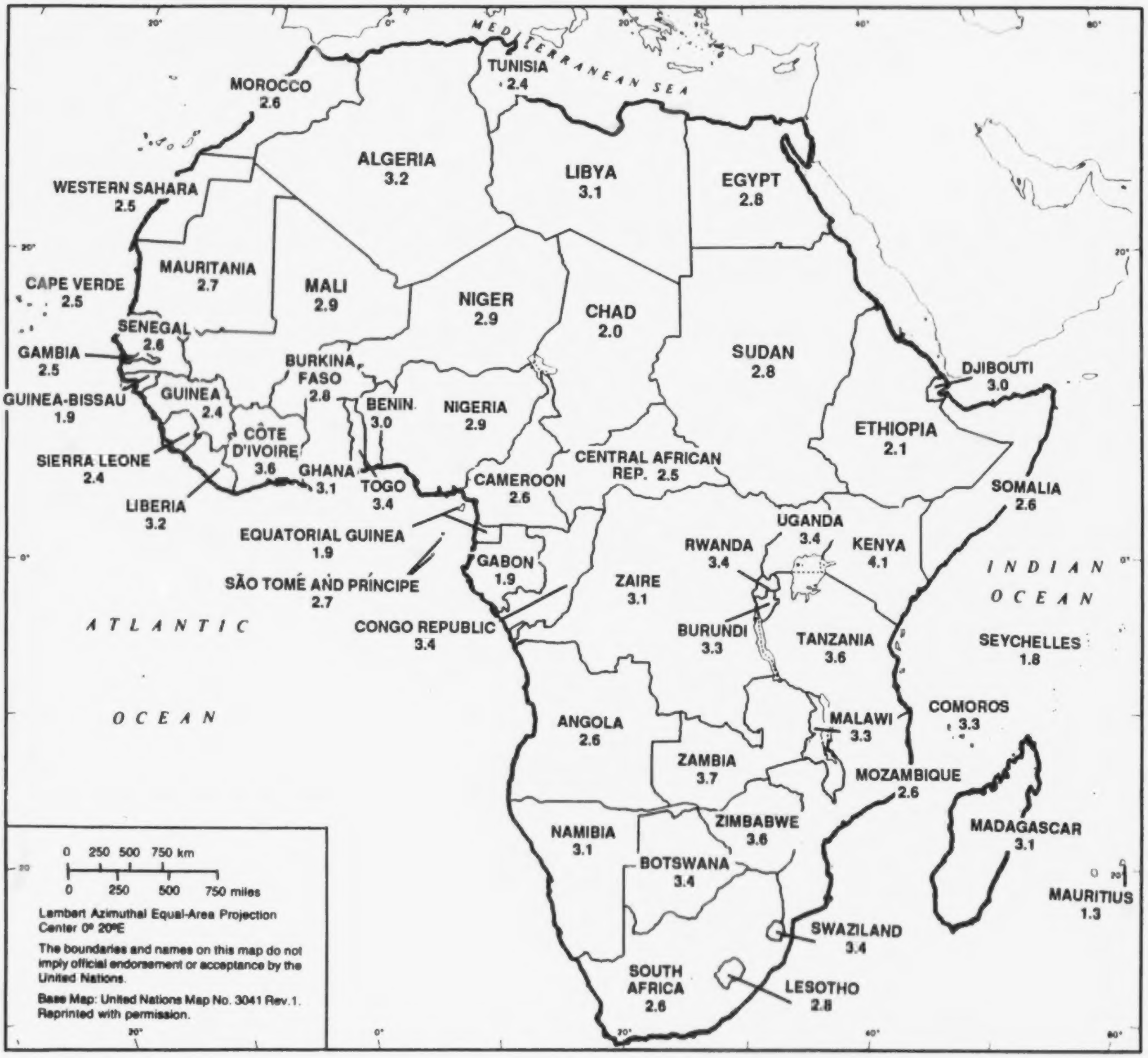
Life Expectancy at Birth (Years): The average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live under current mortality levels.

*** Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. Combined figures such as these for South Africa need to be treated with caution.**

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

CURRENT ANNUAL RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE

Rate of Natural Increase: Birth rate minus the death rate implying the annual rate of population growth without regard for net migration.


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 2.6
TUNISIA 2.4
ALGERIA 3.2
LIBYA 3.1
EGYPT 2.8
WESTERN SAHARA 2.5
MAURITANIA 2.7
MALI 2.9
NIGER 2.9
CHAD 2.0
SUDAN 2.8
CAPE VERDE 2.5
SENEGAL 2.8
GAMBIA 2.5
GUINEA-BISSAU 1.9
GUINEA 2.4
BURKINA FASO 2.8
BENIN 3.0
NIGERIA 2.9
DJIBOUTI 3.0
ETHIOPIA 2.1
SIERRA LEONE 2.4
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 3.6
GHANA 3.1
TOGO 3.4
LIBERIA 3.2
CAMEROON 2.6
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 2.5
SOMALIA 2.6
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 1.9
UGANDA 3.4
RWANDA 3.4
KENYA 4.1
GABON 1.9
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE 2.7
ZAIRE 3.1
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CONGO REPUBLIC 3.4
BURUNDI 3.3
TANZANIA 3.6
SEYCHELLES 1.8
ANGOLA 2.6
MALAWI 3.3
COMOROS 3.3
ZAMBIA 3.7
MOZAMBIQUE 2.6
NAMIBIA 3.1
ZIMBABWE 3.6
MADAGASCAR 3.1
BOTSWANA 3.4
MAURITIUS 1.3
SWAZILAND 3.4
SOUTH AFRICA 2.6
LESOTHO 2.8
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.
20°
0°
40°
60°

Others

World	1.8	**Iran**	3.4
Africa	2.9	**Israel**	1.6
		Mexico	2.4
Argentina	1.4	**Philippines**	2.8
China	1.4	**Turkey**	2.2
India	2.2	**U.S.A.**	0.7
Indonesia	2.0		

*** Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.**

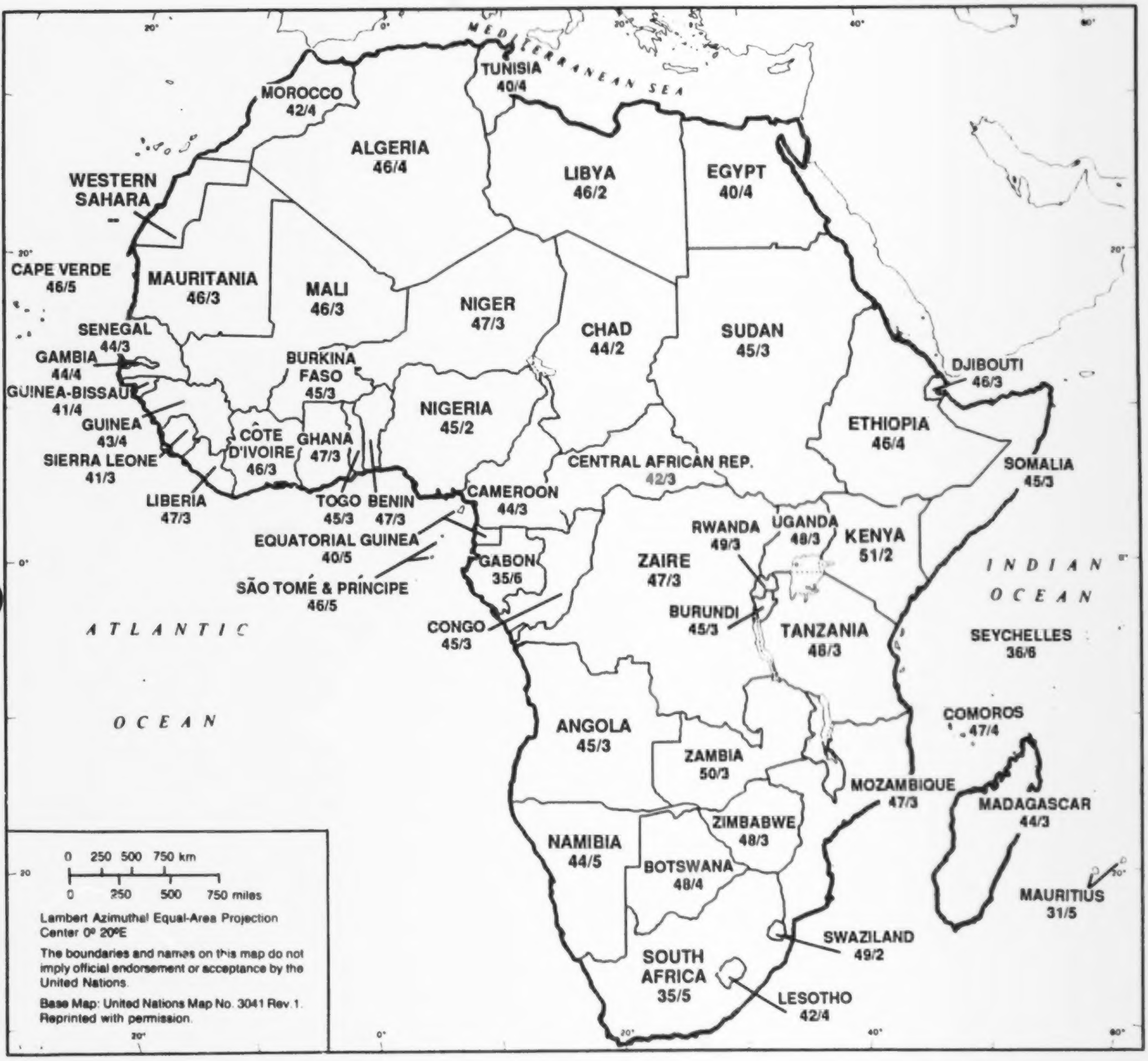
POPULATION DOUBLING TIME

For a given geographical area, an annual growth rate of this %.....	will cause the population of that area to double in.....	
0.5%	139	years
1.0	69	
1.5	46	
2.0	35	
2.5	28	
3.0	23	
3.5	20	
4.0	17	

World Eagle map. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

PERCENT OF POPULATION UNDER 15/OVER 64

The percentages of the population under age 15 and over age 64, i.e. in the "dependent" ages, indicate the economic burden which must be carried by those in the working ages, 15 to 64. (However, in developing economies, many youth under 15 contribute productive labor, especially in agriculture.) Those under 15 also constitute the future population which must be absorbed into the labor market at the same time it begins to contribute to population growth by forming new families.


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TUNISIA 40/4
MOROCCO 42/4
ALGERIA 46/4
LIBYA 46/2
EGYPT 40/4
WESTERN SAHARA --
CAPE VERDE 46/5
MAURITANIA 46/3
MALI 46/3
NIGER 47/3
CHAD 44/2
SUDAN 45/3
SENEGAL 44/3
GAMBIA 44/4
GUINEA-BISSAU 41/4
GUINEA 43/4
SIERRA LEONE 41/3
LIBERIA 47/3
BURKINA FASO 45/3
COTE D'IVOIRE 46/3
GHANA 47/3
TOGO 45/3
BENIN 47/3
NIGERIA 45/2
DJIBOUTI 46/3
ETHIOPIA 46/4
SOMALIA 45/3
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 42/3
CAMEROON 44/3
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 40/5
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE 46/5
GABON 35/6
CONGO 45/3
ZAIRE 47/3
RWANDA 49/3
UGANDA 48/3
KENYA 51/2
BURUNDI 45/3
TANZANIA 48/3
INDIAN OCEAN
SEYCHELLES 36/6
ATLANTIC OCEAN
COMOROS 47/4
ANGOLA 45/3
ZAMBIA 50/3
MOZAMBIQUE 47/3
MADAGASCAR 44/3
ZIMBABWE 48/3
NAMIBIA 44/5
BOTSWANA 48/4
MAURITIUS 31/5
SWAZILAND 49/2
SOUTH AFRICA 35/5
LESOTHO 42/4
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0º 20ºE
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Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.
20°
0°
40°
60°

Others

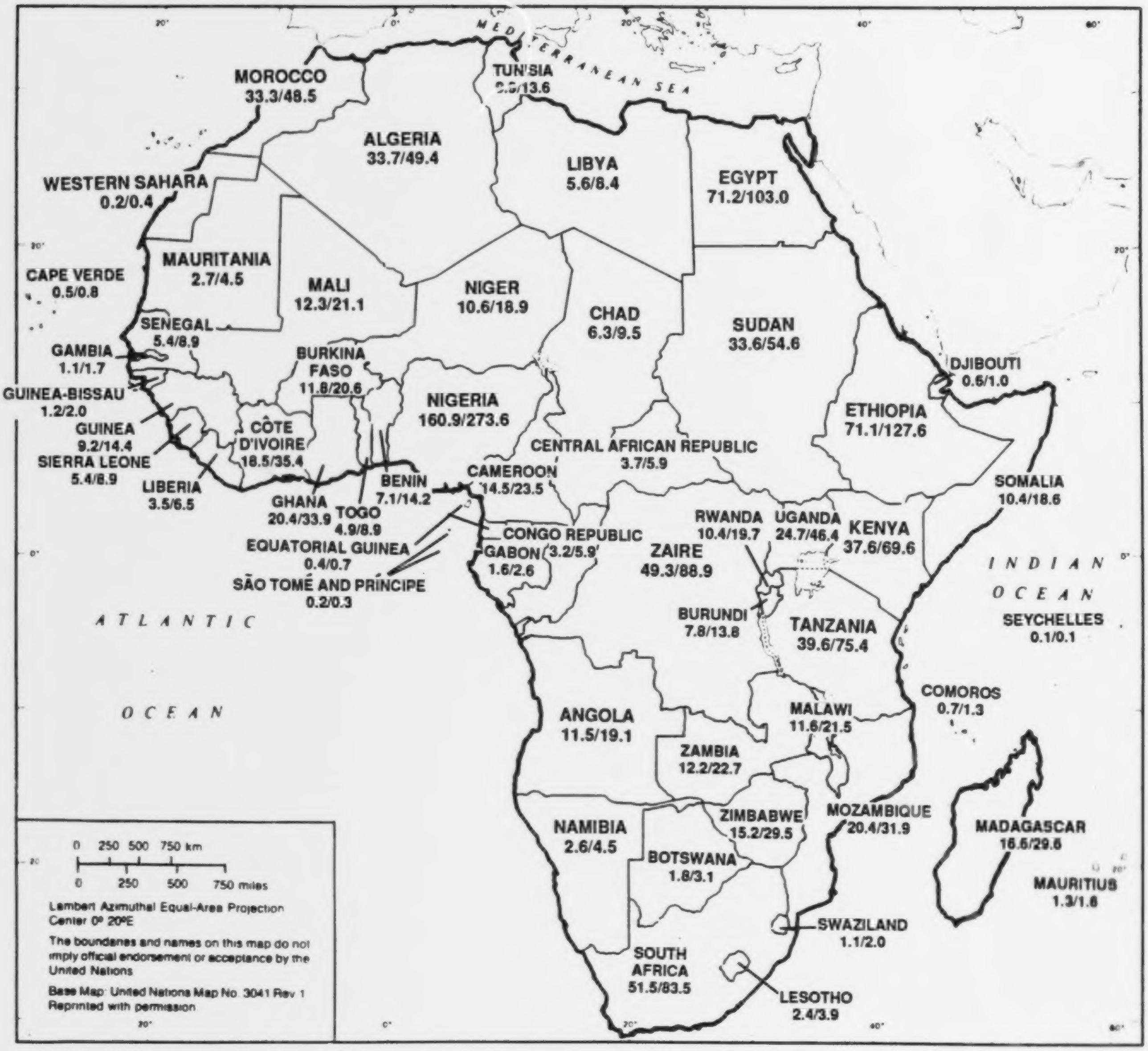
World	33/6	Japan	20/11
Africa	45/3	Poland	26/9
		U.S.A.	21/11
Canada	21/11	USSR	25/9
China	29/6	West Germany	15/15
East Germany	19/14		

World Eagle map. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

POPULATION PROJECTED TO YEARS 2000/2020

Projected populations based upon reasonable assumptions on the future course of fertility, mortality, and migration. For developed countries with total fertility rates (TFR) below 2.1 children per woman, projections are official country or Population Reference Bureau projections which assume constant fertility at or near the present level. For countries with TFRs above 2.1, it is assumed that fertility will decrease to about two children per couple at some point in the future. The outlook for fertility decline is based upon many factors such as the current fertility level, the socioeconomic setting, official population policies, and the use and availability of contraceptive methods.

-- In millions --


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 33.3/48.5
TUNISIA 9.8/13.6
ALGERIA 33.7/49.4
LIBYA 5.6/8.4
EGYPT 71.2/103.0
WESTERN SAHARA 0.2/0.4
MAURITANIA 2.7/4.5
CAPE VERDE 0.5/0.8
MALI 12.3/21.1
NIGER 10.6/18.9
CHAD 6.3/9.5
SUDAN 33.6/54.6
SENEGAL 5.4/8.9
GAMBIA 1.1/1.7
BURKINA FASO 11.8/20.6
DJIBOUTI 0.6/1.0
GUINEA-BISSAU 1.2/2.0
NIGERIA 160.9/273.6
ETHIOPIA 71.1/127.6
GUINEA 9.2/14.4
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 18.5/35.4
SIERRA LEONE 5.4/8.9
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC 3.7/5.9
LIBERIA 3.5/6.5
BENIN 7.1/14.2
CAMEROON 14.5/23.5
SOMALIA 10.4/18.6
GHANA 20.4/33.9
TOGO 4.9/8.9
RWANDA 10.4/19.7
UGANDA 24.7/46.4
KENYA 37.6/69.6
CONGO REPUBLIC
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 0.4/0.7
GABON 1.6/2.6
3.2/5.9
ZAIRE 49.3/88.9
INDIAN OCEAN
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE 0.2/0.3
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BURUNDI 7.8/13.8
TANZANIA 39.6/75.4
SEYCHELLES 0.1/0.1
COMOROS 0.7/1.3
ANGOLA 11.5/19.1
MALAWI 11.6/21.5
ZAMBIA 12.2/22.7
NAMIBIA 2.6/4.5
ZIMBABWE 15.2/29.5
MOZAMBIQUE 20.4/31.9
MADAGASCAR 16.6/29.6
BOTSWANA 1.8/3.1
MAURITIUS 1.3/1.6
SWAZILAND 1.1/2.0
SOUTH AFRICA 51.5/83.5
LESOTHO 2.4/3.9
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
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Others

Canada	28.4/31/9	Poland	40.7/50.0
China	1,190.0/1,571.4	U.S.A.	268.0/308.7
East Germany	16.9/17.5	USSR	311.0/376.0
Japan	128.1/127.9	West Germany	58.6/53.8

World Eagle map. Data and headnote from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet.

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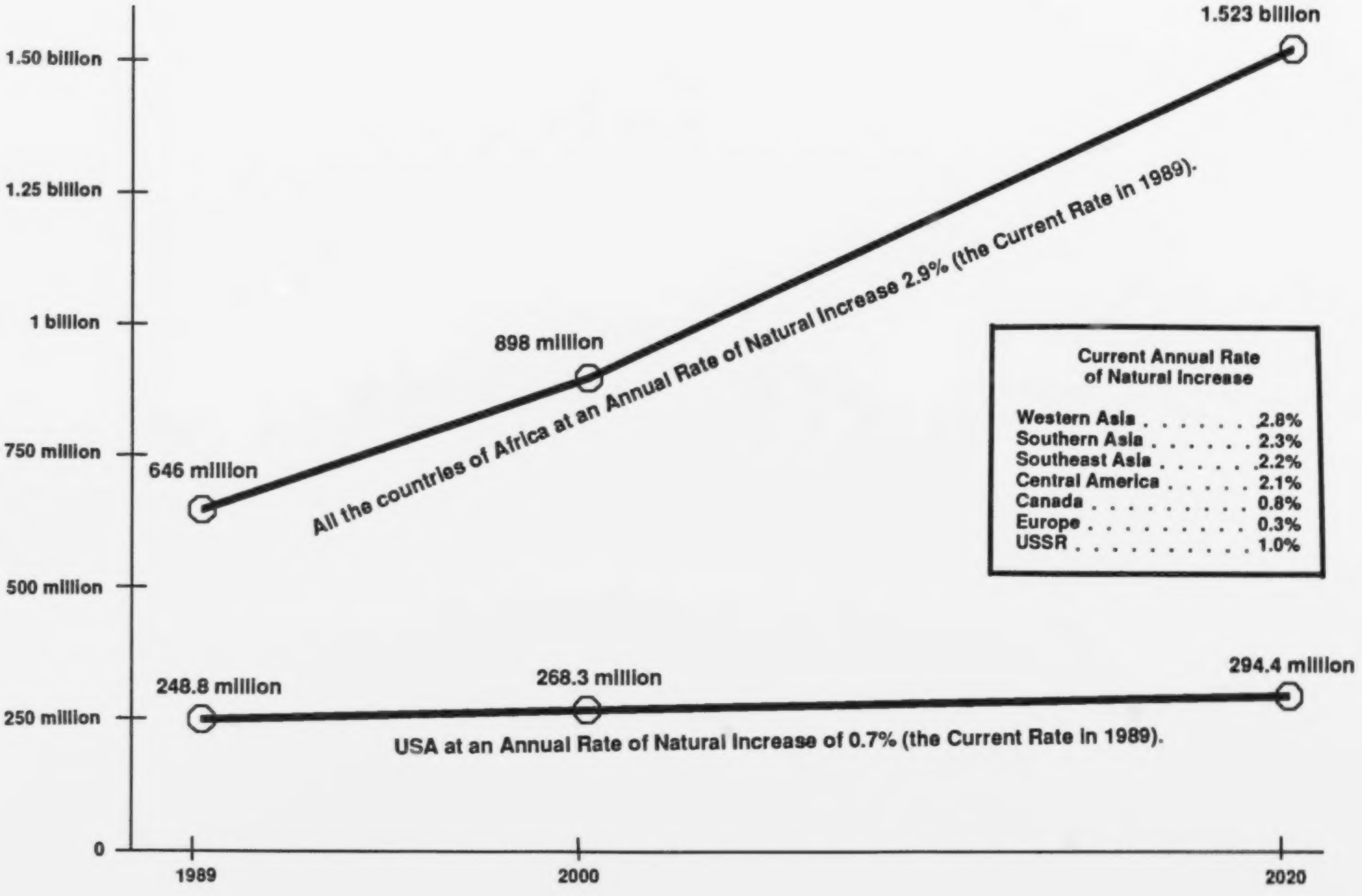
4 TIMES THAT OF U.S.

Africa's current Annual Rate of 2.9% Natural Increase may not sound like much to some, but it is more than four times the current Annual Rate of the U.S. The graph contrasts the population growth in numbers over a 31-year period if the current Annual Rate for all of Africa and the current Annual Rate for the U.S. were to remain unchanged. Annual Rates for several other countries and areas are listed in the box.

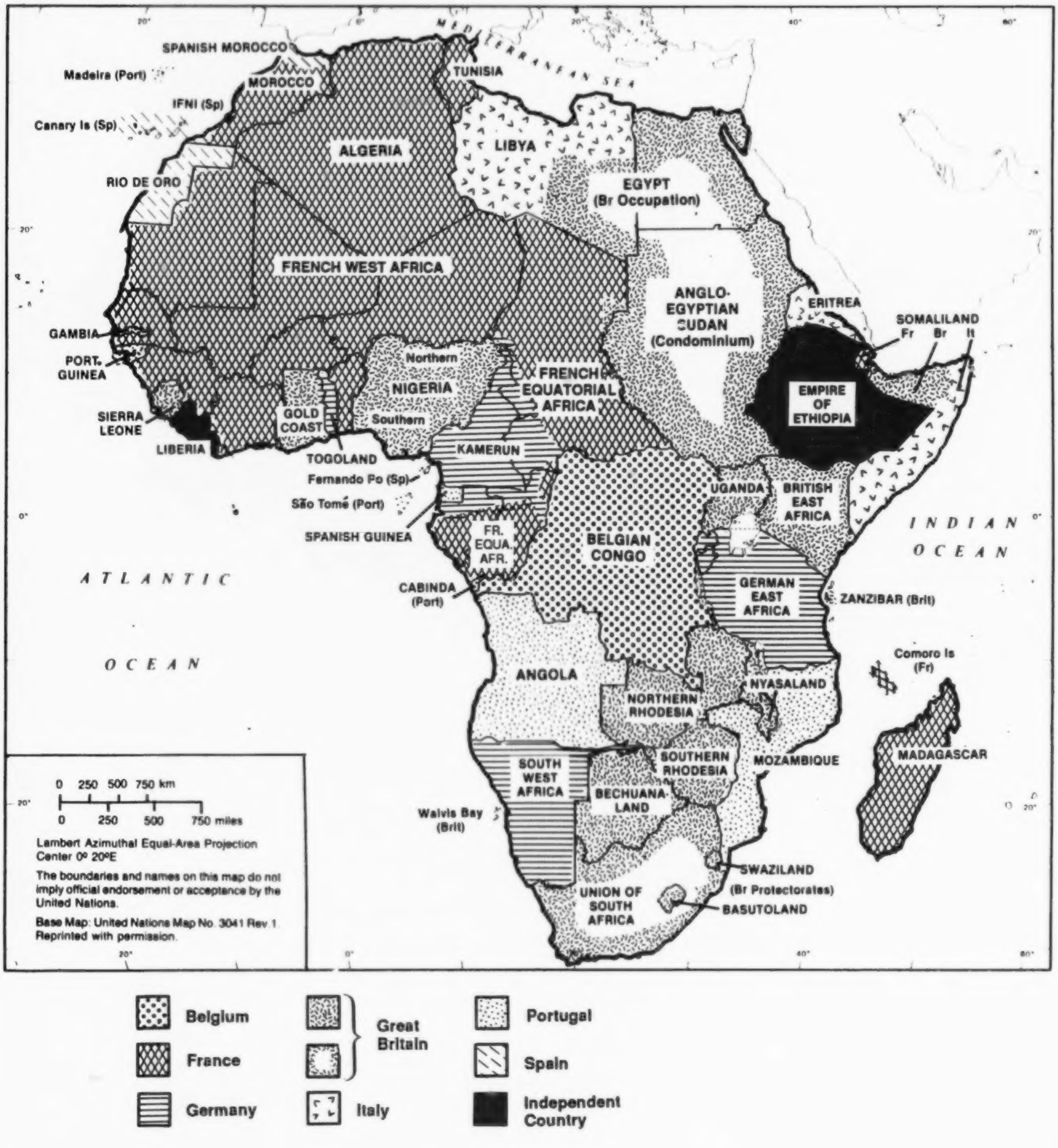


Current Annual Rate of Natural Increase	
Western Asia	2.8%
Southern Asia	2.3%
Southeast Asia	2.2%
Central America	2.1%
Canada	0.8%
Europe	0.3%
USSR	1.0%

World Eagle chart using data from
Population Reference Bureau, Inc.

COLONIALISM IN 1914

(Generalized Boundaries)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SPANISH MOROCCO
Madeira (Port)
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
IFNI (Sp)
Canary Is (Sp)
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
(Br Occupation)
RIO DE ORO
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
(Condominium)
ERITREA
SOMALILAND
Fr
Br
It
GAMBIA
PORT. GUINEA
Northern
NIGERIA
Southern
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
EMPIRE OF ETHIOPIA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
GOLD COAST
TOGOLAND
KAMERUN
Fernando Po (Sp)
São Tomé (Port)
SPANISH GUINEA
UGANDA
BRITISH EAST AFRICA
FR. EQUA. AFR.
BELGIAN CONGO
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
CABINDA (Port)
GERMAN EAST AFRICA
ZANZIBAR (Brit)
Comoro Is (Fr)
ANGOLA
NORTHERN RHODESIA
NYASALAND
SOUTH WEST AFRICA
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
BECHUANA-LAND
Walvis Bay (Brit)
SWAZILAND
(Br Protectorates)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BASUTOLAND
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
20°
0°
40°
60°
Belgium
France
Germany
Great Britain
Italy
Portugal
Spain
Independent Country

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1
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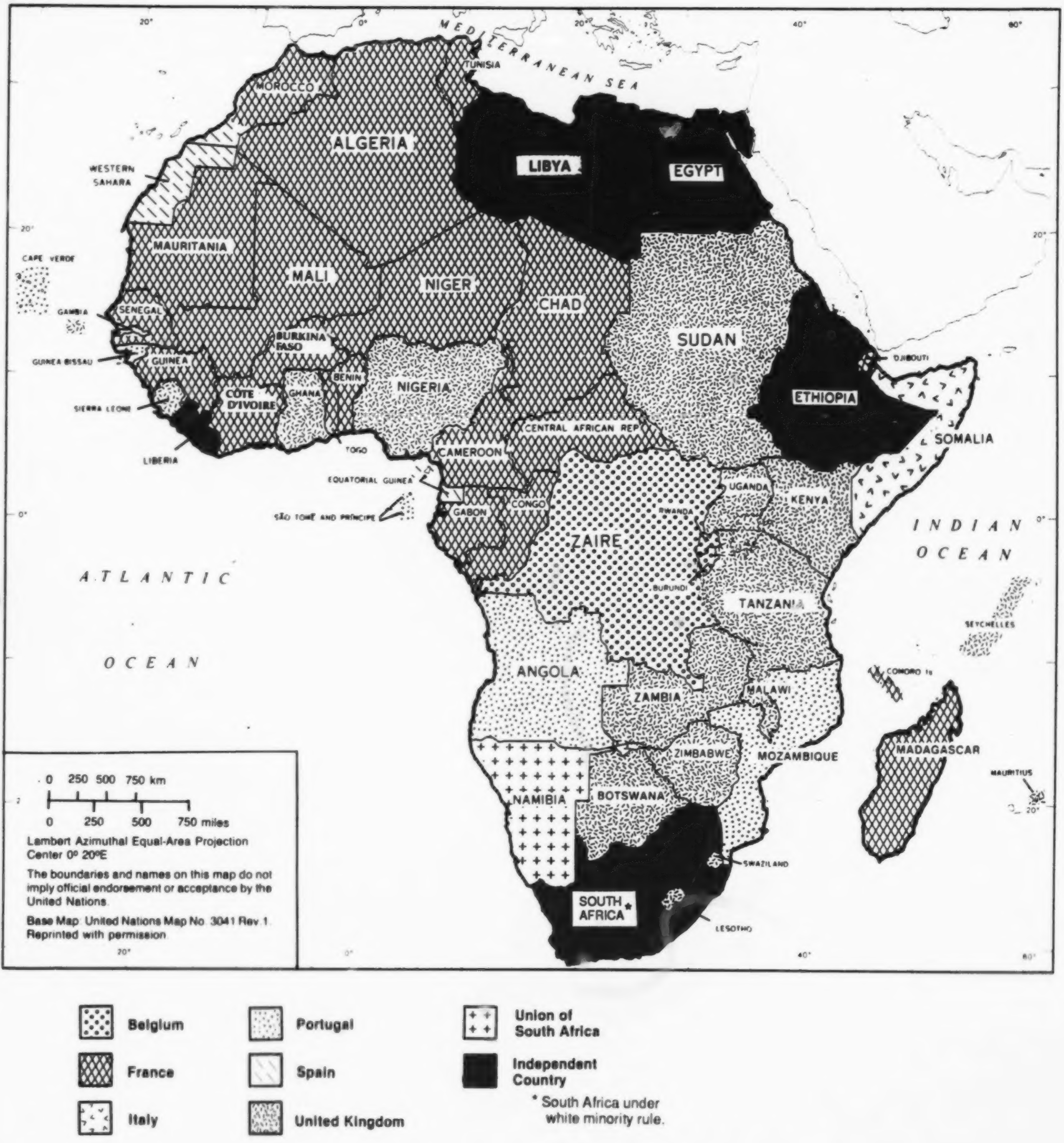
COLONIALISM IN 1952



MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TUNISIA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
CAPE VERDE
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
GAMBIA
SENEGAL
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
BENIN
NIGERIA
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
SIERRA LEONE
COTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
TOGO
LIBERIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
CAMEROON
SOMALIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
ZAIRE
BURUNDI
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
ANGOLA
COMORO Is.
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
SOUTH AFRICA*
LESOTHO
20°
0°
40°
60°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Belgium
France
Italy
Portugal
Spain
United Kingdom
Union of South Africa
Independent Country

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

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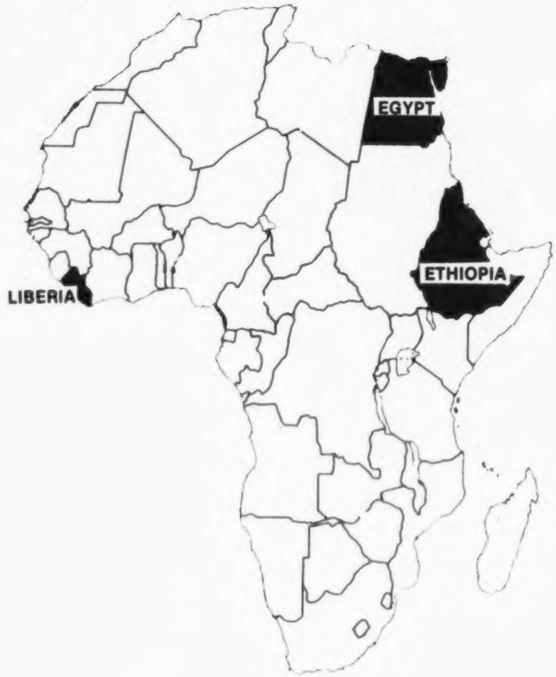
* South Africa under white minority rule.

Source: U.S. Department of State. 1980.

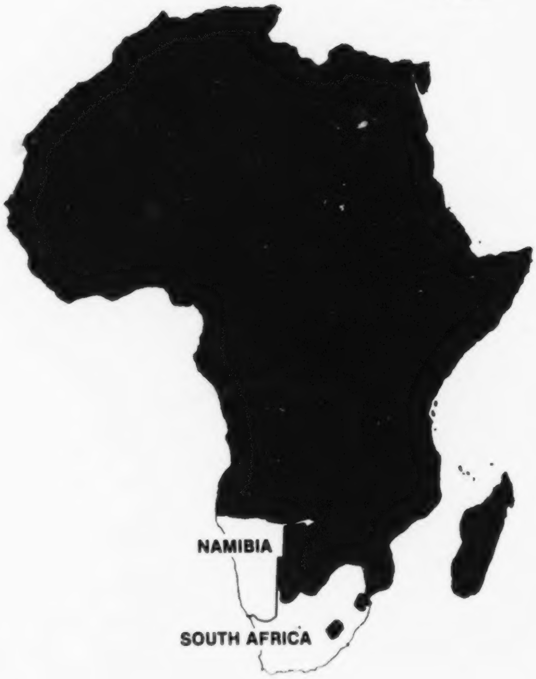
☐ *EUROPEAN OR WHITE-RUN*

1950


EGYPT
ETHIOPIA
LIBERIA

In 1950, all of Africa but Egypt, Ethiopia, and Liberia was governed by Europeans or whites.

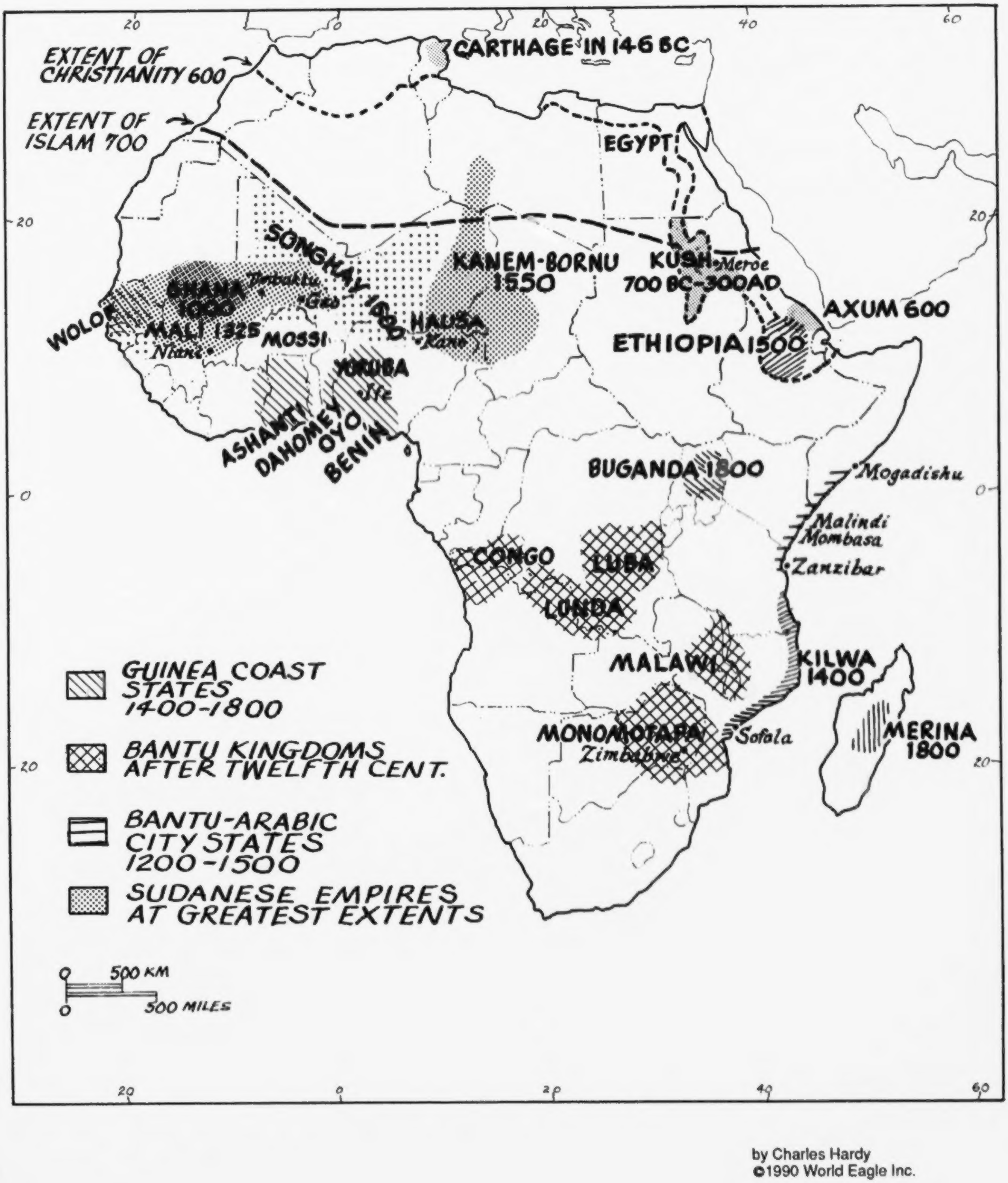
1980


NAMIBIA
SOUTH AFRICA

By 1980, South Africa and Namibia were the remaining areas governed by European or whites.

SOME BYGONE KINGDOMS AND EMPIRES

(Generalized Boundaries)


EXTENT OF CHRISTIANITY 600
EXTENT OF ISLAM 700
CARTHAGE IN 146 BC
EGYPT
KUSH 700 BC-300 AD
Meroe
AXUM 600
ETHIOPIA 1500
KANEM-BORNU 1550
SONGHAY 1500
GHANA 1000
Timbuktu
Gao
MALI 1325
Niani
WOLOF
MOSSI
HAUSA
Kano
YORUBA
Ife
ASHANTI
DAHOMEY
OYO
BENIN
BUGANDA 1800
Mogadishu
Malindi
Mombasa
Zanzibar
CONGO
LUBA
LUNDA
MALAWI
KILWA 1400
MONOMOTAPA
Zimbabwe
Sofala
MERINA 1800
GUINEA COAST STATES 1400-1800
BANTU KINGDOMS AFTER TWELFTH CENT.
BANTU-ARABIC CITY STATES 1200-1500
SUDANESE EMPIRES AT GREATEST EXTENTS
0
500 KM
0
500 MILES
20
0
20
40
60
20
0
20

by Charles Hardy
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THE LANGUAGES OF EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Language: Arabic (official), French, Berber dialects

ANGOLA

Language: Portuguese (official); various Bantu dialects

BENIN

Language: French (official); Fon and Yoruba most common vernaculars in south; at least six major tribal languages in north

BOTSWANA

Language: English (official), Setswana

BURKINA FASO

Language: French (official); tribal languages belong to Sudanic family, spoken by 90% of the population

BURUNDI

Language: Kirundi and French (official); Swahili (along Lake Tanganyika and in the Bujumbura area)

CAMEROON

Language: English and French (official), 24 major African language groups

CAPE VERDE

Language: Portuguese and Crioulo, a blend of Portuguese and West African words

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Language: French (official); Sangho (lingua franca and national language); Arabic, Hunsa, Swahili

CHAD

Language: French and Arabic (official); Sara and Sango in south; more than 100 different languages and dialects are spoken

COMOROS

Language: Shaafi Islam (a Swahili dialect), Malagasy, French

CONGO

Language: French (official); many African languages with Lingala and Kikongo most widelv used

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Language: French (official), over 60 native dialects; Dioula most widely spoken

DJIBOUTI

Language: French (official); Arabic, Somali, and Afar widely used

EGYPT

Language: Arabic (official); English and French widely understood by educated classes

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Language: Spanish (official), pidgin English, Fang

ETHIOPIA

Language: Amharic (official), Tigrinya, Orominga, Arabic, English (major foreign language taught in schools)

GABON

Language: French (official), Fang, Myene, Bateke, Bapounou/Eschira, Bandjabi
Literacy: 65%

GAMBIA

Language: English (official); Mandinka, Wolof, Fula, other indigenous vernaculars

GHANA

Language: English (official); African languages include Akan, Moshi-Dagomba, Ewe, and Ga

GUINEA

Language: French (official); each tribe has its own language

GUINEA-BISSAU

Language: Portuguese (official); Criolo and numerous African languages

KENYA

Language: English and Swahili (official); numerous indigenous languages

LESOTHO

Language: Sesotho (southern Sotho) and English (official); also Zulu and Xhosa

LIBERIA

Language: English (official); more than 20 local languages of the Niger-Congo language group; English used by about 20%

LIBYA

Language: Arabic; Italian and English widely understood in major cities

MADAGASCAR

Language: French and Malagasy (official)

MALAWI

Language: English and Chichewa (official); other languages important regionally

MALI

Language: French (official); Bambara spoken by about 80% of the population

MAURITANIA

Language: Hasaniya Arabic (national); French (official); Toucouleur, Fula, Sarakole, Wolof

MAURITIUS

Language: English (official), Creole, French, Hindi, Urdu, Hakka, Bojpoori

MOROCCO

Language: Arabic (official); several Berber dialects; French is language of business, government, diplomacy, and postprimary education

MOZAMBIQUE

Language: Portuguese (official); many indigenous dialects

continued →

LANGUAGES continued

NAMIBIA

Language: Afrikaans principal language of about 60% of white population, German of 33%, and English of 7% (all official); several indigenous languages

NIGER

Language: French (official); Hausa, Djerma

NIGERIA

Language: English (official); Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and several other languages also widely used

RWANDA

Language: Kinyarwanda, French (official); Kiswahili used in commercial centers

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Language: Portuguese (official)

SENEGAL

Language: French (official); Wolof, Pulaar, Diola, Mandingo

SEYCHELLES

Language: English and French (official); Creole

SIERRA LEONE

Language: English (official); regular use limited to literate minority; principal vernaculars are Mende in south and Temne in north; Krio is the language of the resettled ex-slave population of the Freetown area and is lingua franca

SOMALIA

Language: Somali (official); Arabic, Italian, English

SOUTH AFRICA

Language: Afrikaans, English (official); many vernacular languages, including Zulu, Xhosa, North and South Sotho, Tswana

SUDAN

Language: Arabic (official), Nubian, Ta Bedawie, diverse dialects of Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, and Sudanic languages, English; program of Arabization in process

SWAZILAND

Language: English and siSwati (official); government business conducted in English

TANZANIA

Language: Swahili and English (official); English primary language of commerce, administration, and higher education; Swahili widely understood and generally used for communication between ethnic groups; first language of most people is one of the local languages; primary education is generally in Swahili

TOGO

Language: French, both official and language of commerce; major African languages are Ewe and Mina in the south and Dagomba and Kabyè in the north

TUNISIA

Language: Arabic (official); Arabic and French (commerce)

UGANDA

Language: English (official); Luganda and Swahili widely used; other Bantu and Nilotic languages

WESTERN SAHARA

Language: Hassaniya Arabic, Moroccan Arabic

ZAIRE

Language: French (official), Lingala, Swahili, Kingwana, Kikongo, Tshiluba

ZAMBIA

Language: English (official); about 70 indigenous languages

ZIMBABWE

Language: English (official); Shona and Ndebele

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

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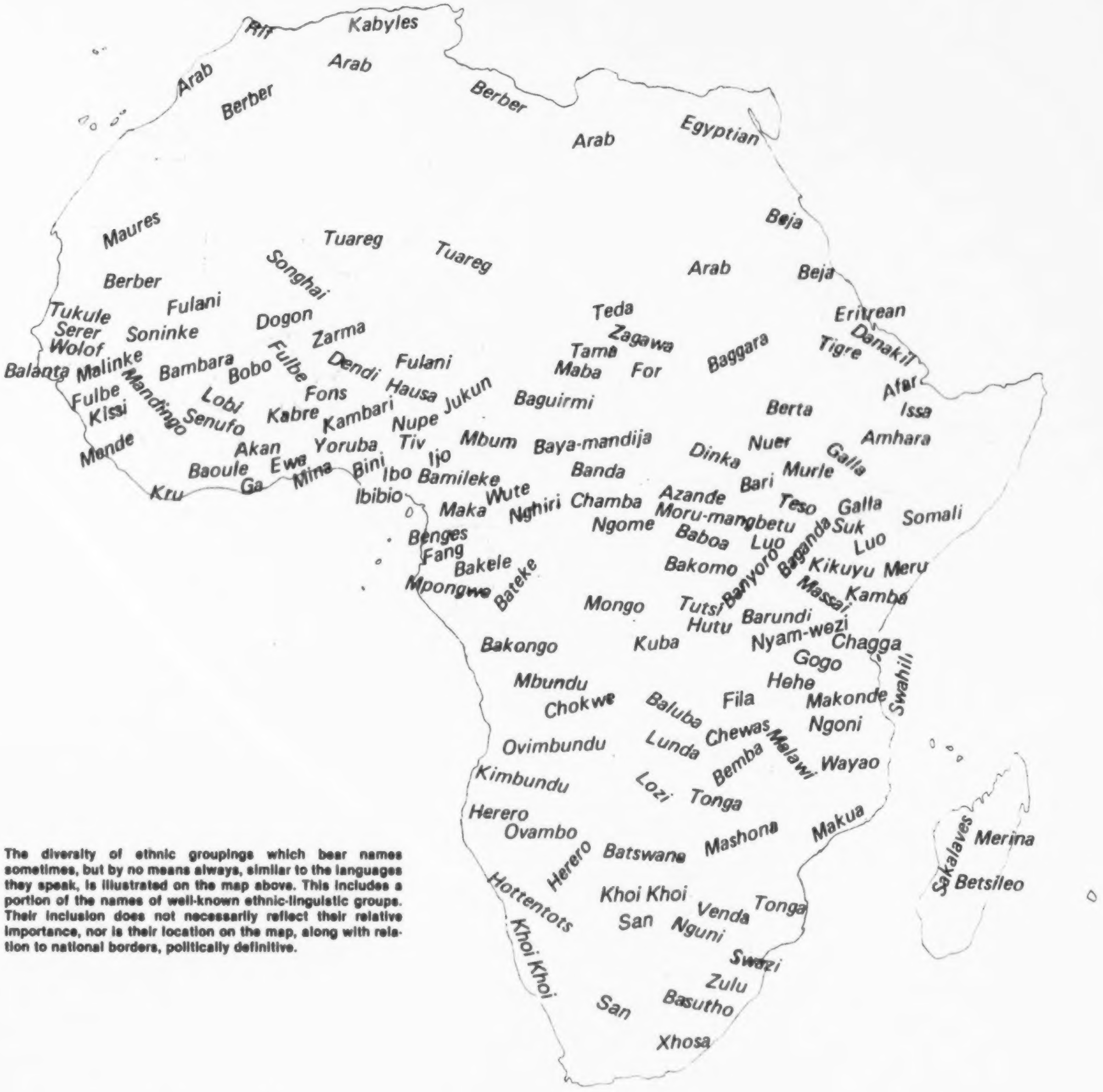
ETHNOLINGUISTIC GROUPS

Groups selected show diversity, not relative importance.


Rif
Kabyles
Arab
Arab
Berber
Berber
Egyptian
Arab
Beja
Maures
Tuareg
Tuareg
Songhai
Arab
Beja
Berber
Fulani
Tukule
Serer
Wolof
Soninke
Dogon
Zarma
Teda
Eritrean
Zagawa
Tama
Danakil
Tigre
Baggara
Balanta
Malinke
Bambara
Bobo
Fulbe
Dendi
Fulani
Maba
For
Afar
Fulbe
Mandingo
Lobi
Fons
Hausa
Jukun
Kissi
Senufo
Kabre
Kambari
Nupe
Baguirmi
Berta
Issa
Mende
Akan
Yoruba
Tiv
Mbum
Baya-mandija
Nuer
Amhara
Galla
Dinka
Murle
Baoule
Ewe
Bini
Ijo
Banda
Kru
Ga
Mina
Ibo
Bamileke
Bari
Ibibio
Wute
Maka
Nghiri
Chamba
Azande
Teso
Galla
Somali
Moru-mangbetu
Ngome
Suk
Benges
Baboa
Luo
Luo
Fang
Baganda
Bakele
Bakomo
Banyoro
Kikuyu
Meru
Mpongwe
Bateke
Massai
Kamba
Mongo
Tutsi
Hutu
Barundi
Nyam-wezi
Chagga
Bakongo
Kuba
Gogo
Swahili
Mbundu
Hehe
Chokwe
Baluba
Fila
Makonde
Ngoni
Chewas
Malawi
Ovimbundu
Lunda
Bemba
Wayao
Kimbundu
Lozi
Tonga
Herero
Makua
Ovambo
Batswana
Mashona
Sakalaves
Merina
Herero
Betsileo
Hottentots
Khoi Khoi
Venda
Tonga
San
Nguni
Khoi Khoi
Swazi
Zulu
Basutho
San
Xhosa

The diversity of ethnic groupings which bear names sometimes, but by no means always, similar to the languages they speak, is illustrated on the map above. This includes a portion of the names of well-known ethnic-linguistic groups. Their inclusion does not necessarily reflect their relative importance, nor is their location on the map, along with relation to national borders, politically definitive.

Source: U.S. Department of State. Sub-Saharan Africa and the United States. Discussion Paper, Revised August 1980.

ESTIMATED ETHNIC GROUPINGS WITHIN EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Ethnic divisions: 99% Arab-Berber, less than 1% European

ANGOLA

Ethnic divisions: 37% Ovimbundu, 25% Kimbundu, 13% Bakongo, 2% Mestiço, 1% European

BENIN

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42 ethnic groups, most important being Fon, Adja, Yoruba, Bariba); 5,500 Europeans

BOTSWANA

Ethnic divisions: 95% Batswana; about 4% Kalanga, Basarwa, and Kgalagadi; about 1% white

BURKINA FASO

Ethnic divisions: more than 50 tribes; principal tribe is Mossi (about 2.5 million); other important groups are Gurunsi, Senufo, Lobi, Bobo, Mande, and Fulani

BURUNDI

Ethnic divisions: Africans—85% Hutu (Bantu), 14% Tutsi (Hamitic), 1% Twa (Pygmy); other Africans include about 70,000 refugees, mostly Rwandans and Zairians; non-Africans include about 3,000 Europeans and 2,000 South Asians

CAMEROON

Ethnic divisions: over 200 tribes of widely differing background; 31% Cameroon Highlanders, 19% Equatorial Bantu, 11% Kirdi, 10% Fulani, 8% Northwestern Bantu, 7% Eastern Nigritic, 13% other African, less than 1% non-African

CAPE VERDE

Ethnic divisions: about 71% Creole (mulatto), 28% African, 1% European

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ethnic divisions: about 80 ethnic groups, the majority of which have related ethnic and linguistic characteristics; 34% Baya, 27% Banda, 10% Sara, 21% Mandjia, 4% Mboum, 4% M'Baka; 6,500 Europeans, of whom 3,600 are French

CHAD

Ethnic divisions: some 200 distinct ethnic groups, most of whom are Muslims (Arabs, Toubou, Fulbe, Kotoko, Hausa, Kanembou, Baguirmi, Boulala, and Maba) in the north and center and non-Muslims (Sara, Ngambaye, Mbaye, Goulaye, Moudang, Moussei, Massa) in the south; some 150,000 nonindigenous, of whom 1,000 are French

COMOROS

Ethnic divisions: Antalote, Cafre, Makoa, Oimatsaha, Sakalava

CONGO

Ethnic divisions: about 15 ethnic groups divided into some 75 tribes, almost all Bantu; most important ethnic groups are Kongo (48%) in the south, Sangha (20%) and M'Bochi (12%) in the north, Teke (17%) in the center; about 8,500 Europeans, mostly French

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Ethnic divisions: over 60 ethnic groups; most important are the Baoule 23%, Bete 18%, Senoufou 15%, Malinke 11%, and Agni; about 2 million foreign Africans, mostly Burkinabe; about 130,000 to 330,000 non-Africans (30,000 French and 100,000 to 300,000 Lebanese)

DJIBOUTI

Ethnic divisions: 60% Somali (Issa); 35% Afar, 5% French, Arab, Ethiopian, and Italian

EGYPT

Ethnic divisions: 90% Eastern Hamitic stock; 10% Greek, Italian, Syro-Lebanese

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Ethnic divisions: indigenous population of Bioko, primarily Bubi, some Fernandinos;

ETHIOPIA

Ethnic divisions: 40% Oromo, 32% Amhara and Tigrean, 9% Sidamo, 6% Shankella, 6% Somali, 4% Afar, 2% Gurage, 1% other

GABON

Ethnic divisions: about 40 Bantu tribes, including four major tribal groupings (Fang, Eshira, Bapounou, Bateke); about 100,000 expatriate Africans and Europeans, including 27,000 French

GAMBIA

Ethnic divisions: 99% African (42% Mandinka, 18% Fula, 16% Wolof, 10% Jola, 9% Serahuli, 4% other); 1% non-Gambian

GHANA

Ethnic divisions: 99.8% black African (major tribes—44% Akan, 16% Moshi-Dagomba, 13% Ewe, 8% Ga), 0.2% European and other

GUINEA

Ethnic divisions: Fulani, Malinke, Sousou, 15 smaller tribes

GUINEA-BISSAU

Ethnic divisions: about 99% African (30% Balanta, 20% Fula, 14% Manjaca, 13% Mandinga, 7% Papel); less than 1% European and mulatto

KENYA

Ethnic divisions: 21% Kikuyu, 14% Luhya, 13% Luo, 11% Kalenjin, 11% Kamba, 6% Kisii, 6% Meru, 1% Asian, European, and Arab

LESOTHO

Ethnic divisions: 99.7% Sotho; 1,600 Europeans, 800 Asians

LIBERIA

Ethnic divisions: 95% indigenous African tribes, including Kpelle, Bassa, Gio, Kru, Grebo, Mano, Krahn, Gola, Gbandi, Loma, Kissi, Vai, and Bella; 5% descendants of repatriated slaves known as Americo-Liberians

LIBYA

Ethnic divisions: 97% Berber and Arab; some Greeks, Maltese, Italians, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Turks, Indians, and Tunisians

MADAGASCAR

Ethnic divisions: basic split between highlanders of predominantly Malayo-Indonesian origin (Merina 1,643,000 and related Betsileo 760,000) on the one hand and coastal tribes, collectively termed the Côtiers, with mixed African, Malayo-Indonesian, and Arab ancestry (Betsimisaraka 941,000, Tsimihety 442,000, Antaisaka 415,000, Sakalava 375,000), on the other; there are also 11,000 European French, 5,000 Indians of French nationality, and 5,000 Creoles

continued ⟶

ETHNIC GROUPINGS continued

MALAWI

Ethnic divisions: Chewa, Nyanja, Tumbuko, Yao, Lomwe, Sena, Tonga, Ngoni, Ngonde, Asian, European

MALI

Ethnic divisions: 50% Mande (Bambara, Malinke, Sarakole), 17% Peul, 12% Voltaic, 6% Songhai, 5% Tuareg and Moor

MAURITANIA

Ethnic divisions: 40% mixed Maur/black, 30% Maur, 30% black

MAURITIUS

Ethnic divisions: 68% Indo-Mauritian, 27% Creole, 3% Sino-Mauritian, 2% Franco-Mauritian

MOROCCO

Ethnic divisions: 99.1% Arab-Berber, 0.7% non-Moroccan, 0.2% Jewish

MOZAMBIQUE

Ethnic divisions: majority from indigenous tribal groups; about 10,000 Europeans, 35,000 Euro-Africans, 15,000 Indians

NAMIBIA

Ethnic divisions: 86% black, 6.5% white, 7.5% mixed; about half the blacks belong to Ovambo tribe

NIGER

Ethnic divisions: 56% Hausa; 22% Djerma; 8.5% Fula; 8% Tuareg; 4.3% Beri Beri (Kanouri); 1.2% Arab, Toubou, and Gourmantche; about 4,000 French expatriates

NIGERIA

Ethnic divisions: more than 250 tribal groups; Hausa and Fulani of the north, Yoruba of the southwest, and Ibos of the southeast make up 65% of the population; about 27,000 non-Africans

RWANDA

Ethnic divisions: 90% Hutu, 9% Tutsi, 1% Twa (Pygmoid)

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Ethnic divisions: mestiço, angolares (descendents of Angolan slaves), forros (descendents of freed slaves), servicais (contract laborers from Angola, Mozambique, and Cape Verde), tongas (children of servicais born on the islands), and Europeans (primarily Portuguese)

SENEGAL

Ethnic divisions: 36% Wolof, 17% Fulani, 17% Serer, 9% Toucouleur, 9% Diola, 9% Mandingo, 1% European and Lebanese

SEYCHELLES

Ethnic divisions: Seychellois (mixture of Asians, Africans, Europeans)

SIERRA LEONE

Ethnic divisions: 99% native African (30% Temne, 30% Mende); 1% Creole, European, Lebanese, and Asian; 13 tribes

SOMALIA

Ethnic divisions: 85% Somali, rest mainly Bantu; 30,000 Arabs, 3,000 Europeans, 800 Asians

SOUTH AFRICA

Ethnic divisions: 73.8% black, 14.3% white, 9.1% Colored, 2.8% Indian

SUDAN

Ethnic divisions: 52% black, 39% Arab, 6% Beja, 2% foreigners, 1% other

SWAZILAND

Ethnic divisions: 97% African, 3% European

TANZANIA

Ethnic divisions: mainland—99% native African consisting of well over 100 tribes; 1% Asian, European, and Arab

TOGO

Ethnic divisions: 37 tribes; largest and most important are Ewe, Mina, and Kabyè; under 1% European and Syrian-Lebanese

TUNISIA

Ethnic divisions: 98% Arab, 1% European, less than 1% Jewish

UGANDA

Ethnic divisions: 99% African, 1% European, Asian, Arab

WESTERN SAHARA

Ethnic divisions: Arab and Berber

ZAIRE

Ethnic divisions: over 200 African ethnic groups, the majority are Bantu; four largest tribes—Mongo, Luba, Kongo (all Bantu), and the Mangbetu-Azande (Hamitic) make up about 45% of the population

ZAMBIA

Ethnic divisions: 98.7% African, 1.1% European, 0.2% other

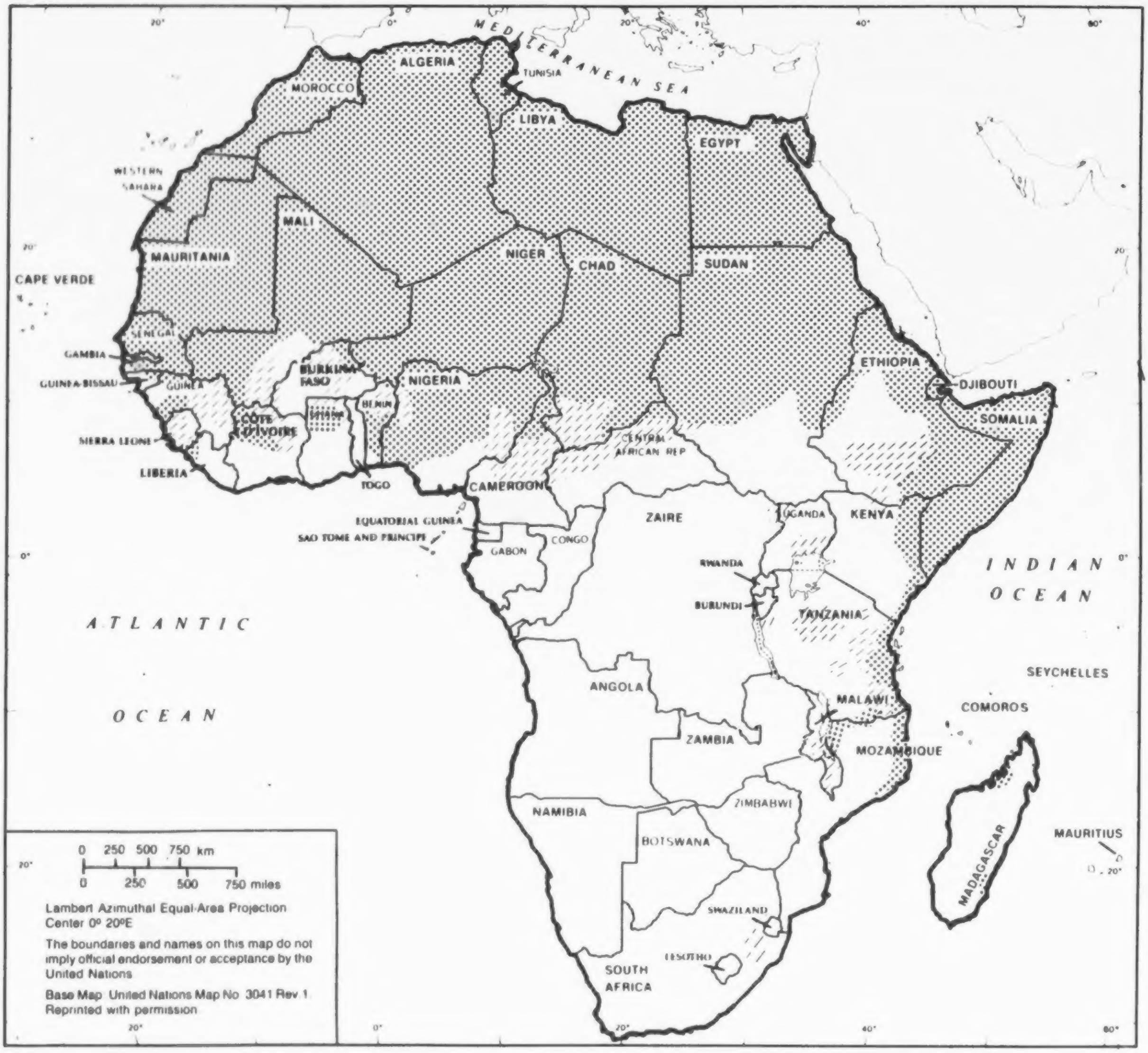
ZIMBABWE

Ethnic divisions: 98% African (71% Shona, 16% Ndebele, 11% other); 1% white, 1% mixed and Asian

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

ISLAM IN AFRICA

(Generalized Boundaries)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNISIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
MALI
MAURITANIA
CAPE VERDE
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA
DJIBOUTI
SOMALIA
SIERRA LEONE
COTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
BENIN
LIBERIA
TOGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP
CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SEYCHELLES
ANGOLA
MALAWI
COMOROS
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
NAMIBIA
ZIMBABWI
BOTSWANA
MAURITIUS
MADAGASCAR
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
SOUTH AFRICA
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1 Reprinted with permission
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°

▩ **Predominantly Muslim**

▨ **Significant Muslim minority**

World Eagle map based on U.S. Department of State map 801028 (547147) 6-87.

ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS FOR EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Religion: 99% Sunni Muslim (state religion); 1% Christian and Jewish

ANGOLA

Religion: 47% indigenous beliefs, 38% Roman Catholic, 15% Protestant (est.)

BENIN

Religion: 70% indigenous beliefs, 15% Muslim, 15% Christian

BOTSWANA

Religion: 50% indigenous beliefs, 50% Christian

BURKINA FASO

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, about 25% Muslim, 10% Christian (mainly Roman Catholic)

BURUNDI

Religion: about 67% Christian (62% Roman Catholic, 5% Protestant), 32% indigenous beliefs, 1% Muslim

CAMEROON

Religion: 51% indigenous beliefs, 33% Christian, 16% Muslim

CAPE VERDE

Religion: Roman Catholicism fused with indigenous beliefs

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Religion: 24% indigenous beliefs, 25% Protestant, 25% Roman Catholic, 15% Muslim, 11% other; animistic beliefs and practices strongly influence the Christian majority

CHAD

Religion: 44% Muslim, 33% Christian, 23% indigenous beliefs, animism

COMOROS

Religion: 86% Sunni Muslim, 14% Roman Catholic

CONGO

Religion: 50% Christian, 42% animist, 2% Muslim

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Religion: 63% indigenous, 25% Muslim, 12% Christian

DJIBOUTI

Religion: 94% Muslim, 6% Christian

EGYPT

Religion: (official estimate) 94% Muslim (mostly Sunni), 6% Coptic Christian and other

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Religion: natives all nominally Christian and predominantly Roman Catholic; some pagan practices retained

ETHIOPIA

Religion: 40-45% Muslim, 35-40% Ethiopian Orthodox, 15-20% animist, 5% other

GABON

Religion: 55-75% Christian, less than 1% Muslim, remainder animist

GAMBIA

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% Christian, 1% indigenous beliefs

GHANA

Religion: 38% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 24% Christian, 8% other

GUINEA

Religion: 85% Muslim, 5% indigenous beliefs, 1.5% Christian

GUINEA-BISSAU

Religion: 65% indigenous beliefs, 30% Muslim, 5% Christian

KENYA

Religion: 38% Protestant, 28% Roman Catholic, 26% indigenous beliefs, 6% Muslim

LESOTHO

Religion: 80% Christian, rest indigenous beliefs

LIBERIA

Religion: 70% traditional, 20% Muslim, 10% Christian

LIBYA

Religion: 97% Sunni Muslim

MADAGASCAR

Religion: 52% indigenous beliefs; about 41% Christian, 7% Muslim

MALAWI

Religion: 55% Protestant, 20% Roman Catholic, 20% Muslim; traditional indigenous beliefs are also practiced

MALI

Religion: 90% Muslim, 9% indigenous beliefs, 1% Christian

MAURITANIA

Religion: nearly 100% Muslim

MAURITIUS

Religion: 51% Hindu, 30% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic with a few Anglicans), 17% Muslim

MOROCCO

Religion: 98.7% Muslim, 1.1% Christian, 0.2% Jewish

MOZAMBIQUE

Religion: 60% indigenous beliefs, 30% Christian, 10% Muslim

NAMIBIA

Religion: whites predominantly Christian, nonwhites either Christian or indigenous beliefs

NIGER

Religion: 80% Muslim, remainder indigenous beliefs and Christians

continued →

ESTIMATES OF RELIGIONS *continued*

NIGERIA

Religion: 50% Muslim, 40% Christian, 10% indigenous beliefs

RWANDA

Religion: 65% Roman Catholic, 9% Protestant, 9% Muslim, 17% indigenous beliefs and other

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Religion: Roman Catholic, Evangelical Protestant, Seventh-Day Adventist

SENEGAL

Religion: 92% Muslim, 6% indigenous beliefs, 2% Christian (mostly Roman Catholic)

SEYCHELLES

Religion: 90% Roman Catholic, 8% Anglican, 2% other

SIERRA LEONE

Religion: 30% Muslim, 30% indigenous beliefs, 10% Christian, 30% other or none

SOMALIA

Religion: almost entirely Sunni Muslim

SOUTH AFRICA

Religion: most whites and Coloreds and roughly 60% of blacks are Christian; roughly 60% of Indians are Hindu, 20% Muslim

SUDAN

Religion: 70% Sunni Muslim in north, 20% indigenous beliefs, 5% Christian (mostly in south)

SWAZILAND

Religion: 60% Christian, 40% indigenous beliefs

TANZANIA

Religion: mainland—33% Christian, 33% Muslim, 33% indigenous beliefs; Zanzibar—almost all Muslim

TOGO

Religion: about 70% indigenous beliefs, 20% Christian, 10% Muslim

TUNISIA

Religion: 98% Muslim, 1% Christian, less than 1% Jewish

UGANDA

Religion: 33% Roman Catholic, 33% Protestant, 16% Muslim, rest indigenous beliefs

WESTERN SAHARA

Religion: Muslim

ZAIRE

Religion: 50% Roman Catholic, 20% Protestant, 10% Kimbanguist, 10% Muslim, 10% other syncretic sects and traditional beliefs

ZAMBIA

Religion: 50-75% Christian, 1% Muslim and Hindu, remainder indigenous beliefs

ZIMBABWE

Religion: 50% syncretic (part Christian, part indigenous beliefs), 25% Christian, 24% indigenous beliefs, a few Muslim

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES OF EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, uranium, lead, zinc

ANGOLA

Natural resources: petroleum, diamonds, iron ore, phosphates, copper, feldspar, gold, bauxite, uranium

BENIN

Natural resources: small offshore oil deposits, limestone, marble, timber

BOTSWANA

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, nickel, salt, soda ash, potash, coal, iron ore, silver, natural gas

BURKINA FASO

Natural resources: manganese, limestone, marble; small deposits of gold, antimony, copper, nickel, bauxite, lead, phosphates, zinc, silver

BURUNDI

Natural resources: nickel, uranium, rare earth oxide, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum (not yet exploited), vanadium

CAMEROON

Natural resources: crude oil, bauxite, iron ore, timber, hydropower potential

CAPE VERDE

Natural resources: salt, basalt rock, pozzolana, limestone, kaolin, fish

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Natural resources: diamonds, uranium, timber, gold, oil

CHAD

Natural resources: small quantities of crude oil (unexploited but exploration beginning), uranium, natron, kaolin, fish (Lake Chad)

COMOROS

Natural resources: negligible

CONGO

Natural resources: petroleum, timber, potash, lead, zinc, uranium, copper, phosphates, natural gas

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Natural resources: crude oil, diamonds, manganese, iron ore, cobalt, bauxite, copper

DJIBOUTI

Natural resources: geothermal areas

EGYPT

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, iron ore, phosphates, manganese, limestone, gypsum, talc, asbestos, lead, zinc

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Natural resources: timber, crude oil, small unexploited deposits of gold, manganese, uranium

ETHIOPIA

Natural resources: small reserves of gold, platinum, copper, potash

GABON

Natural resources: crude oil, manganese, uranium, gold, timber, iron ore

GAMBIA

Natural resources: fish

GHANA

Natural resources: gold, timber, industrial diamonds, bauxite, manganese, fish, rubber

GUINEA

Natural resources: bauxite, iron ore, diamonds, gold, uranium, hydropower, fish

GUINEA-BISSAU

Natural resources: unexploited deposits of petroleum, bauxite, phosphates; fish, timber

KENYA

Natural resources: gold, limestone, diotomite, salt barytes, magnesite, feldspar, sapphires, fluorspar, garnets, wildlife

LESOTHO

Natural resources: some diamonds and other minerals, water, agricultural and grazing land

LIBERIA

Natural resources: iron ore, timber, diamonds, gold

LIBYA

Natural resources: crude oil, natural gas, gypsum

MADAGASCAR

Natural resources: graphite, chromite, coal, bauxite, salt, quartz, tar sands, semiprecious stones, mica, fish

MALAWI

Natural resources: limestone; unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite

MALI

Natural resources: gold, phosphates, kaolin, salt, limestone, uranium; bauxite, iron ore, manganese, tin, and copper deposits are known but not exploited

MAURITANIA

Natural resources: iron ore, gypsum, fish, copper, phosphate

MAURITIUS

Natural resources: arable land, fish

MOROCCO

Natural resources: phosphates, iron ore, manganese, lead, zinc, fish, salt

MOZAMBIQUE

Natural resources: coal, titanium

continued →

MAJOR NATURAL RESOURCES continued

NAMIBIA

Natural resources: diamonds, copper, uranium, lead, tin, zinc, salt, vanadium, natural gas, fish; suspected deposits of coal and iron ore

NIGER

Natural resources: uranium, coal, iron ore, tin, phosphates

NIGERIA

Natural resources: crude oil, tin, columbite, iron ore, coal, limestone, lead, zinc, natural gas

RWANDA

Natural resources: gold, cassiterite (tin ore), wolframite (tungsten ore), natural gas, hydropower

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Natural resources: fish

SENEGAL

Natural resources: fish, phosphates, iron ore

SEYCHELLES

Natural resources: fish, copra, cinnamon trees

SIERRA LEONE

Natural resources: diamonds, titanium ore, bauxite, iron ore, gold, chromite

SOMALIA

Natural resources: uranium, and largely unexploited reserves of iron ore, tin, gypsum, bauxite, copper, salt

SOUTH AFRICA

Natural resources: gold, chromium, antimony, coal, iron ore, manganese, nickel, phosphates, tin, uranium, gem diamonds, platinum, copper, vanadium, salt, natural gas

SUDAN

Natural resources: modest reserves of crude oil, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver, crude oil

SWAZILAND

Natural resources: asbestos, coal, clay, tin, hydroelelectric power, forests, and small gold and diamond deposits

TANZANIA

Natural resources: hydropower potential, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel

TOGO

Natural resources: phosphates, limestone, marble

TUNISIA

Natural resources: crude oil, phosphates, iron ore, lead, zinc, salt

UGANDA

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, limestone, salt

WESTERN SAHARA

Natural resources: phosphates, iron ore

ZAIRE

Natural resources: cobalt, copper, cadmium, crude oil, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, germanium, uranium, radium, bauxite, iron ore, coal, hydropower potential

ZAMBIA

Natural resources: copper, cobalt, zinc, lead, coal, emeralds, gold, silver, uranium, hydropower potential

ZIMBABWE

Natural resources: coal, chromium ore, asbestos, gold, nickel, copper, iron ore, vanadium, lithium, tin

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

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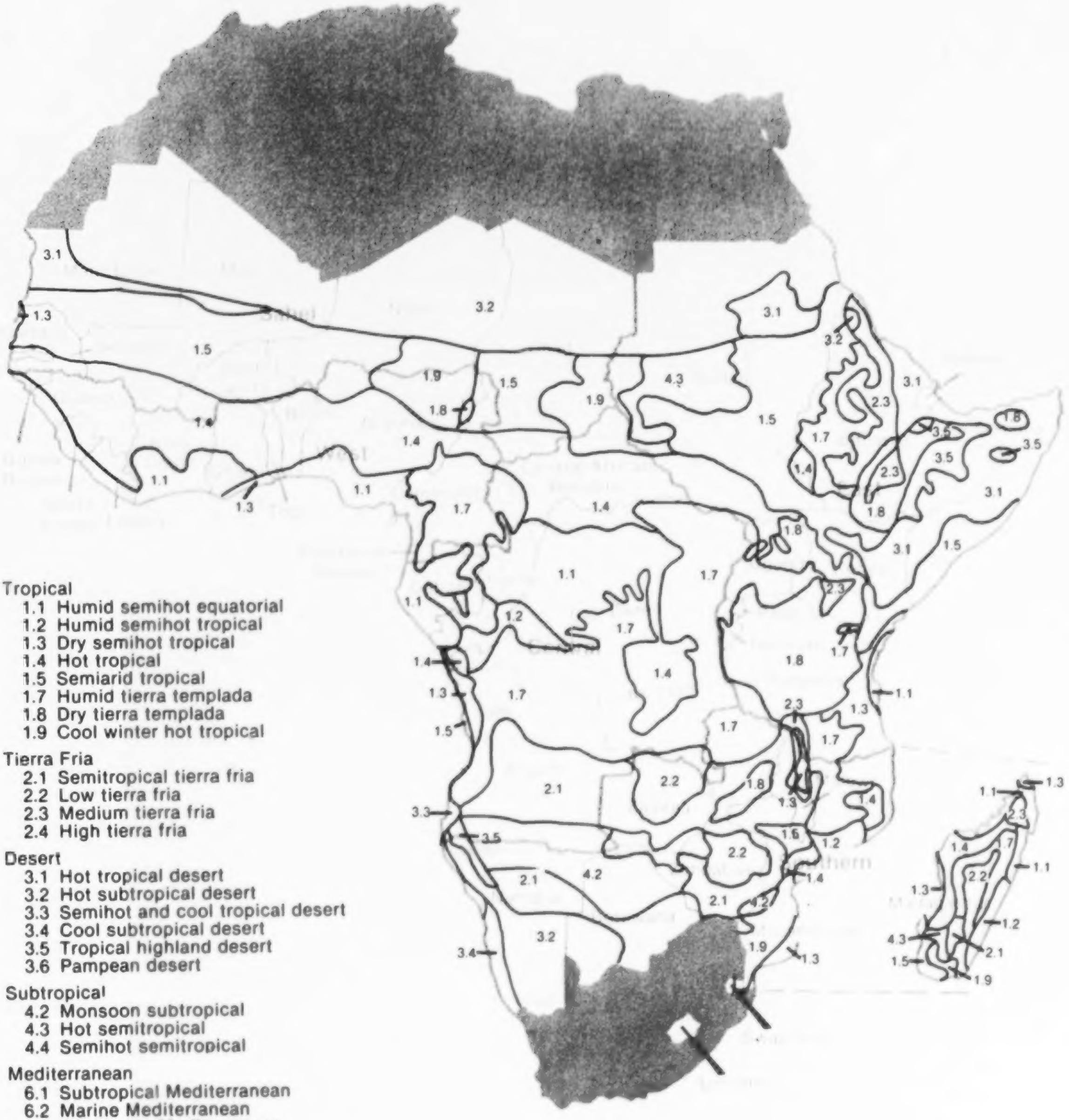
CLIMATIC REGIONS


3.1
3.2
1.3
1.5
Sahel
1.9
1.8
1.5
1.9
4.3
3.1
3.2
3.1
2.3
1.5
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2.3
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2.2
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1.3
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1.6
1.2
2.2
2.1
4.2
1.4
2.1
4.2
3.4
3.2
1.9
1.3
1.1
1.3
2.3
1.4
2.2
1.1
1.3
1.2
4.3
2.1
1.5
1.9

Tropical
- 1.1 Humid semihot equatorial
- 1.2 Humid semihot tropical
- 1.3 Dry semihot tropical
- 1.4 Hot tropical
- 1.5 Semiarid tropical
- 1.7 Humid tierra templada
- 1.8 Dry tierra templada
- 1.9 Cool winter hot tropical

Tierra Fria
- 2.1 Semitropical tierra fria
- 2.2 Low tierra fria
- 2.3 Medium tierra fria
- 2.4 High tierra fria

Desert
- 3.1 Hot tropical desert
- 3.2 Hot subtropical desert
- 3.3 Semihot and cool tropical desert
- 3.4 Cool subtropical desert
- 3.5 Tropical highland desert
- 3.6 Pampean desert

Subtropical
- 4.2 Monsoon subtropical
- 4.3 Hot semitropical
- 4.4 Semihot semitropical

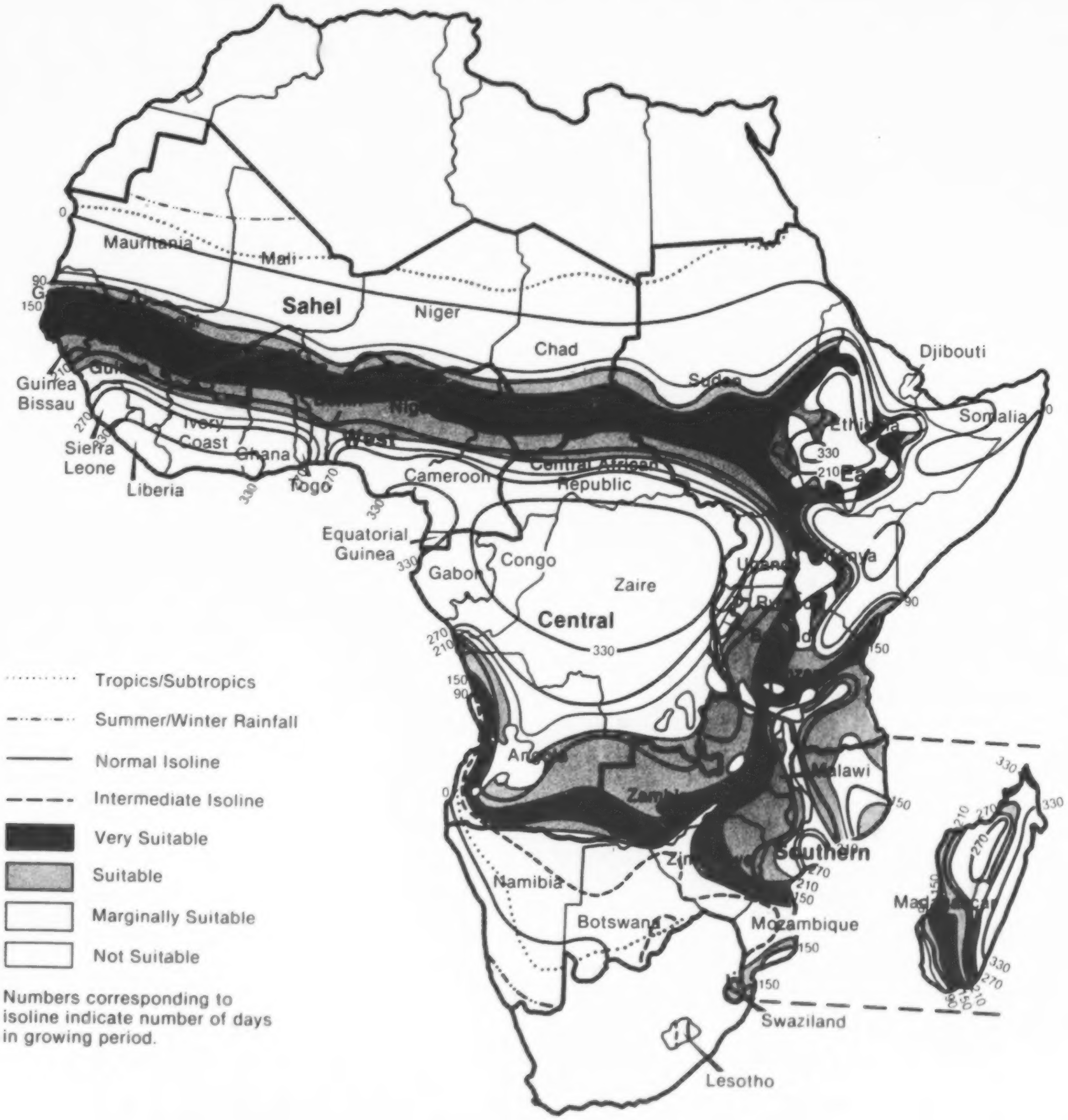
Mediterranean
- 6.1 Subtropical Mediterranean
- 6.2 Marine Mediterranean
- 6.5 Temperate Mediterranean
- 6.7 Continental Mediterranean
- 6.8 Subtropical semiarid Mediterranean
- 6.9 Continental semiarid Mediterranean

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

MILLET: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa

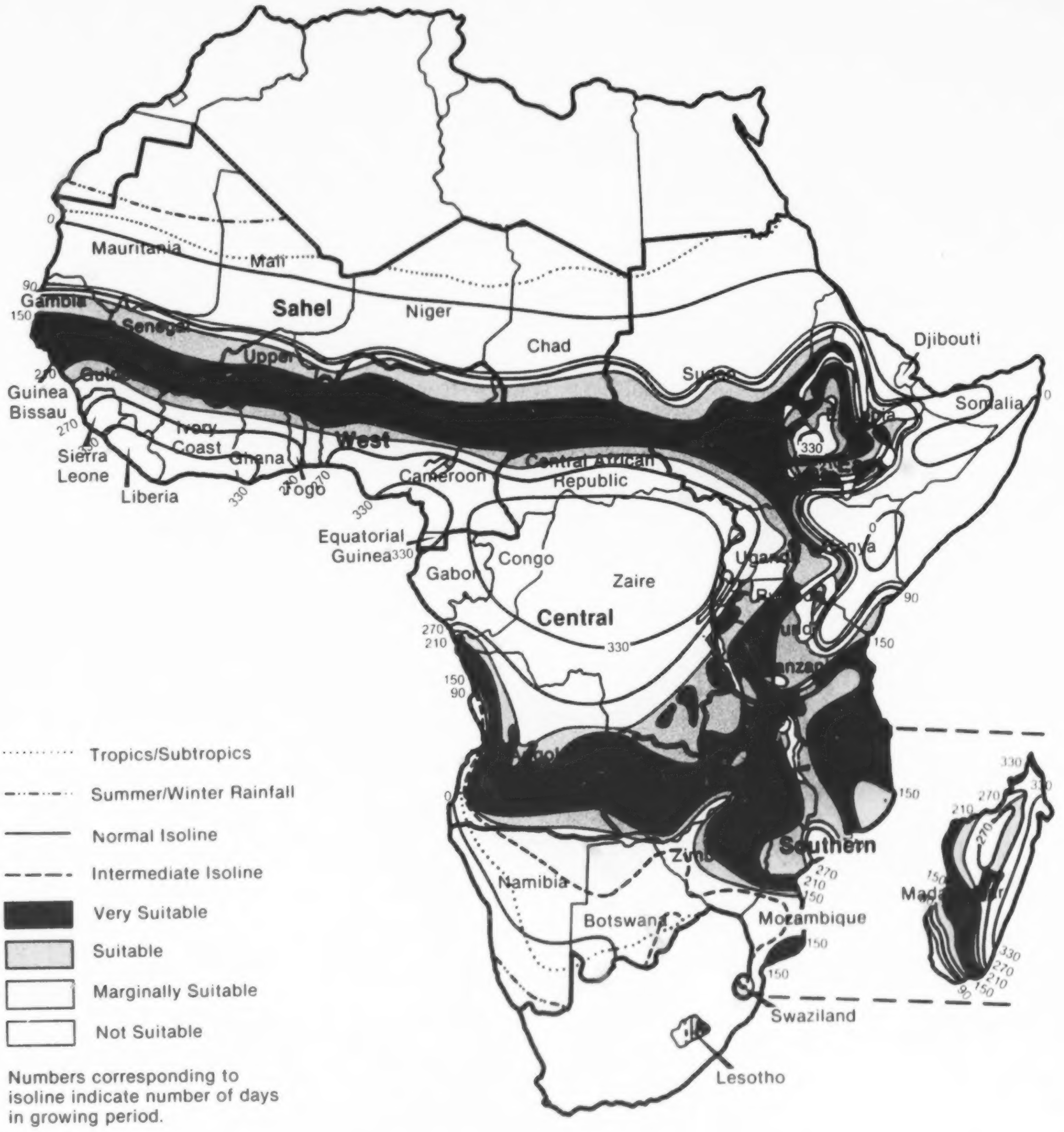

Mauritania
Mali
Sahel
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Djibouti
Somalia
Ethiopia
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Ghana
Togo
Nigeria
West
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Congo
Zaire
Central
Uganda
Kenya
Burundi
Tanzania
Angola
Zambia
Malawi
Zimbabwe
Southern
Namibia
Botswana
Mozambique
Madagascar
Swaziland
Lesotho
0
90
150
210
270
330
Tropics/Subtropics
Summer/Winter Rainfall
Normal Isoline
Intermediate Isoline
Very Suitable
Suitable
Marginally Suitable
Not Suitable
Numbers corresponding to isoline indicate number of days in growing period.

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

SORGHUM: RAINFED PRODUCTION

Sub-Saharan Africa

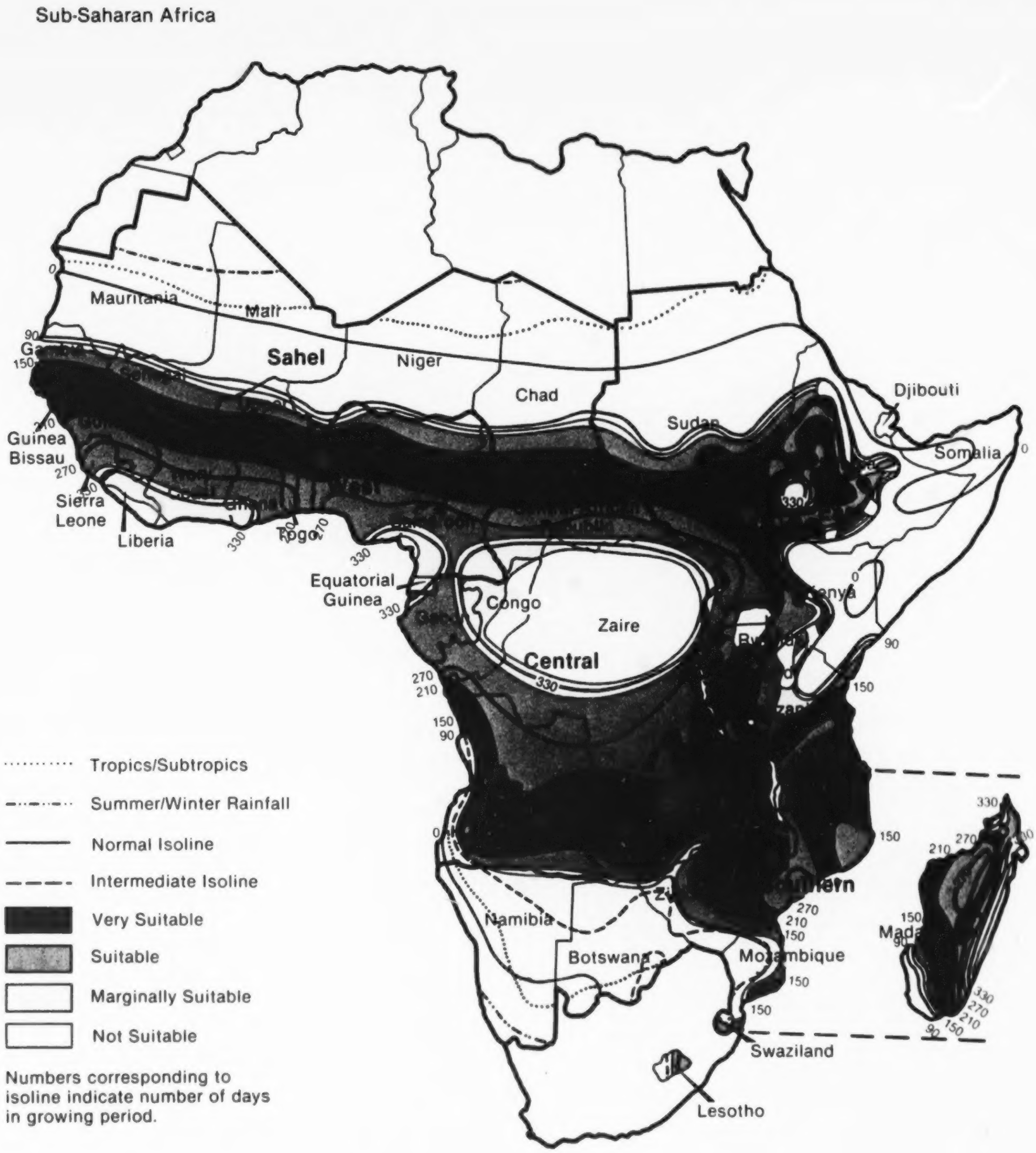


Mauritania
Mali
Sahel
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Djibouti
Somalia
Gambia
Senegal
Upper
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Ghana
Togo
West
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Congo
Zaire
Central
Uganda
Kenya
Tanzania
Angola
Southern
Zimbabwe
Namibia
Botswana
Mozambique
Madagascar
Swaziland
Lesotho
0
90
150
210
270
330
Tropics/Subtropics
Summer/Winter Rainfall
Normal Isoline
Intermediate Isoline
Very Suitable
Suitable
Marginally Suitable
Not Suitable
Numbers corresponding to isoline indicate number of days in growing period.

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

MAIZE: RAINFED PRODUCTION

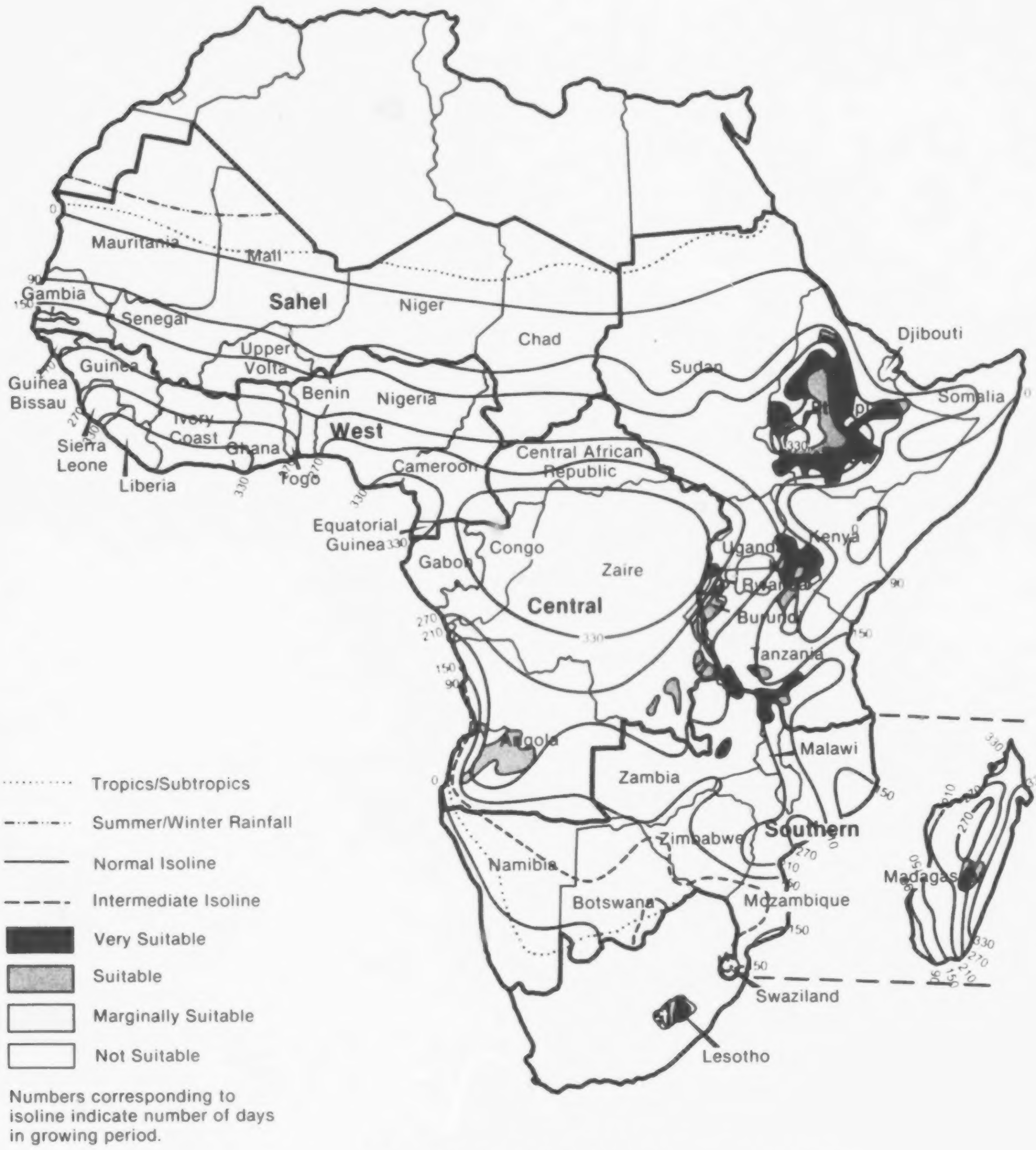

Sub-Saharan Africa
Mauritania
Mali
Sahel
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Djibouti
Somalia
Gambia
Senegal
Guinea
Bissau
Sierra
Leone
Liberia
Ghana
Togo
Equatorial
Guinea
Gabon
Congo
Zaire
Central
Kenya
Burundi
Tanzania
Southern
Namibia
Botswana
Zimbabwe
Mozambique
Madagascar
Swaziland
Lesotho
0
90
150
210
270
330
Tropics/Subtropics
Summer/Winter Rainfall
Normal Isoline
Intermediate Isoline
Very Suitable
Suitable
Marginally Suitable
Not Suitable
Numbers corresponding to isoline indicate number of days in growing period.

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

WHEAT: RAINFED PRODUCTION

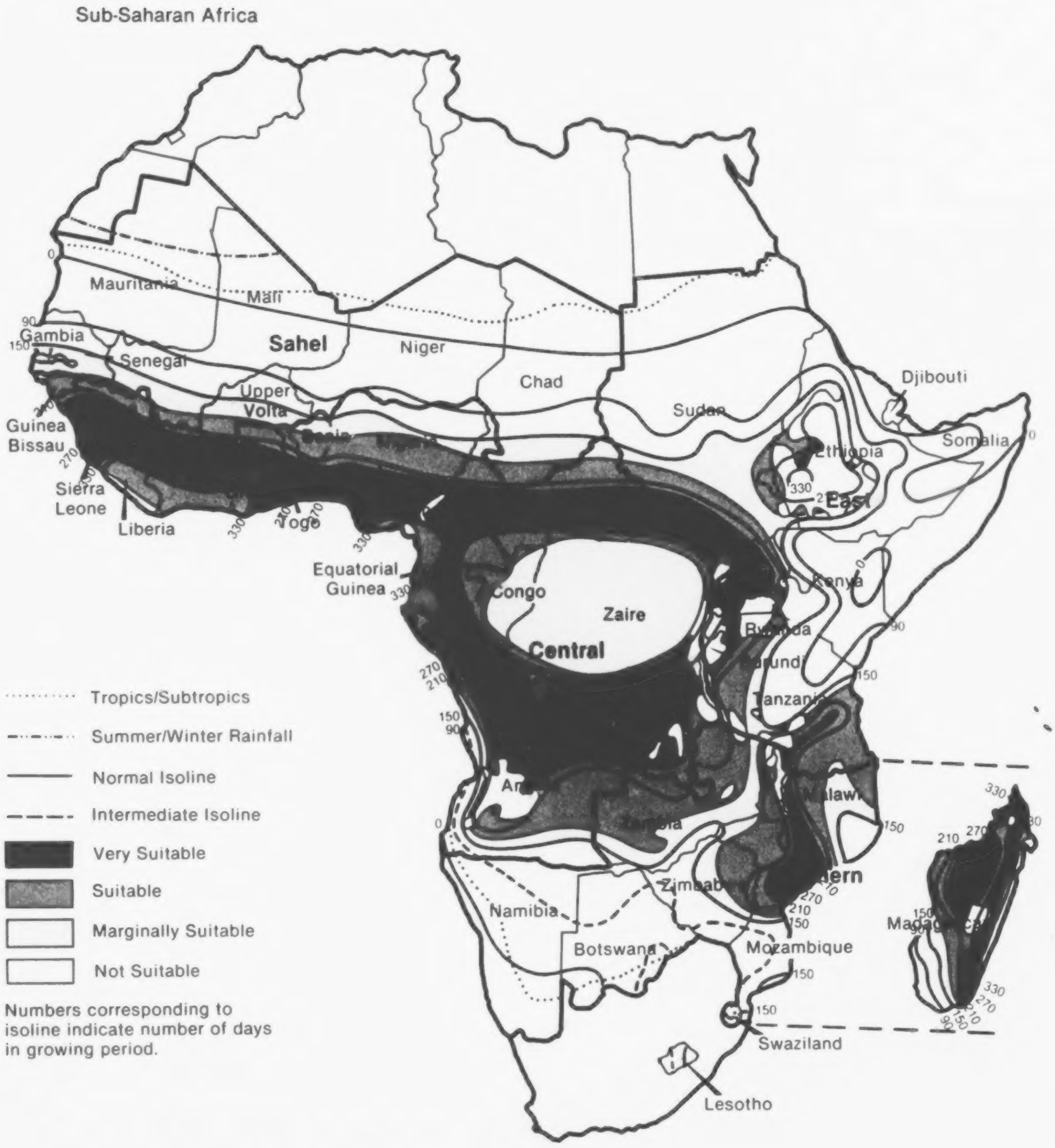
Sub-Saharan Africa


Mauritania
Mali
Sahel
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Djibouti
Gambia
Senegal
Upper Volta
Guinea
Guinea Bissau
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Ivory Coast
Ghana
Togo
Benin
Nigeria
West
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Ethiopia
Somalia
Equatorial Guinea
Gabon
Congo
Zaire
Central
Uganda
Kenya
Rwanda
Burundi
Tanzania
Angola
Zambia
Malawi
Zimbabwe
Southern
Namibia
Botswana
Mozambique
Madagascar
Swaziland
Lesotho
0
90
150
210
270
330
Tropics/Subtropics
Summer/Winter Rainfall
Normal Isoline
Intermediate Isoline
■ Very Suitable
▨ Suitable
☐ Marginally Suitable
☐ Not Suitable
Numbers corresponding to isoline indicate number of days in growing period.

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

CASSAVA: RAINFED PRODUCTION



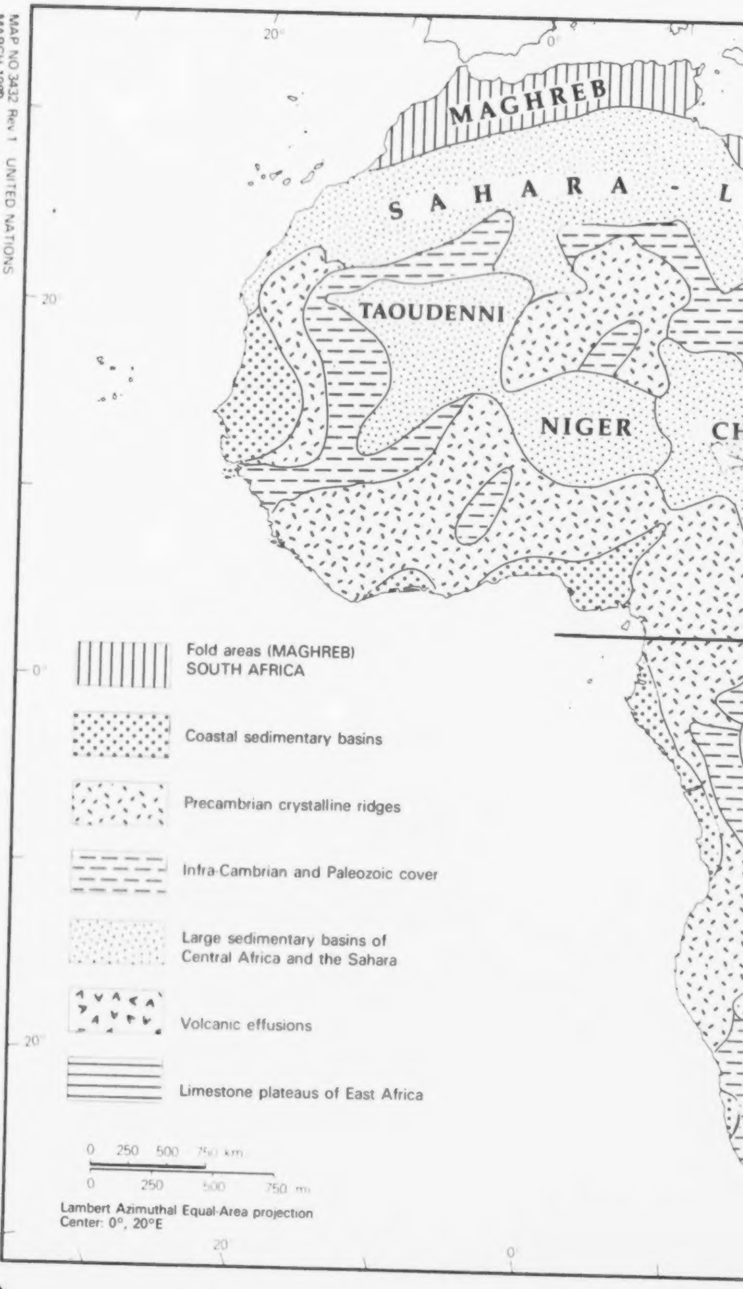
Sub-Saharan Africa
Mauritania
Mali
Sahel
Niger
Chad
Sudan
Djibouti
Somalia
Ethiopia
East
Gambia
Senegal
Upper Volta
Guinea Bissau
Sierra Leone
Liberia
Togo
Equatorial Guinea
Congo
Zaire
Central
Kenya
Rwanda
Burundi
Tanzania
Malawi
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Mozambique
Namibia
Botswana
Madagascar
Swaziland
Lesotho
0
90
150
210
270
330
Tropics/Subtropics
Summer/Winter Rainfall
Normal Isoline
Intermediate Isoline
Very Suitable
Suitable
Marginally Suitable
Not Suitable
Numbers corresponding to isoline indicate number of days in growing period.

South Africa obviously is part of Sub-Saharan Africa. Unfortunately comparable information was not available to add to this map created by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

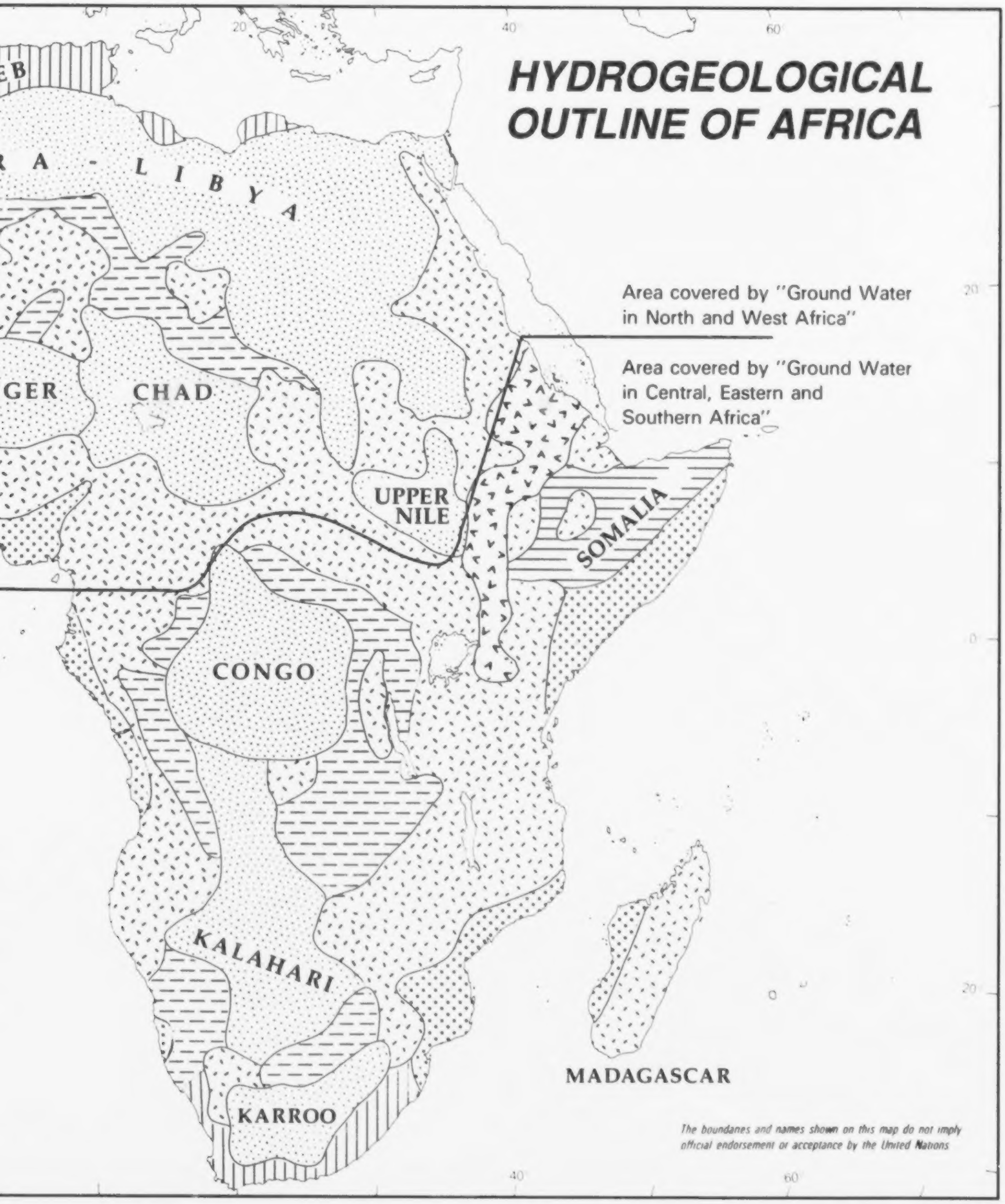
Source: U.S. Department of Agriculture. Foreign Agricultural Research Report No. 166. Food Problems and Prospects in Sub-Saharan Africa: The Decade of the 1980's.

AFRICA TODAY 1990 Revised Edition
64 Washburn Ave., Wellesley MA 02181 U.S.A.

MAP NO 3432 Rev 1 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1989


20°
0°
MAGHREB
S A H A R A - L
TAOUDENNI
NIGER
CH
20°
0°
20°
Fold areas (MAGHREB) SOUTH AFRICA
Coastal sedimentary basins
Precambrian crystalline ridges
Infra-Cambrian and Paleozoic cover
Large sedimentary basins of Central Africa and the Sahara
Volcanic effusions
Limestone plateaus of East Africa
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 mi
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area projection
Center: 0°, 20°E
20°
0°

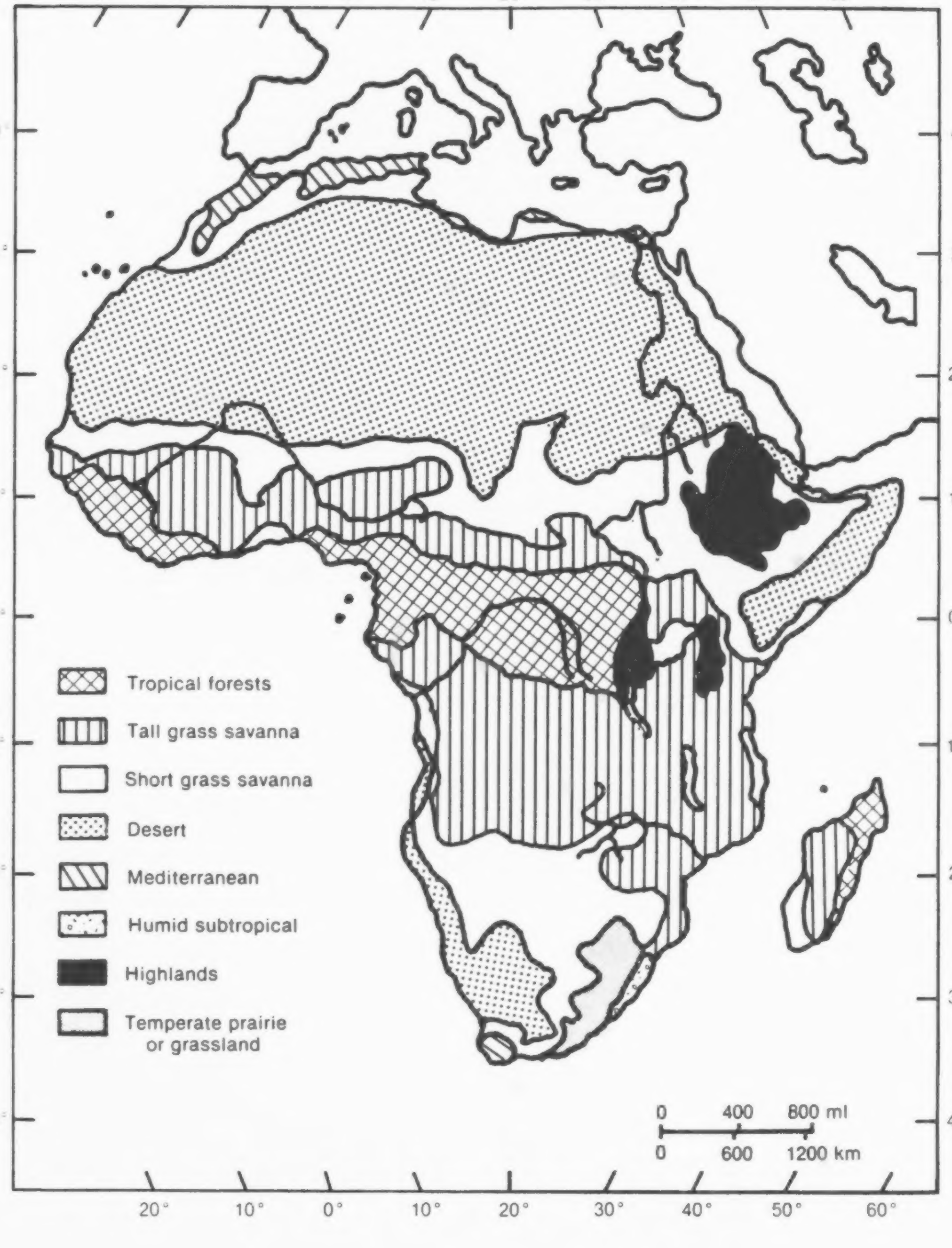
84


HYDROGEOLOGICAL OUTLINE OF AFRICA

Area covered by "Ground Water in North and West Africa"
Area covered by "Ground Water in Central, Eastern and Southern Africa"
EB
A - LIBYA
GER
CHAD
UPPER NILE
SOMALIA
CONGO
KALAHARI
KARROO
MADAGASCAR
20
40
60
20
0
20
40
60

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

ECOLOGICAL AREAS OF AFRICA


30°
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°
40°
30°
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
Tropical forests
Tall grass savanna
Short grass savanna
Desert
Mediterranean
Humid subtropical
Highlands
Temperate prairie or grassland
0
400
800 mi
0
600
1200 km
20°
10°
0°
10°
20°
30°
40°
50°
60°

Source: Office of Technology Assessment. Africa Tomorrow: Issues in Technology, Agriculture, and U.S. Foreign Aid. December 1984. P.77.

ESTIMATED LAND USE FOR EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 13% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 82% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

ANGOLA

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 43% forest and woodland; 32% other

BENIN

Land use: 12% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 35% forest and woodland; 45% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

BOTSWANA

Land use: 2% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 75% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 21% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

BURKINA FASO

Land use: 10% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 37% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 27% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

BURUNDI

Land use: 43% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 35% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 12% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

CAMEROON

Land use: 13% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 54% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

CAPE VERDE

Land use: 9% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 6% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 85% other; includes 1% irrigated

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 5% meadows and pastures; 64% forest and woodland; 28% other

CHAD

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 36% meadows and pastures; 11% forest and woodland; 51% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

COMOROS

Land use: 35% arable land; 8% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 16% forest and woodland; 34% other

CONGO

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 29% meadows and pastures; 62% forest and woodland; 7% other

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Land use: 9% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 52% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

DJIBOUTI

Land use: 0% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 91% other

EGYPT

Land use: 3% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; NEGL% forest and woodland; 95% other; includes 5% irrigated

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Land use: 5% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 61% forest and woodland; 26% other

ETHIOPIA

Land use: 12% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 41% meadows and pastures; 24% forest and woodland; 22% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

GABON

Land use: 1% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 78% forest and woodland; 2% other

GAMBIA

Land use: 16% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 9% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 55% other; includes 3% irrigated

GHANA

Land use: 5% arable land; 7% permanent crops; 15% meadows and pastures; 37% forest and woodland; 36% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

GUINEA

Land use: 6% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 42% forest and woodland; 40% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

GUINEA-BISSAU

Land use: 9% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 38% forest and woodland; 6% other

KENYA

Land use: 3% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 85% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

LESOTHO

Land use: 10% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 66% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 24% other

LIBERIA

Land use: 1% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 2% meadows and pastures; 39% forest and woodland; 55% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

LIBYA

Land use: 1% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 8% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 91% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

MADAGASCAR

Land use: 4% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 58% meadows and pastures; 26% forest and woodland; 11% other; includes 2% irrigated

MALAWI

Land use: 25% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 20% meadows and pastures; 50% forest and woodland; 5% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

continued →

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ESTIMATED LAND USE *continued*

MALI

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 7% forest and woodland; 66% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

MAURITANIA

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 38% meadows and pastures; 5% forest and woodland; 56% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

MAURITIUS

Land use: 54% arable land; 4% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes 9% irrigated

MOROCCO

Land use: 18% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 28% meadows and pastures; 12% forest and woodland; 41% other; includes 1% irrigated

MOZAMBIQUE

Land use: 4% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 56% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 20% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

NAMIBIA

Land use: 1% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 64% meadows and pastures; 22% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

NIGER

Land use: 3% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 7% meadows and pastures; 2% forest and woodland; 88% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

NIGERIA

Land use: 31% arable land; 3% permanent crops; 23% meadows and pastures; 15% forest and woodland; 28% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

RWANDA

Land use: 29% arable land; 11% permanent crops; 18% meadows and pastures; 10% forest and woodland; 32% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Land use: 1% arable land; 20% permanent crops; 1% meadows and pastures; 75% forest and woodland; 3% other

SENEGAL

Land use: 27% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 30% meadows and pastures; 31% forest and woodland; 12% other; includes 1% irrigated

SEYCHELLES

Land use: 4% arable land; 18% permanent crops; 0% meadows and pastures; 18% forest and woodland; 60% other

SIERRA LEONE

Land use: 23% arable land; 2% permanent crops; 31% meadows and pastures; 29% forest and woodland; 15% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

SOMALIA

Land use: 2% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 46% meadows and pastures; 14% forest and woodland; 38% other; includes 3% irrigated

SOUTH AFRICA

Land use: 10% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 65% meadows and pastures; 3% forest and woodland; 21% other; includes 1% irrigated

SUDAN

Land use: 5% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 24% meadows and pastures; 20% forest and woodland; 51% other; includes 1% irrigated

SWAZILAND

Land use: 8% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 67% meadows and pastures; 6% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes 2% irrigated

TANZANIA

Land use: 5% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 40% meadows and pastures; 47% forest and woodland; 7% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

TOGO

Land use: 25% arable land; 1% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 28% forest and woodland; 42% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

TUNISIA

Land use: 20% arable land; 10% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 4% forest and woodland; 47% other; includes 1% irrigated

UGANDA

Land use: 23% arable land; 9% permanent crops; 25% meadows and pastures; 30% forest and woodland; 13% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

WESTERN SAHARA

Land use: NEGL% arable land; 0% permanent crops; 19% meadows and pastures; 0% forest and woodland; 81% other

ZAIRE

Land use: 3% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 4% meadows and pastures; 78% forest and woodland; 15% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

ZAMBIA

Land use: 7% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 47% meadows and pastures; 27% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

ZIMBABWE

Land use: 7% arable land; NEGL% permanent crops; 12% meadows and pastures; 62% forest and woodland; 19% other; includes NEGL% irrigated

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

THE AGRICULTURE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Agriculture: wheat, barley, oats, grapes, olives, citrus, fruits, dates, vegetables; sheep, cattle

ANGOLA

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, sisal, corn, cotton, sugar, manioc, tobacco; food crops—cassava, corn, vegetables, plantains, bananas, and other local foodstuffs; disruptions caused by civil war and marketing deficiencies require food imports

BENIN

Agriculture: small farms produce 90% of agricultural output; production is dominated by food crops—corn, sorghum, cassava, beans, and rice; cash crops include cotton, palm oil, and peanuts; poultry and livestock output has not kept up with consumption

BOTSWANA

Agriculture: corn, sorghum, millet, cowpeas; livestock raised and exported; heavy dependence on imported food

BURKINA FASO

Agriculture: cash crops—peanuts, shea nuts, sesame, cotton; food crops—sorghum, millet, corn, rice; livestock; not self-sufficient in food grains

BURUNDI

Agriculture: major cash crops—coffee, cotton, and tea; food crops—rice, corn, palm oil, sugar, bananas, manioc, pulses; livestock-meat, milk, hides, and skins

CAMEROON

Agriculture: the agriculture and forestry sectors provide employment for the majority of the population, contributing nearly 25% to GDP and providing a high degree of self-sufficiency in staple foods; commercial and food crops include coffee, cocoa, timber, cotton, rubber, bananas, oilseed, grains, livestock, root starches

CAPE VERDE

Agriculture: staple crops are corn, beans, and sweet potatoes; other crops include coffee, bananas, cassava, castor beans

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, coffee, peanuts, sesame, tobacco, timber; food crops—manioc, corn, millet, sorghum, peanuts, rice, potatoes; livestock

CHAD

Agriculture: commercial—cotton, gum arabic, livestock, peanuts, fish; food crops—millet, sorghum, rice, sweet potatoes, yams, cassava, dates

COMOROS

Agriculture: food crops—rice, manioc, maize, fruits, vegetables, coconuts, cinnamon, yams; export crops—essential oils for perfumes (mainly ylang-ylang), vanilla, copra, cloves

CONGO

Agriculture: imports 90% of annual food requirements; cash crops are coffee and cacao; cassava, rice, corn, peanuts, vegetables

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, cocoa beans, palm-kernel oil; also pineapples, rice, cotton, rubber, millet, corn, bananas

DJIBOUTI

Agriculture: livestock; limited commercial crops, including fruits and vegetables

EGYPT

Agriculture: fodder, maize, wheat, cotton, rice, horsebeans, barley, citrus fruit; not self-sufficient in food

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Agriculture: cash crops—timber and coffee from Rio Muni, cocoa from Bioko; food crops—rice, yams, cassava, bananas, oil palm nuts, manioc, livestock

ETHIOPIA

Agriculture: coffee, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, meat, hides and skins

GABON

Agriculture: commercial—cocoa, coffee, wood, palm oil, rice; main food crops—pineapples, bananas, manioc, peanuts, root crops; imports food

GAMBIA

Agriculture: peanuts, millet, sorghum, rice, maize, palm kernels, cotton

GHANA

Agriculture: cocoa, coffee, root crops, corn, sorghum, millet, peanuts; barely self-sufficient in food production, but has good potential; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

GUINEA

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, bananas, palm products, peanuts, citrus fruits, pineapples; food crops—cassava, rice, millet, corn, sweet potatoes; livestock raised in some areas

GUINEA-BISSAU

Agriculture: rice, palm products, root crops, coconuts, peanuts, wood

KENYA

Agriculture: main cash crops—coffee, tea, sisal, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), cotton, livestock; food crops—corn, wheat, sugarcane, rice, cassava; largely self-sufficient in food; an illegal producer of cannabis; some international drug trade trafficking

LESOTHO

Agriculture: exceedingly primitive, mostly subsistence farming and livestock; principal crops are corn, wheat, pulses, sorghum, barley

LIBERIA

Agriculture: rubber, rice, oil palm, cassava, coffee, cocoa; imports of rice, wheat, and livestock are necessary for basic diet

LIBYA

Agriculture: wheat, barley, olives, dates, citrus fruits, peanuts; 75% of food is imported

MADAGASCAR

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, vanilla, cloves, sugar, tobacco, sisal, raffia, pepper, cocoa; food crops—rice, cassava, cereals, potatoes, corn, beans, bananas, coconuts, and peanuts; animal husbandry widespread; imports some rice, milk, and cereal

continued →

AGRICULTURE continued

MALAWI

Agriculture: cash crops—sugar, tea, coffee, peanuts, cotton; subsistence crops—corn, sorghum, millet, root crops; self-sufficient in food production under normal conditions

MALI

Agriculture: millet, sorghum, rice, corn, peanuts; cash crops—peanuts, cotton, livestock

MAURITANIA

Agriculture: livestock, cereals, vegetables, dates; cash crop—gum arabic

MAURITIUS

Agriculture: about 90% of cultivated land area is planted in sugarcane; sugar derivatives, tea, tobacco; most food imported

MOROCCO

Agriculture: not self-sufficient in food; cereal farming and livestock raising predominate; barley, wheat, citrus fruit, wine, vegetables, olives; some fishing; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

MOZAMBIQUE

Agriculture: cash crops—cotton, cashew nuts, sugar, tea, copra, sisal, rice; other crops—corn, wheat, peanuts, potatoes, beans, sorghum, cassava

NAMIBIA

Agriculture: livestock raising (cattle and sheep) predominates; subsistence crops (millet, sorghum, corn, and some wheat) are grown, but most food must be imported

NIGER

Agriculture: commercial—cowpeas, peanuts, cotton; main food crops—millet, sorghum, rice

NIGERIA

Agriculture: peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber, yams, cassava, sorghum, palm kernels, millet, corn, rice; livestock; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

RWANDA

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, tea, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums); main food crops—bananas, cassava; stock raising; self-sufficiency declining; country imports foodstuffs

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Agriculture: cocoa, copra, coconuts, coffee, palm oil, bananas

SENEGAL

Agriculture: peanuts (primary cash crop), millet, sorghum, manioc, maize, rice, livestock; deficit production of food

SEYCHELLES

Agriculture: cash crops—coconuts and copra, also cinnamon, vanilla, green leaf tea, patchouli (used for perfumes); food crops—small quantities of sweet potatoes, cassava, sugarcane, and bananas; not self-sufficient in foodstuffs and the bulk of the supply must be imported; cattle, pigs, fish

SIERRA LEONE

Agriculture: palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, yams, millet, ginger, cassava; much of cultivated land devoted to subsistence farming; food crops insufficient for domestic consumption

SOMALIA

Agriculture: mainly a pastoral country, raising livestock; bananas, sugarcane, cotton, cereals

SOUTH AFRICA

Agriculture: corn, wheat, sugarcane, tobacco, citrus, fruits, cattle and dairy products, sheep and wool; self-sufficient in foodstuffs

SUDAN

Agriculture: cotton, sorghum, millet, wheat, sesame, peanuts, beans, barley, gum arabic; not self-sufficient in food production

SWAZILAND

Agriculture: maize, cotton, rice, sugar, citrus, tobacco

TANZANIA

Agriculture: cotton, coffee, sisal, pyrethrum (insecticide made from chrysanthemums), vegetables, fruits, and grain on the mainland; cloves and coconuts on Zanzibar

TOGO

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, cocoa, cotton; food crops—yams, cassava, corn, beans, rice, millet, sorghum, fish

TUNISIA

Agriculture: cereals (barley and wheat), olives, grapes, citrus, vegetables; not self-sufficient in food

UGANDA

Agriculture: coffee, cotton, tobacco, tea, fish, livestock

WESTERN SAHARA

Agriculture: practically none; some barley is grown in nondrought years; fruit and vegetables are grown in the few oases; food imports are essential; camels, sheep, and goats are kept by the nomadic natives; cash economy exists largely for the garrison forces

ZAIRE

Agriculture: cash crops—coffee, palm oil, rubber, quinine; food crops—manioc, bananas, root crops, corn; an illegal producer of cannabis for the international drug trade

ZAMBIA

Agriculture: corn, tobacco, cotton; net importer of most major agricultural products

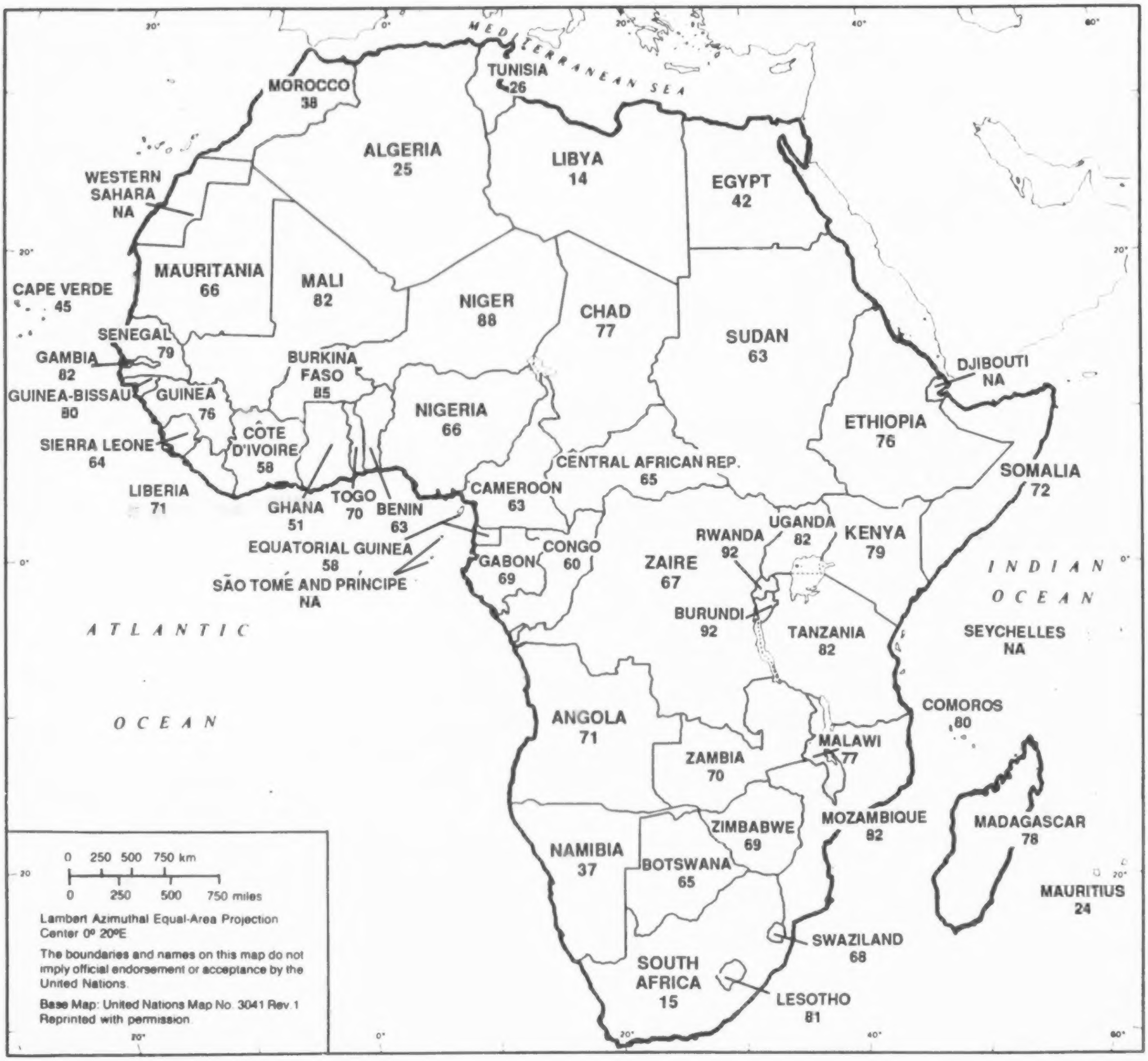
ZIMBABWE

Agriculture: tobacco, corn, tea, sugar, cotton; livestock

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE ENGAGED IN AGRICULTURE

Definition of agriculture also includes hunting, forestry, and fishing; data are from the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, 1988 Production Yearbook, or a recent census as given in International Labour Organization Yearbooks.


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 38
TUNISIA 26
ALGERIA 25
LIBYA 14
EGYPT 42
WESTERN SAHARA NA
MAURITANIA 66
MALI 82
NIGER 88
CHAD 77
SUDAN 63
CAPE VERDE 45
SENEGAL 79
GAMBIA 82
GUINEA-BISSAU 80
GUINEA 76
SIERRA LEONE 64
LIBERIA 71
COTE D'IVOIRE 58
BURKINA FASO 85
GHANA 51
TOGO 70
BENIN 63
NIGERIA 66
CAMEROON 63
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 58
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE NA
GABON 69
CONGO 60
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 65
DJIBOUTI NA
ETHIOPIA 76
SOMALIA 72
KENYA 79
UGANDA 82
RWANDA 92
BURUNDI 92
ZAIRE 67
TANZANIA 82
SEYCHELLES NA
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGOLA 71
ZAMBIA 70
MALAWI 77
COMOROS 80
MOZAMBIQUE 82
MADAGASCAR 78
MAURITIUS 24
ZIMBABWE 69
NAMIBIA 37
BOTSWANA 65
SWAZILAND 68
SOUTH AFRICA 15
LESOTHO 81
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
20°
0°
40°
60°

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0º 20ºE

The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1 Reprinted with permission.

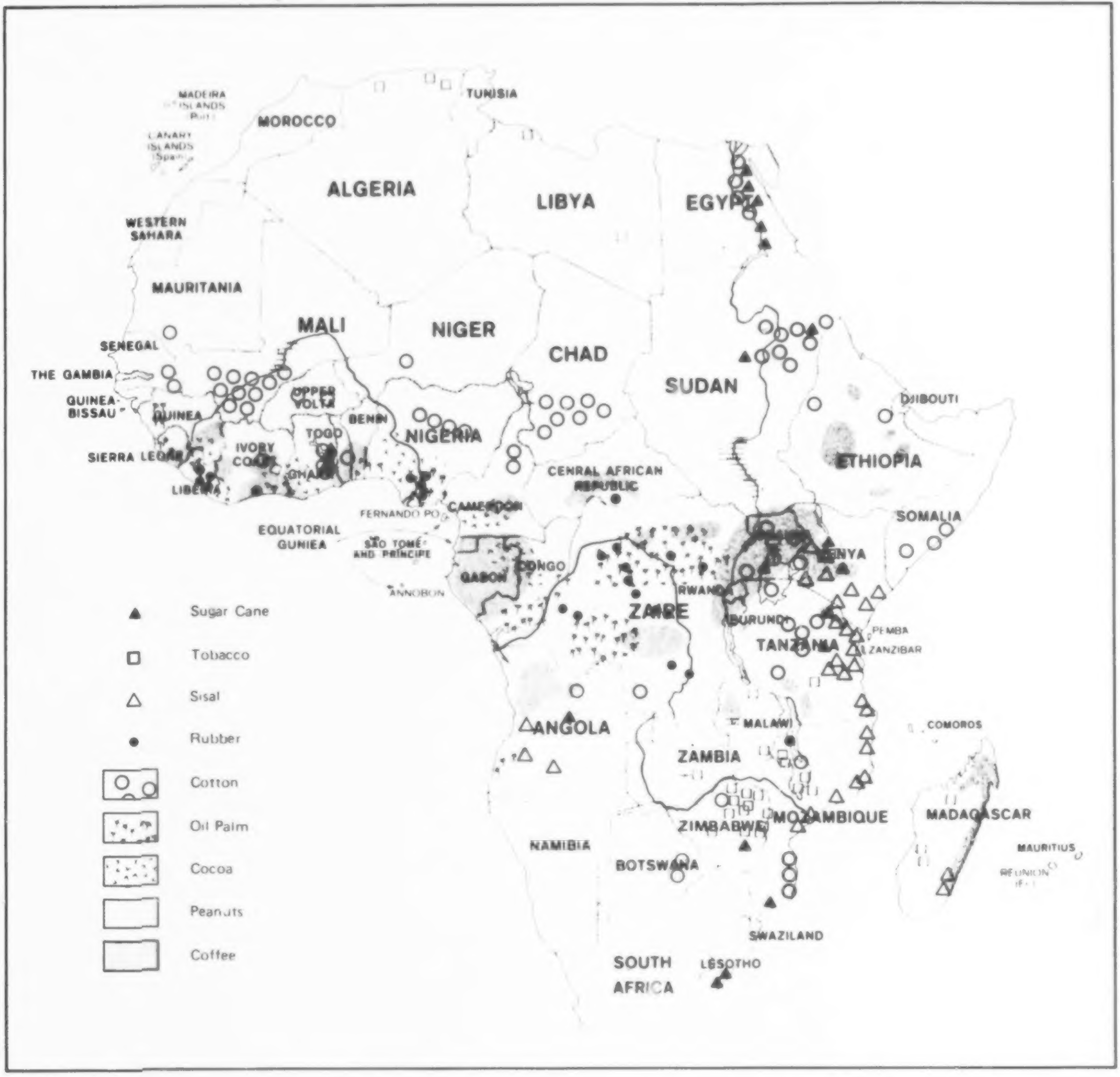
NA = Not available

Others

World	47	Iran	29
Africa	64	Israel	5
		Mexico	31
Argentina	11	Philippines	48
China	69	Turkey	50
India	67	U.S.A.	2
Indonesia	50		

Data from FAO 1988 Production Yearbook, Table 3.

LOCATIONS OF SOME IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL CROPS


MADEIRA ISLANDS (Port.)
CANARY ISLANDS (Spain)
MOROCCO
TUNISIA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
SENEGAL
THE GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
IVORY COAST
UPPER VOLTA
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
CENRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CAMEROON
FERNANDO PO
EQUATORIAL GUNIEA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
GABON
CONGO
ANNOBON
SOMALIA
KENYA
RWANDA
ZAIRE
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
PEMBA
ZANZIBAR
ANGOLA
MALAWI
ZAMBIA
COMOROS
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
MAURITIUS
REUNION (Fr.)
SWAZILAND
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
▲ Sugar Cane
□ Tobacco
△ Sisal
● Rubber
Cotton
Oil Palm
Cocoa
Peanuts
Coffee

Upper Volta now Burkina Faso
Ivory Coast now Côte d'Ivoire

Source: U.S. Department of State. 1980. Latest map available, as of December 13, 1989.

LARGEST AFRICAN PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

Cereals, Total, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	1,742,985
Africa	89,224
Nigeria	11,975
South Africa	10,981
Morocco	8,018
Ethiopia	5,960
Sudan	5,377
Tanzania	3,751
Kenya	3,156
Zimbabwe	2,989

Wheat, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	509,952
Africa	13,630
Morocco	4,035
South Africa	3,400
Egypt	2,839
Algeria	1,150
Ethiopia	825
Zimbabwe	250
Kenya	240
Tunisia	225

Coarse Grain
(usually barley, rye, oats, maize, sorghum, millet)
Year 1988, In 1000 Metric Tons

World	749,557
Africa	66,127
Nigeria	10,500
South Africa	7,578
Sudan	5,195
Ethiopia	5,135
Egypt	4,775
Morocco	3,951
Tanzania	3,044
Kenya	2,890
Zimbabwe	2,738
Niger	2,398

Roots and Tubers, Total, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	571,182
Africa	97,986
Nigeria	32,102
Zaire	16,992
Tanzania	5,580
Ghana	4,950
Uganda	4,358
Côte d'Ivoire	4,101
Mozambique	3,490
Madagascar	3,036

Cassava, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric tons

World	138,237
Africa	57,020
Zaire	16,254
Nigeria	14,000
Tanzania	5,000
Mozambique	3,370
Ghana	3,300
Uganda	2,502
Madagascar	2,200
Angola	1,980

Sisal, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	372
Africa	101
Kenya	40
Tanzania	28
Madagascar	20
South Africa	6
Mozambique	3
Morocco	2
Angola	1
Ethiopia	1

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO Production Yearbook 1988. Chapter V.

continued →

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES continued

Cotton (Lint), Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	18,031
Africa	1,379
Egypt	348
Sudan	130
Côte d'Ivoire	114
Zimbabwe	95
Tanzania	82
South Africa	72
Mali	71
Burkina Faso	61

Cocoa Beans, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,230
Africa	1,294
Côte d'Ivoire	680
Ghana	290
Nigeria	140
Cameroon	13

Tea, Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	2,499
Africa	277
Kenya	164
Malawi	35
Zimbabwe	17
Tanzania	15
South Africa	10

Coffee (Green), Year 1988
In 1000 Metric Tons

World	5,515
Africa	1,237
Côte d'Ivoire	187
Uganda	184
Ethiopia	180
Cameroon	138
Kenya	125
Zaire	97
Madagascar	81

World Eagle table. Data from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. FAO Production Yearbook 1988. Chapter V.

INDEX NUMBERS OF TOTAL AND PER CAPITA FOOD PRODUCTION, 1977 AND 1988

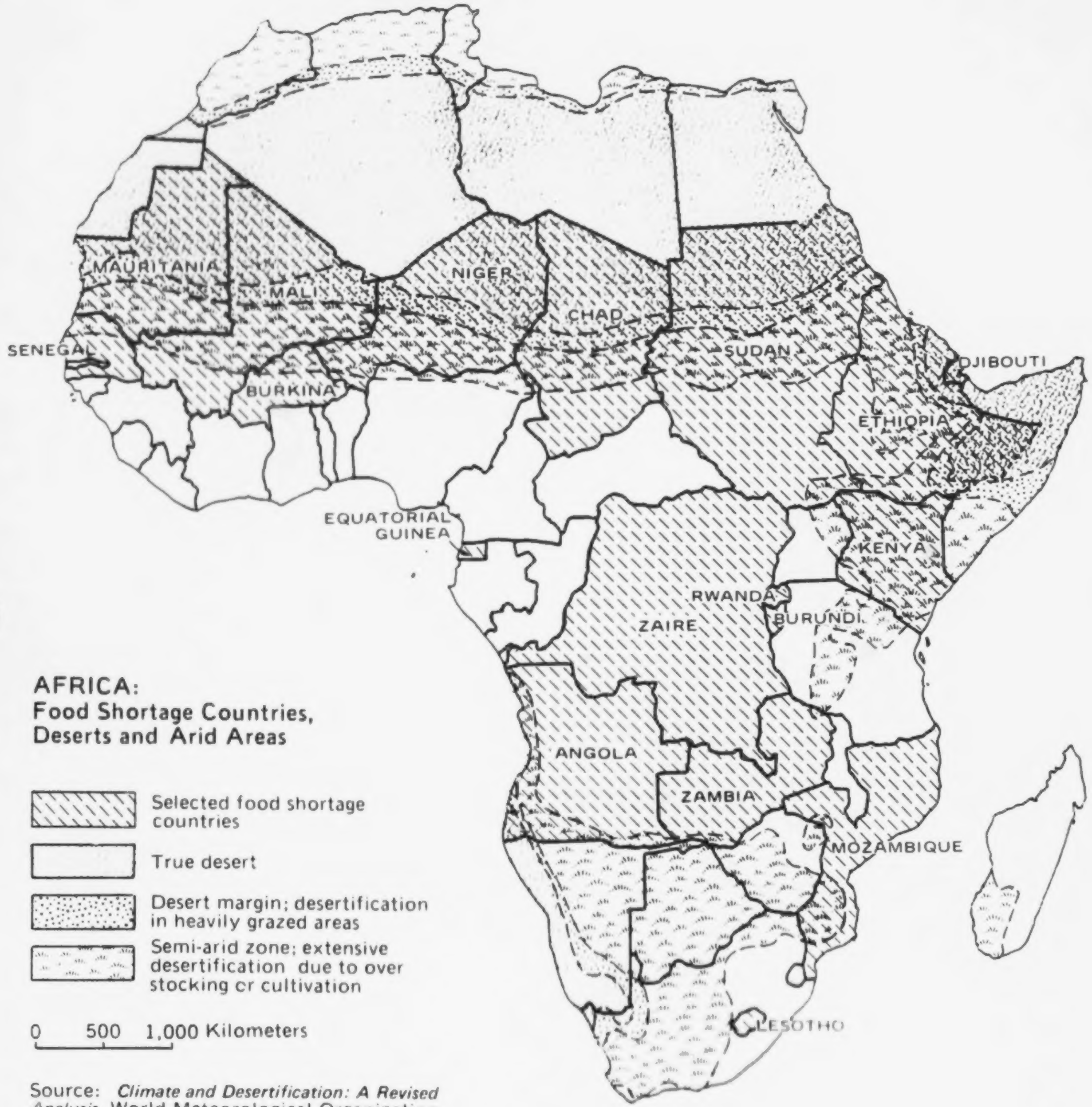
1979-1981 = 100

	Total Production		Per Capita Production	
	1977	1988	1977	1988
World	93.22	115.94	98.20	100.86
Africa	92.97	118.90	101.69	93.79
Algeria	84.86	120.70	92.89	94.53
Angola	98.05	104.29	108.31	85.09
Benin	89.72	143.28	97.60	112.43
Botswana	113.53	99.59	126.08	74.98
Burkina Faso	90.03	147.96	96.60	120.65
Burundi	96.77	127.67	102.60	101.73
Cameroon	102.32	118.11	110.70	95.28
Cape Verde	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Central African Republic	94.73	100.56	101.43	83.47
Chad	93.20	127.13	99.32	105.39
Comoros	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Congo	91.94	116.13	99.09	94.14
Côte d'Ivoire	83.94	131.08	95.23	94.08
Djibouti	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Egypt	93.80	148.48	102.03	119.55
Equatorial Guinea	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ethiopia	84.10	108.45	90.29	93.78
Gabon	88.71	111.66	101.77	82.23
Gambia	96.68	130.71	106.46	103.59
Ghana	95.48	142.34	100.84	108.04
Guinea	98.83	109.29	105.04	90.43
Guinea-Bissau	81.58	155.03	93.82	131.51
Kenya	104.99	125.37	117.78	90.27
Lesotho	112.02	108.20	120.56	86.41
Liberia	95.07	119.62	104.40	92.62
Libya	70.61	126.18	80.64	90.45
Madagascar	96.00	117.10	105.05	91.48
Malawi	96.34	107.50	105.47	83.14
Mali	88.36	135.10	94.67	107.57
Mauritania	88.09	111.85	96.06	90.62
Mauritius	108.04	111.35	114.09	98.72
Morocco	84.05	150.21	89.88	121.61
Mozambique	97.15	102.92	105.92	83.84
Namibia	94.09	125.91	103.08	98.10
Niger	87.96	123.79	95.24	98.35
Nigeria	89.07	125.84	98.96	96.21
Rwanda	87.27	97.43	96.35	74.52
São Tomé and Príncipe	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Senegal	79.38	126.57	88.02	103.30
Seychelles	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Sierra Leone	100.20	108.06	107.02	89.40
Somalia	96.39	130.71	112.62	98.40
South Africa	90.93	104.29	97.25	87.53
Sudan	91.94	127.51	101.15	100.19
Swaziland	88.20	127.01	88.37	97.35
Tanzania	89.68	116.31	99.51	86.30
Togo	86.04	110.65	92.99	86.84
Tunisia	97.04	110.35	105.22	90.11
Uganda	109.66	107.54	121.09	81.99
Western Sahara	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Zaire	96.17	119.79	106.19	93.64
Zambia	116.99	126.14	130.04	91.99
Zimbabwe	106.92	123.45	117.20	96.97

n.a. = Not Available

Data from FAO 1988 Production Yearbook, Vol.42, Tables III-4 and III-9.

AFRICA: FOOD SHORTAGE COUNTRIES, DESERTS, AND ARID AREAS


MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SENEGAL
BURKINA
SUDAN
DJIBOUTI
ETHIOPIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
LESOTHO
AFRICA:
Food Shortage Countries, Deserts and Arid Areas
Selected food shortage countries
True desert
Desert margin; desertification in heavily grazed areas
Semi-arid zone; extensive desertification due to over stocking cr cultivation
0 500 1,000 Kilometers

Source: *Climate and Desertification: A Revised Analysis*, World Meteorological Organization, January 1983.

6017 3-85 STATE(INR/GE)

Source: U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs. Africa: The Potential for Higher Food Production. Special Report No. 125. April 1985. P.3.

THE LABOR FORCE OF EACH COUNTRY

ALGERIA

Labor force: 3,700,000; 40% industry and commerce, 30% agriculture, 17% government, 10% services (1984)

ANGOLA

Labor force: 2,783,000 economically active; 85% agriculture, 15% industry (1985 est.)

BENIN

Labor force: 1,900,000 (1987); 60% agriculture, 38% transport, commerce, and public services, less than 2% industry; 49% of population of working age (1985)

BOTSWANA

Labor force: 400,000; 163,000 formal sector employees, most others are engaged in cattle raising and subsistence agriculture (1988 est.); 40,000 formal sector employees spend at least six to nine months per year as wage earners in South Africa (1980)

BURKINA FASO

Labor force: 3,300,000 residents; 30,000 are wage earners; 82% agriculture, 13% industry, 5% commerce, services, and government; 20% of male labor force migrates annually to neighboring countries for seasonal employment (1984); 44% of population of working age (1985)

BURUNDI

Labor force: 1,900,000 (1983 est.); 93.0% agriculture, 4.0% government, 1.5% industry and commerce, 1.5% services; 52% of population of working age (1985)

CAMEROON

Labor force: NA; 74.4% agriculture, 11.4% industry and transport, 14.2% other services (1983); 50% of population of working age (15-64 years) (1985)

CAPE VERDE

Labor force: NA; 57% agriculture (mostly subsistence), 29% services, 14% industry (1981); 50% of population of working age (1983)

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Labor force: 775,413 (1986 est.); 85% agriculture, 8.9% commerce and services, 2.9% industry, 3% government; about 64,000 salaried workers; 55% of population of working age (1985)

CHAD

Labor force: NA; 85% agriculture (engaged in unpaid subsistence farming, herding, and fishing)

COMOROS

Labor force: 140,000 (1982); 80% agriculture, 3% government; 51% of population of working age (1985)

CONGO

Labor force: 79,100 wage earners; 75% agriculture, 25% commerce, industry, and government; 51% of population of working age; 40% of population economically active (1985)

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Labor force: NA; over 85% of population engaged in agriculture, forestry, livestock raising; about 11% of labor force are wage earners, nearly half in agriculture and the remainder in government, industry, commerce, and professions; 54% of population of working age (1985)

DJIBOUTI

Labor force: NA, but a small number of semiskilled laborers at the port and 3,000 railway workers; 52% of population of working age (1983)

EGYPT

Labor force: 15,000,000 (1989 est.); 44% agriculture; 36% government, public sector enterprises, and armed forces; 20% privately owned service and manufacturing enterprises (1984); shortage of skilled labor; 2,500,000 Egyptians work abroad, mostly in Iraq and the Gulf Arab states (1988 est.)

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Labor force: NA, but most involved in subsistence agriculture; 76% agriculture, 16% services, 8% industry (1981); labor shortages on plantations; 58% of population of working age (1983)

ETHIOPIA

Labor force: NA; 90% agriculture and animal husbandry; 10% government, military, and quasi-government; 51% of population of working age (1985)

GABON

Labor force: 120,000 salaried; 65.0% agriculture, 30.0% industry and commerce, 2.5% services, 2.5% government; 58% of population of working age (1983)

GAMBIA

Labor force: 400,000 (1986 est.); 75.0% agriculture, 18.9% industry, commerce, and services, 6.1% government; 55% population of working age (1983)

GHANA

Labor force: 3,700,000; 54.7% agriculture and fishing, 18.7% industry, 15.2% sales and clerical, 7.7% services, transportation, and communications, 3.7% professional; 48% of population of working age (1983)

GUINEA

Labor force: 2,400,000 (1983); 82.0% agriculture, 11.0% industry and commerce, 5.4% services; 88,112 civil servants (1987); 52% of population of working age (1985)

GUINEA-BISSAU

Labor force: NA; 90% agriculture, 5% industry, services, and commerce, 5% government; 53% of population of working age (1983)

KENYA

Labor force: 7,400,000; 50% public sector, 20% services, 15% agriculture, 14% industry and commerce; 1,200,000 wage earners (1987 est.); 45% of population of working age (1985)

LESOTHO

Labor force: 689,000 economically active; 86.2% of resident population engaged in subsistence agriculture; 150,000-250,000 spend from six months to many years as wage earners in South Africa (1985 est.)

LIBERIA

Labor force: 510,000, including 220,000 in the monetary economy; 70.5% agriculture, 10.8% services, 4.5% industry and commerce, 14.2% other; non-African foreigners hold about 95% of the top-level management and engineering jobs; 52% of population of working age

LIBYA

Labor force: 1,000,000 of which about 280,000 are resident foreigners; 31% industry, 27% services, 24% government, 18% agriculture

continued ⟶

LABOR FORCE continued

MADAGASCAR

Labor force: 4,900,000; 90% nonsalaried family workers engaged in subsistence agriculture; 175,000 wage earners—26% agriculture, 17% domestic service, 15% industry, 14% commerce, 11% construction, 9% services, 6% transportation, 2% other; 51% of population of working age (1985)

MALAWI

Labor force: 428,000 wage earners; 43% agriculture, 16% manufacturing, 15% personal services, 9% commerce, 7% construction, 4% miscellaneous services, 6% other permanently employed (1986)

MALI

Labor force: 3,100,000; 80% agriculture, 19% services, 1% industry and commerce (1981); 50% of population of working age (1985)

MAURITANIA

Labor force: 465,000 (1981 est.); 45,000 wage earners (1980); 47% agriculture, 29% services, 14% industry and commerce, 10% government; 53% of population of working age (1985)

MAURITIUS

Labor force: 335,000; 29% government services, 27% agriculture and fishing, 22% manufacturing, 22% other; 43% of population of working age (1985)

MOROCCO

Labor force: 7,400,000; 50% agriculture, 26% services, 15% industry, 9% other (1985)

MOZAMBIQUE

Labor force: NA, but 90% engaged in agriculture

NAMIBIA

Labor force: 500,000; 60% agriculture, 19% industry and commerce, 8% services, 7% government, 6% mining (1981 est.)

NIGER

Labor force: 2,500,000 wage earners (1982); 90% agriculture, 6% industry and commerce, 4% government; 51% of population of working age (1985)

NIGERIA

Labor force: 45-50 million (1984 est.); 54% agriculture, 19% industry, commerce, and services, 15% government; 49% of population of working age (1985)

RWANDA

Labor force: 3,600,000; 93% agriculture, 5% government and services, 2% industry and commerce; 49% of population of working age (1985)

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Labor force: 21,096 (1981); most of population engaged in subsistence agriculture and fishing; labor shortages on plantations and of skilled workers; 56% of population of working age (1983)

SENEGAL

Labor force: 2,509,000; 77% subsistence agricultural workers; 175,000 wage earners—40% private sector, 60% government and parapublic; 52% of population of working age (1985)

SEYCHELLES

Labor force: 27,700; 31% industry and commerce, 21% services, 20% government, 12% agriculture, forestry, and fishing, 16% other (1985); 57% of population of working age (1983)

SIERRA LEONE

Labor force: 1,500,000; 65% agriculture, 19% industry, 16% services (1981); only about 65,000 earn wages (1985); 55% of population of working age

SOMALIA

Labor force: 2,200,000; very few are skilled laborers; 70% pastoral nomad, 30% agriculture, government, trading, fishing, handicrafts, and other; 53% of population of working age (1985)

SOUTH AFRICA

Labor force: 11,000,000 economically active; 34% services, 30% agriculture, 29% industry and commerce, 7% mining (1985)

SUDAN

Labor force: 6,500,000; 80% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce, 6% government; labor shortages for almost all categories of skilled employment (1983 est.); 52% of population of working age (1985)

SWAZILAND

Labor force: 195,000; over 60,000 engaged in subsistence agriculture; about 92,000 wage earners (many only intermittently), with 36% agriculture and forestry, 20% community and social services, 14% manufacturing, 9% construction, 21% other; 24,000-29,000 employed in South Africa (1987)

TANZANIA

Labor force: 732,200 wage earners; 90% agriculture, 10% industry and commerce (1986 est.)

TOGO

Labor force: NA; 78% agriculture, 22% industry; about 88,600 wage earners, evenly divided between public and private sectors; 50% of population of working age (1985)

TUNISIA

Labor force: 2,250,000; 32% agriculture; shortage of skilled labor

UGANDA

Labor force: 4,500,000 (est.); 94% subsistence activities, 6% wage earners (est.); 50% of population of working age (1983)

WESTERN SAHARA

Labor force: 12,000; 50% animal husbandry and subsistence farming

ZAIRE

Labor force: 15,000,000; 75% agriculture, 13% industry, 12% services; 13% wage earners (1981); 51% of population of working age (1985)

ZAMBIA

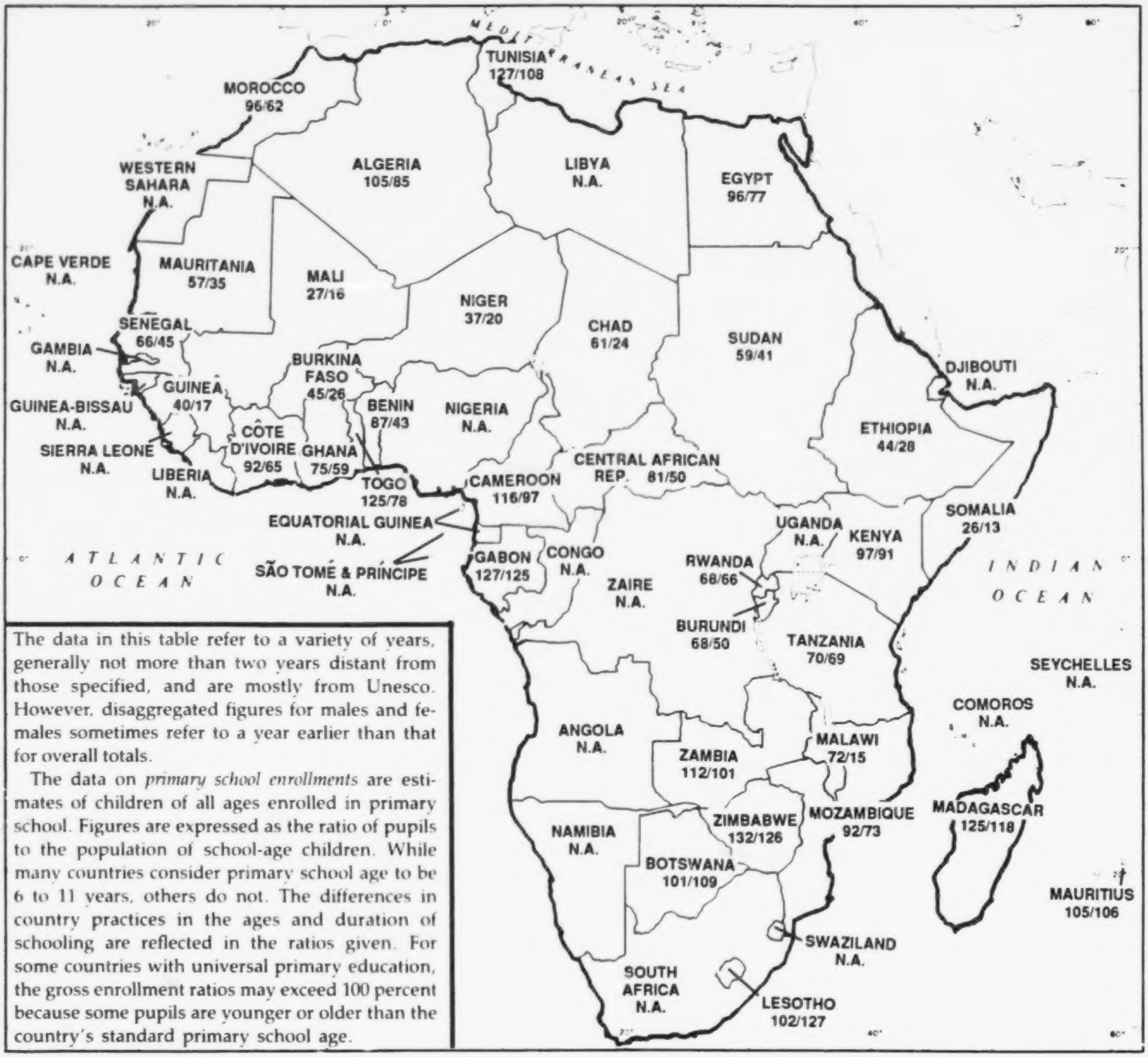
Labor force: 2,455,000; 85% agriculture; 6% mining, manufacturing, and construction; 9% transport and services

ZIMBABWE

Labor force: 3,100,000; 74% agriculture, 16% transport and services, 10% mining, manufacturing, construction (1987)

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

PERCENT ENROLLED IN PRIMARY SCHOOL, BOYS/GIRLS, 1986


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TUNISIA 127/108
MOROCCO 96/62
ALGERIA 105/85
LIBYA N.A.
EGYPT 96/77
WESTERN SAHARA N.A.
CAPE VERDE N.A.
MAURITANIA 57/35
MALI 27/16
NIGER 37/20
CHAD 61/24
SUDAN 59/41
SENEGAL 66/45
GAMBIA N.A.
GUINEA 40/17
GUINEA-BISSAU N.A.
BURKINA FASO 45/26
BENIN 87/43
NIGERIA N.A.
DJIBOUTI N.A.
ETHIOPIA 44/28
SIERRA LEONE N.A.
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 92/65
GHANA 75/59
LIBERIA N.A.
TOGO 125/78
CAMEROON 116/97
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 81/50
EQUATORIAL GUINEA N.A.
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE N.A.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GABON 127/125
CONGO N.A.
ZAIRE N.A.
UGANDA N.A.
KENYA 97/91
SOMALIA 26/13
RWANDA 68/66
BURUNDI 68/50
TANZANIA 70/69
INDIAN OCEAN
SEYCHELLES N.A.
COMOROS N.A.
ANGOLA N.A.
ZAMBIA 112/101
MALAWI 72/15
MOZAMBIQUE 92/73
MADAGASCAR 125/118
ZIMBABWE 132/126
NAMIBIA N.A.
BOTSWANA 101/109
MAURITIUS 105/106
SWAZILAND N.A.
SOUTH AFRICA N.A.
LESOTHO 102/127

The data in this table refer to a variety of years, generally not more than two years distant from those specified, and are mostly from Unesco. However, disaggregated figures for males and females sometimes refer to a year earlier than that for overall totals.

The data on *primary school enrollments* are estimates of children of all ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. While many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. The differences in country practices in the ages and duration of schooling are reflected in the ratios given. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age.

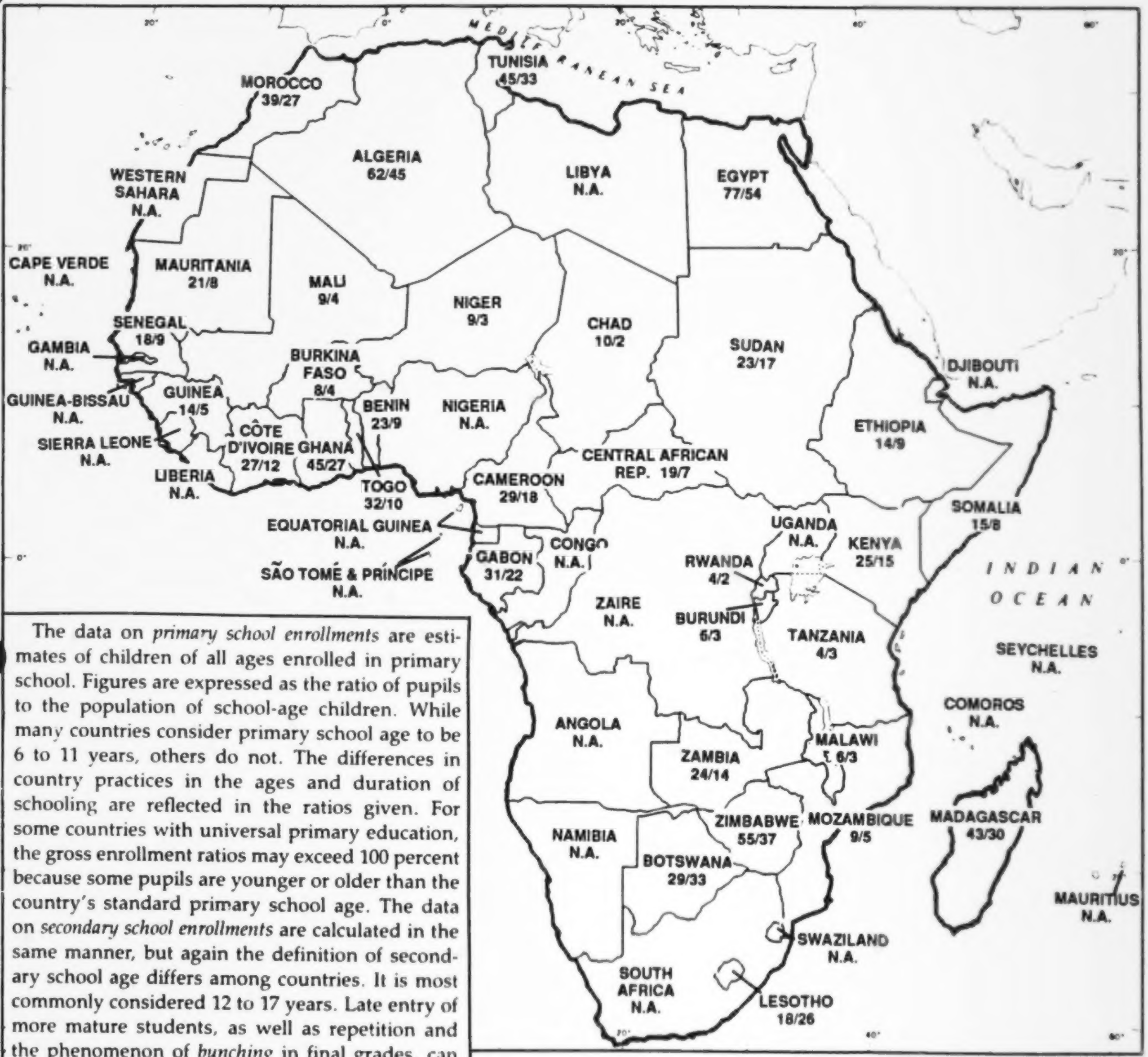
Others

Argentina	109/109	Israel	98/100
China	137/120	Mexico	115/113
India	107/76	Philippines	107/106
Indonesia	121/116	Turkey	121/113
Iran	127/107	USA	103/101

N.A. - Not available

Data from World Bank, 1989 World Development Report, Table 29.

PERCENT OF MALES/FEMALES, AGED 12-17 ENROLLED IN SECONDARY SCHOOL, 1986


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TUNISIA 45/33
MOROCCO 39/27
ALGERIA 62/45
LIBYA N.A.
EGYPT 77/54
WESTERN SAHARA N.A.
CAPE VERDE N.A.
MAURITANIA 21/8
MALI 9/4
NIGER 9/3
CHAD 10/2
SUDAN 23/17
SENEGAL 18/9
GAMBIA N.A.
BURKINA FASO 8/4
GUINEA-BISSAU N.A.
GUINEA 14/5
BENIN 23/9
NIGERIA N.A.
DJIBOUTI N.A.
ETHIOPIA 14/9
SIERRA LEONE N.A.
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 27/12
GHANA 45/27
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 19/7
LIBERIA N.A.
TOGO 32/10
CAMEROON 29/18
SOMALIA 15/8
EQUATORIAL GUINEA N.A.
UGANDA N.A.
KENYA 25/15
CONGO N.A.
GABON 31/22
RWANDA 4/2
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE N.A.
INDIAN OCEAN
ZAIRE N.A.
BURUNDI 6/3
TANZANIA 4/3
SEYCHELLES N.A.
COMOROS N.A.
ANGOLA N.A.
MALAWI 6/3
ZAMBIA 24/14
ZIMBABWE 55/37
MOZAMBIQUE 9/5
MADAGASCAR 43/30
NAMIBIA N.A.
BOTSWANA 29/33
MAURITIUS N.A.
SWAZILAND N.A.
SOUTH AFRICA N.A.
LESOTHO 18/26
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°

The data on *primary school enrollments* are estimates of children of all ages enrolled in primary school. Figures are expressed as the ratio of pupils to the population of school-age children. While many countries consider primary school age to be 6 to 11 years, others do not. The differences in country practices in the ages and duration of schooling are reflected in the ratios given. For some countries with universal primary education, the gross enrollment ratios may exceed 100 percent because some pupils are younger or older than the country's standard primary school age. The data on *secondary school enrollments* are calculated in the same manner, but again the definition of secondary school age differs among countries. It is most commonly considered 12 to 17 years. Late entry of more mature students, as well as repetition and the phenomenon of *bunching* in final grades, can influence these ratios.

Others

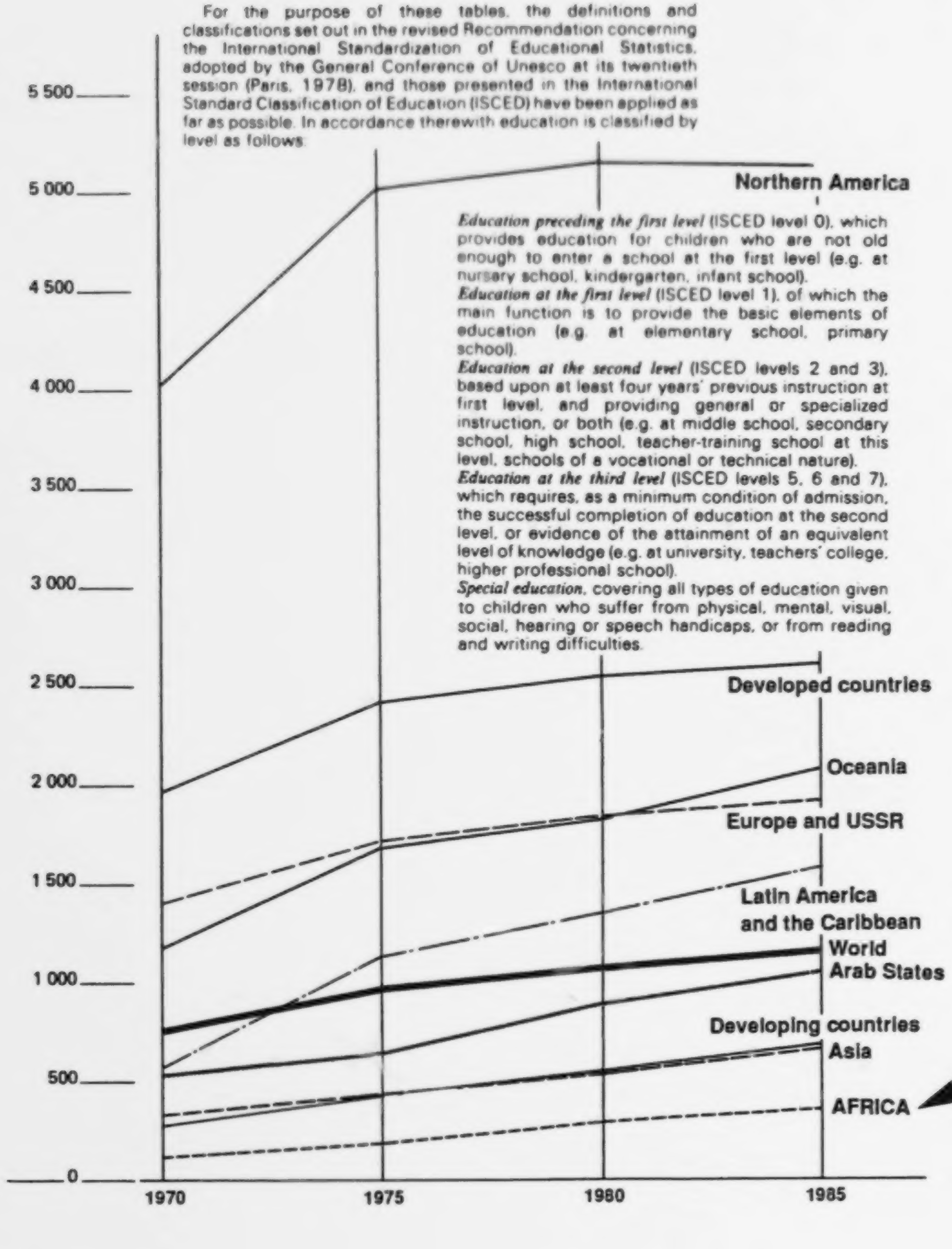
Argentina	68/79	**Israel**	75/83
China	48/35	**Mexico**	56/54
India	45/24	**Philippines**	66/69
Indonesia	45/34	**Turkey**	56/33
Iran	56/38	**USA**	100/100

N.A. - Not available

Data from World Bank, 1989 World Development Report, Table 29.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS AT THE THIRD LEVEL

Per 100,000 Inhabitants



For the purpose of these tables, the definitions and classifications set out in the revised Recommendation concerning the International Standardization of Educational Statistics, adopted by the General Conference of Unesco at its twentieth session (Paris, 1978), and those presented in the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) have been applied as far as possible. In accordance therewith education is classified by level as follows:

Education preceding the first level (ISCED level 0), which provides education for children who are not old enough to enter a school at the first level (e.g. at nursery school, kindergarten, infant school).

Education at the first level (ISCED level 1), of which the main function is to provide the basic elements of education (e.g. at elementary school, primary school).

Education at the second level (ISCED levels 2 and 3), based upon at least four years' previous instruction at first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g. at middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher-training school at this level, schools of a vocational or technical nature).

Education at the third level (ISCED levels 5, 6 and 7), which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (e.g. at university, teachers' college, higher professional school).

Special education, covering all types of education given to children who suffer from physical, mental, visual, social, hearing or speech handicaps, or from reading and writing difficulties.

5 500
5 000
4 500
4 000
3 500
3 000
2 500
2 000
1 500
1 000
500
0
1970
1975
1980
1985
Northern America
Developed countries
Oceania
Europe and USSR
Latin America and the Caribbean
World
Arab States
Developing countries
Asia
AFRICA

* Not including the DPR of Korea.

From the UNESCO STATISTICAL YEARBOOK 1987.
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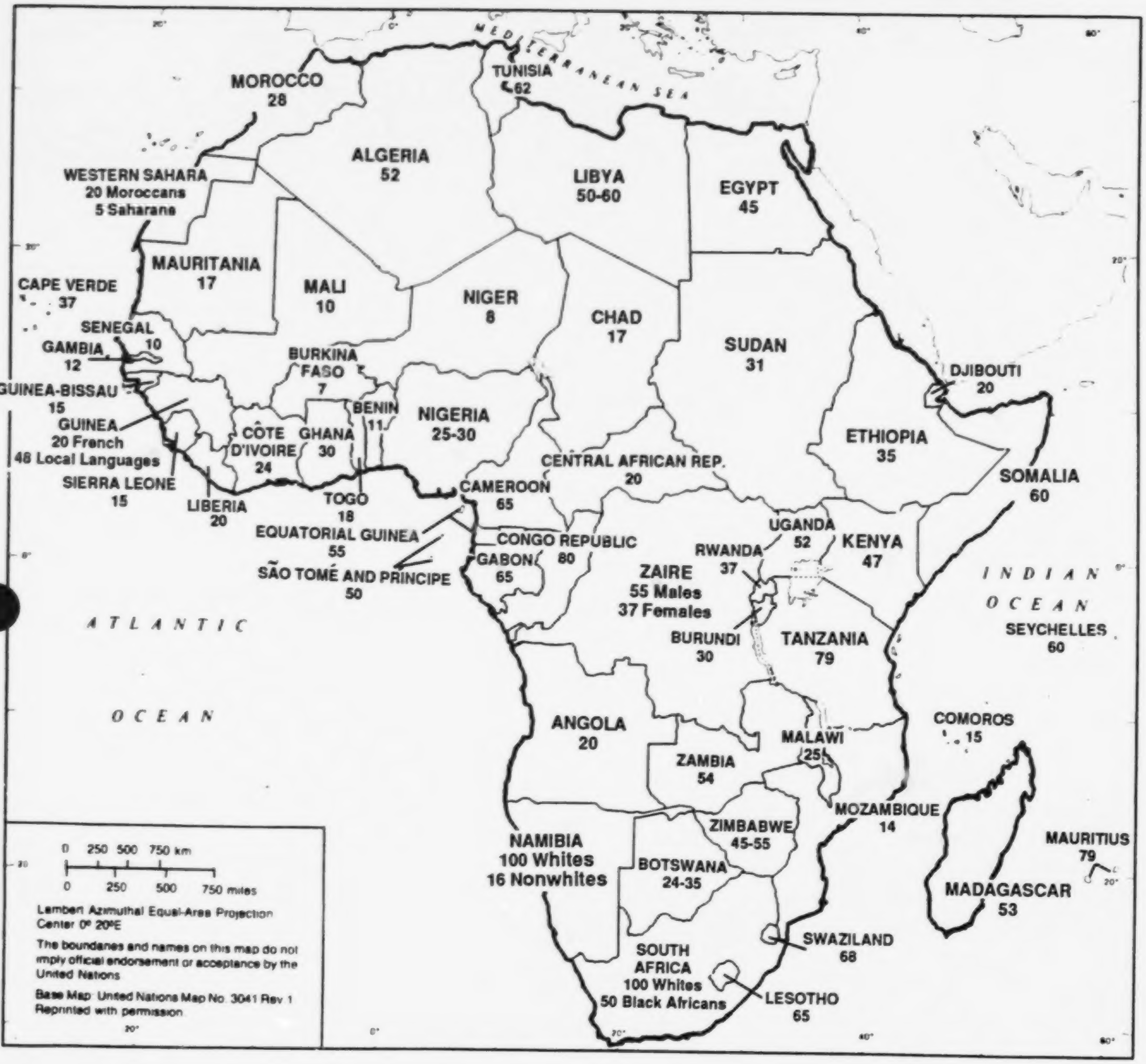
ESTIMATES OF LITERACY

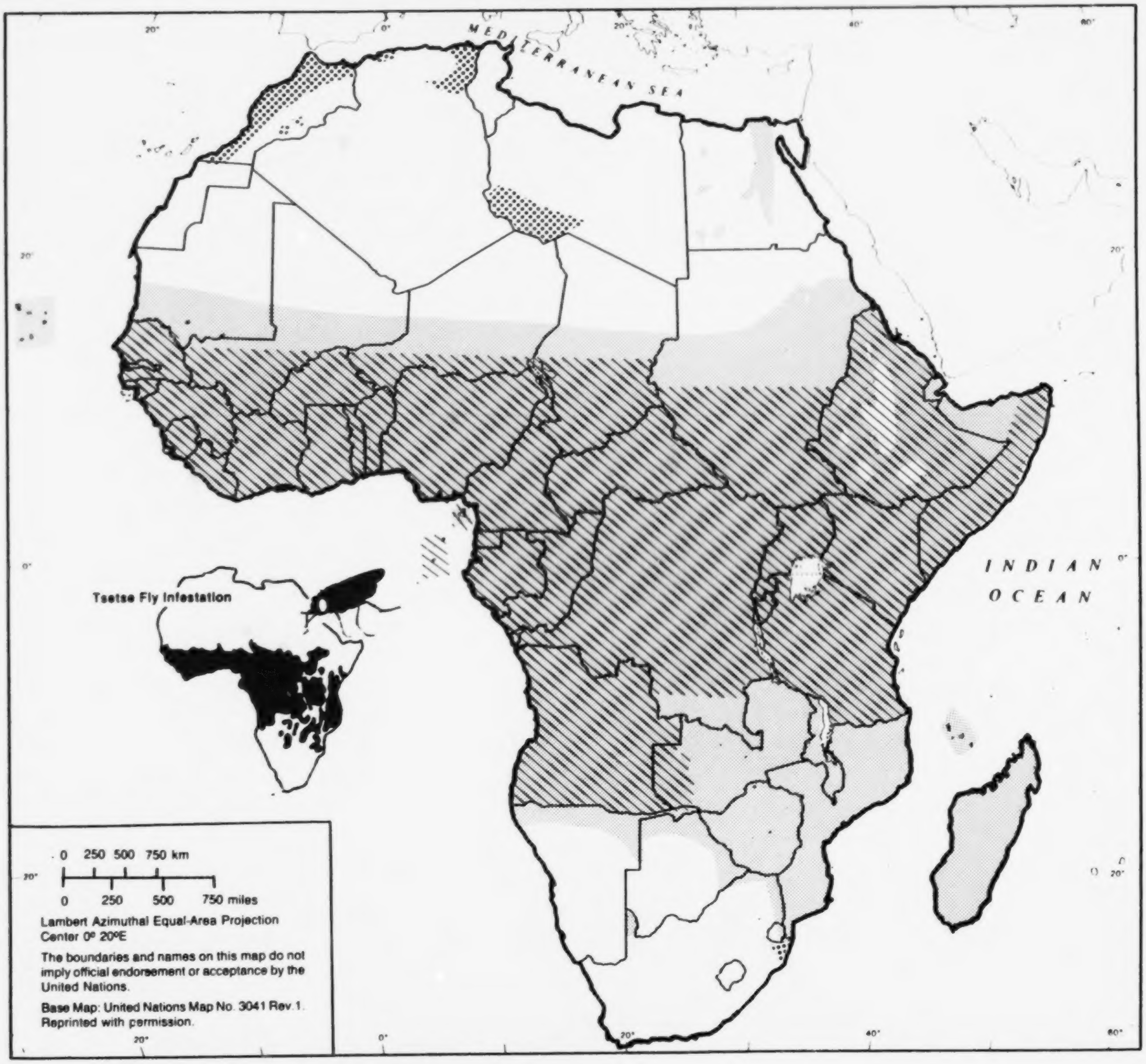
(In percent)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 28
TUNISIA 62
ALGERIA 52
LIBYA 50-60
EGYPT 45
WESTERN SAHARA 20 Moroccans 5 Saharans
MAURITANIA 17
MALI 10
NIGER 8
CHAD 17
SUDAN 31
CAPE VERDE 37
SENEGAL 10
GAMBIA 12
GUINEA-BISSAU 15
GUINEA 20 French 48 Local Languages
SIERRA LEONE 15
LIBERIA 20
CÔTE D'IVOIRE 24
BURKINA FASO 7
GHANA 30
TOGO 18
BENIN 11
NIGERIA 25-30
CAMEROON 65
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP. 20
DJIBOUTI 20
ETHIOPIA 35
SOMALIA 60
EQUATORIAL GUINEA 55
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRINCIPE 50
CONGO REPUBLIC 80
GABON 65
ZAIRE 55 Males 37 Females
UGANDA 52
KENYA 47
RWANDA 37
BURUNDI 30
TANZANIA 79
INDIAN OCEAN
SEYCHELLES 60
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANGOLA 20
ZAMBIA 54
MALAWI 25
COMOROS 15
MOZAMBIQUE 14
ZIMBABWE 45-55
NAMIBIA 100 Whites 16 Nonwhites
BOTSWANA 24-35
MAURITIUS 79
MADAGASCAR 53
SWAZILAND 68
SOUTH AFRICA 100 Whites 50 Black Africans
LESOTHO 65
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev 1 Reprinted with permission
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°

World Eagle map. Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. The World Factbook 1989.

AREAS OF MALARIA, YELLOW FEVER AND TSETSE FLY INFESTATION

(Generalized Boundaries)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
Tsetse Fly Infestation
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E

The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.

▨ Areas (such as Highlands of Ethiopia) Where Yellow Fever Occurs But No Malaria is Transmitted

☐ Areas Where Malaria Transmission Occurs

▨ Areas With Both Yellow Fever and Malaria Transmission

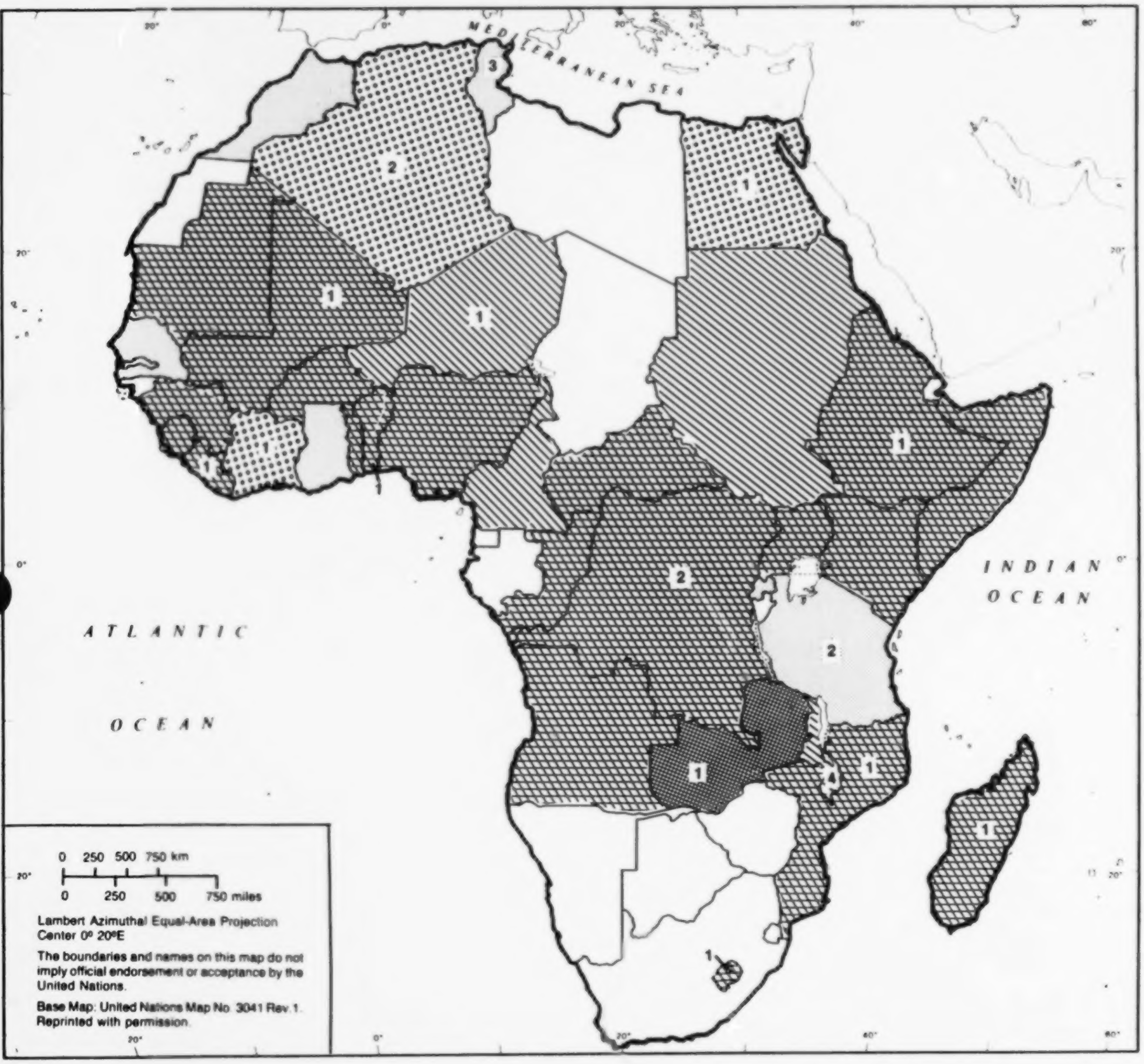
▒ Areas With Limited Risk of Malaria Being Transmitted

■ Tsetse Fly Infestation

Maps constructed with information from World Health Organization and International Atomic Energy Agency.

PERCENT OF RURAL POPULATIONS WITH SAFE WATER AND SANITATION

Map based on data collected by World Health Organization 1979-1980, and published by the United Nations Development Programme in 1981. As of December 13, 1989 more recent data was not available.


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
3
2
1
1
1
1
1
2
2
1
1
4
1
1
1
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1. Reprinted with permission.

With Access to Safe Water

▦	0-20
□	21-40
▧	41-60
⁘	61-80
■	81-100

Sanitation

1	0-20
2	21-40
3	41-60
4	61-80
5	81-100

Blank Areas = NA

The 1980s are the United Nations' International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade. Returns received by the Steering Committee of IDWSSD based on 94 developing countries representing 87% of the developing world (not just Africa) (but not including China) state that in the first half of the decade:

Population in Millions	As of 1980		As of 1985	
	Served	Unserved	Served	Unserved
Urban subsector: Water Supply	509	190	672	198
Urban subsector: Sanitation	386	313	518	352
Rural subsector: Water Supply	472	1,018	581	1,029

AFRICA'S SHARES OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY CONSUMPTION, 1988

Primary Energy Consumption, 1988

(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Petroleum	Dry Natural Gas	Coal	Net Hydro-Electric Power	Net Nuclear Power	Total
Algeria	0.33	0.71	0.03	*	0.00	1.08
Angola	0.05	0.02	.00	0.01	.00	.08
Egypt	1.01	.25	.03	.06	.00	1.35
Gabon	.02	*	.00	.01	.00	.03
Kenya	.07	.00	*	.02	.00	.10
Libya	.31	.18	.00	.00	.00	.49
Morocco	.19	*	.05	.01	.00	.25
Nigeria	.47	.15	*	.02	.00	.65
South Africa	.73	.00	3.15	.01	.11	3.99
Tunisia	.11	.06	*	*	.00	.17
Other	.66	*	.18	.31	.00	1.16
TOTAL	3.96	1.38	3.46	.45	.11	9.37

* Denotes less than one-half the unit of measure.

NOTE:

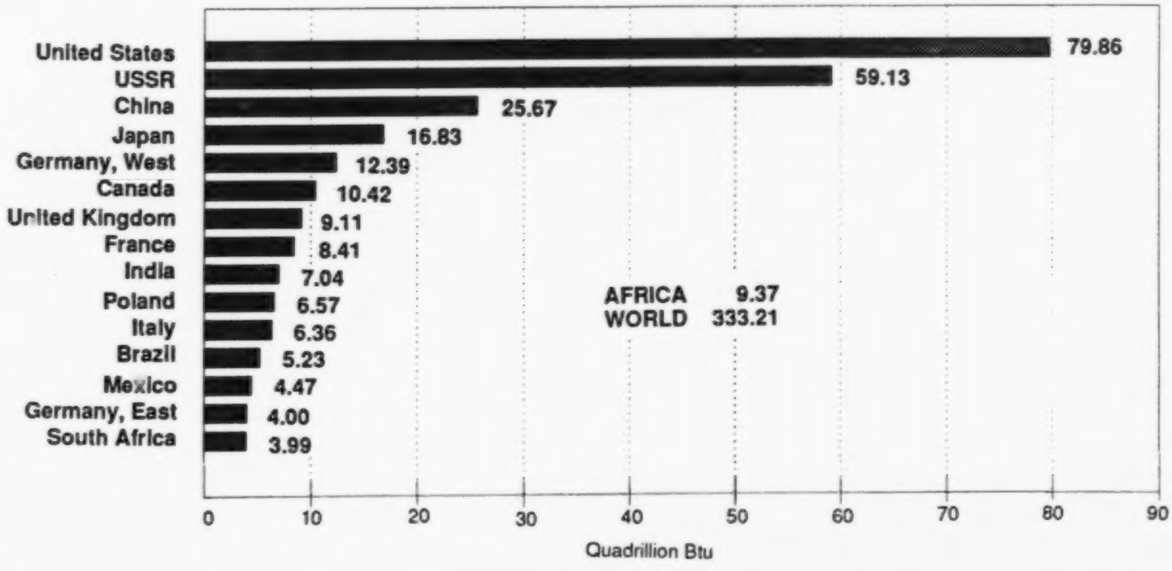
(1) Figures are reported for net generation as opposed to gross. Net figures exclude the energy consumed by the generating plants.

(2) Coal includes anthracite, subanthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and brown coal.

(3) Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding.

Primary Energy Consumption, 1988

(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)



Source of data: U.S Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1988. Pp. 6&7.

AFRICA'S SHARES OF WORLD PRIMARY ENERGY PRODUCTION, 1988

Primary Energy Production, 1988

(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)

	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Dry Natural Gas	Coal	Net-Hydro-Electric Power	Net Nuclear Power	Total
Algeria	2.11	0.28	1.70	0.00	*	0.00	4.09
Angola	.96	.00	.02	.00	0.01	.00	1.00
Egypt	1.84	.06	.24	.00	.06	.00	2.20
Gabon	.38	.00	*	.00	.01	.00	.39
Kenya	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.02
Libya	2.23	.05	.17	.00	.00	.00	2.45
Morocco	*	.00	*	.02	.01	.00	.03
Nigeria	3.12	.00	.34	*	.02	.00	3.49
South Africa	.00	.00	.00	4.15	.01	.11	4.27
Tunisia	.21	.00	.02	.00	*	.00	.23
Other	.77	.00	.03	.17	.31	.00	1.28
TOTAL	11.63	.39	2.51	4.35	.45	.11	19.44

* Denotes less than one-half the unit of measure.

Note:

(1) Figures are reported as net generation as opposed to gross. Net figures exclude the energy generated and consumed by the generating unit.

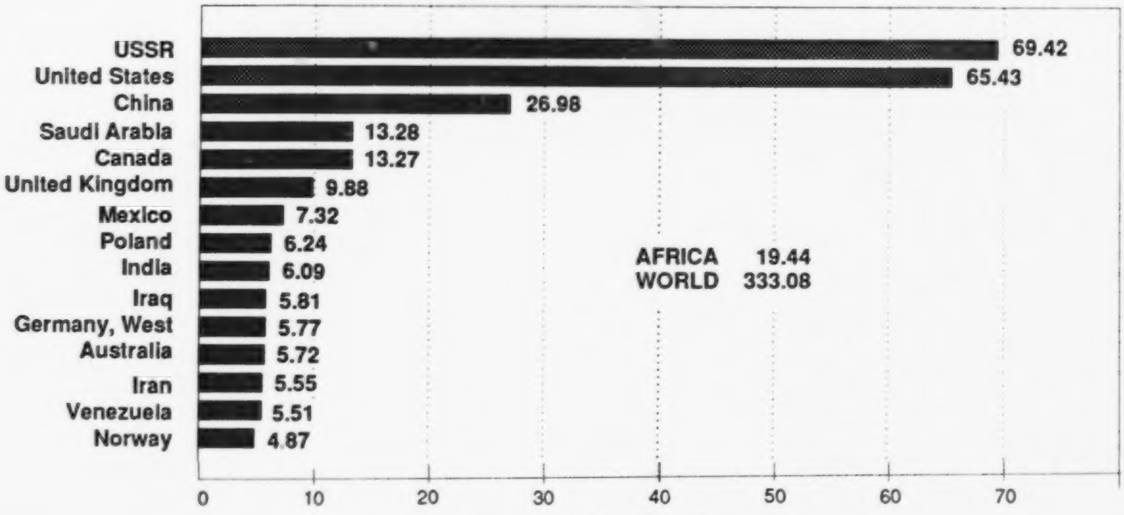
(2) Coal includes anthracite, subanthracite, bituminous, subbituminous, lignite, and brown coal.

(3) Crude oil includes lease condensate.

(4) Sum of components may not equal total due to independent rounding.

Primary Energy Production, 1988

(Quadrillion (10^{15}) Btu)



Source of data: U.S Department of Energy. Energy Information Administration. International Energy Annual 1988. Pp. 4&5.

PRODUCTION OF ELECTRICITY

In Year 1970 and Year 1987

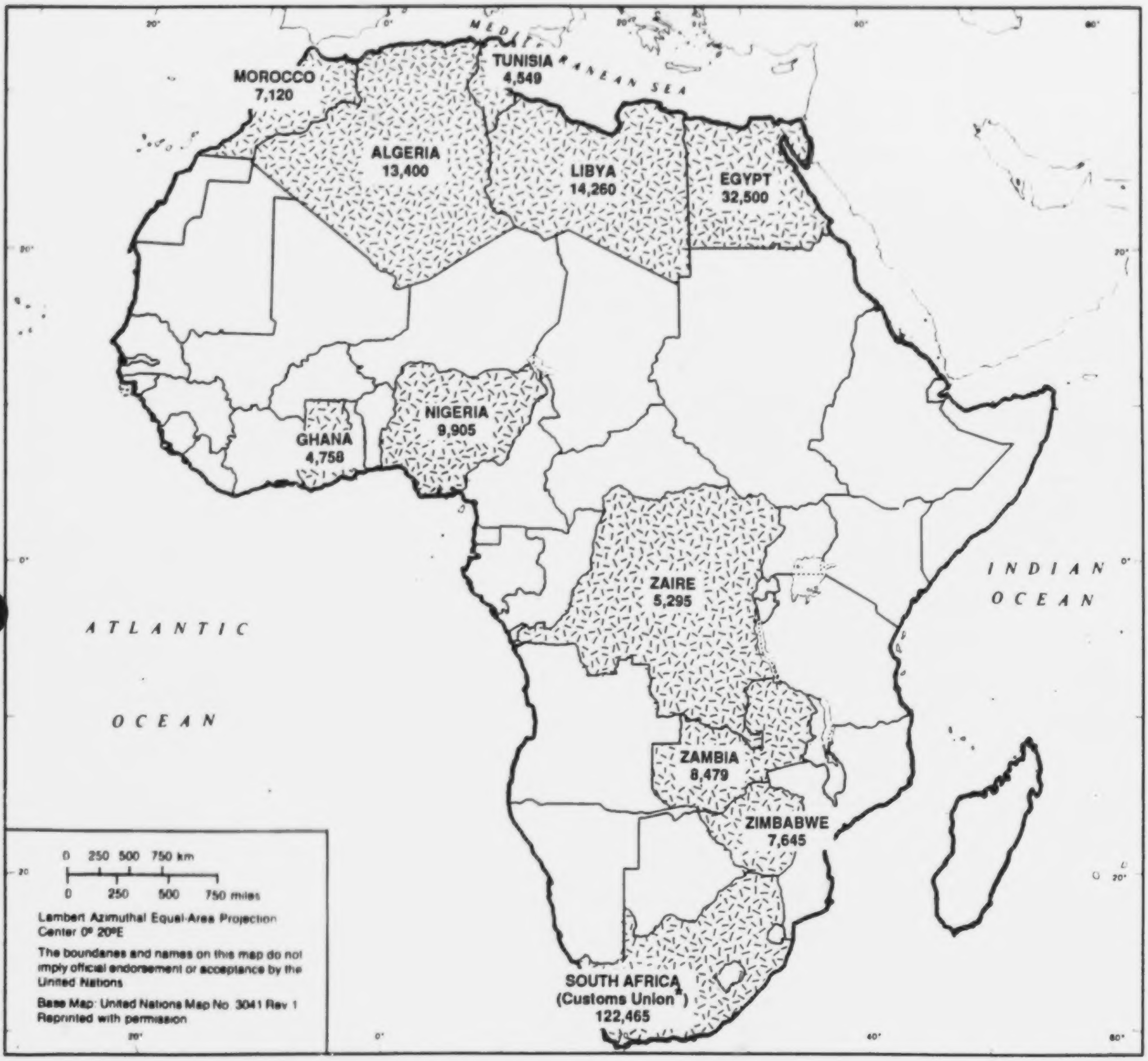
	Year 1970 Total in Million Kilowatt Hours	Year 1987 Total in Million Kilowatt Hours
World	4,953,074	10,467,157
Africa	87,398	250,658
Algeria	1,979	13,400
Angola	644	1,800
Benin	n.a.	5
Botswana	n.a.	n.a.
Burkina Faso	27	125
Burundi	1	54
Cameroon	1,163	2,392
Cape Verde	7	28
Central African Rep.	47	92
Chad	42	51
Comoros	2	14
Congo	76	235
Côte d'Ivoire	517	2,200
Djibouti	43	172
Egypt	7,591	32,500
Equatorial Guinea	16	17
Ethiopia	520	810
Gabon	97	876
Gambia	13	44
Ghana	2,920	4,758
Guinea	388	500
Guinea-Bissau	10	14
Kenya	583	2,629
Lesotho	n.a.	n.a.
Liberia	502	825
Libya	426	14,260
Madagascar	246	504
Malawi	145	578
Mali	57	204
Mauritania	73	120
Mauritius	220	488
Morocco	1,935	7,120
Mozambique	682	500
Namibia	n.a.	n.a.
Niger	39	157
Nigeria	1,550	9,905
Rwanda	81	174
São Tomé & Príncipe	7	15
Senegal	330	752
Seychelles	7	67
Sierra Leone	197	196
Somalia	28	255
South Africa (Customs Union) *	50,959	122,465
Sudan	392	1,055
Swaziland	n.a.	n.a.
Tanzania	479	874
Togo	68	40
Tunisia	794	4,549
Uganda	778	655
Western Sahara	5	81
Zaire	3,230	5,295
Zambia	947	8,479
Zimbabwe	6,410	7,645

*** Use is primarily for whites.**

World Eagle table. Data for 1970 from United Nations Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1981. Table 42. Data for 1987 from United Nations Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1987. Table 34.

THE ELEVEN AFRICAN COUNTRIES PRODUCING THE MOST ELECTRICITY, 1987

(in million kilowatt hours)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO 7,120
TUNISIA 4,549
ALGERIA 13,400
LIBYA 14,260
EGYPT 32,500
NIGERIA 9,905
GHANA 4,758
ZAIRE 5,295
ZAMBIA 8,479
ZIMBABWE 7,645
SOUTH AFRICA (Customs Union*) 122,465
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
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Base Map: United Nations Map No 3041 Rev 1 Reprinted with permission
20°
0°
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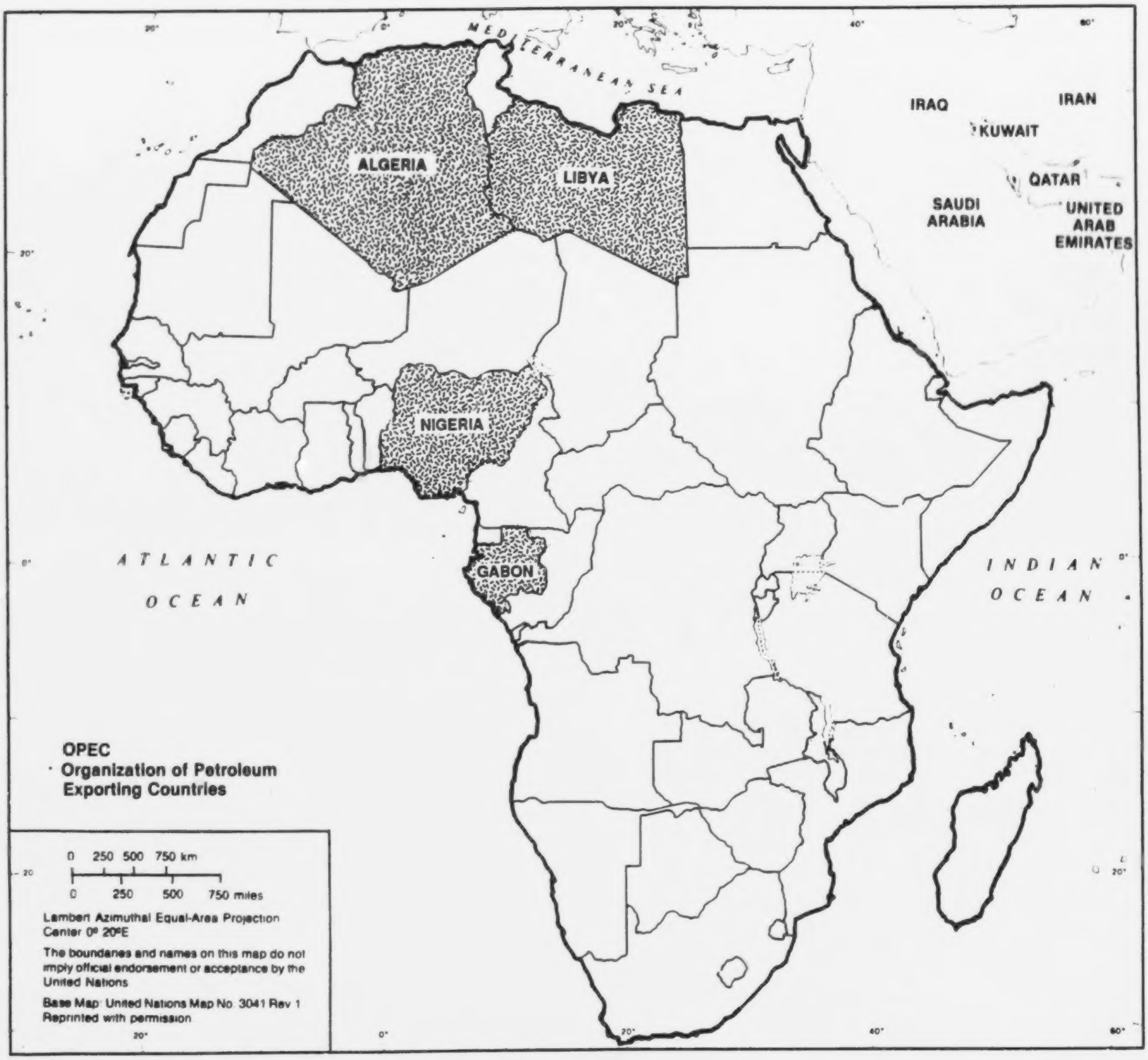
* use is primarily for whites

Data from United Nations Energy Statistics Yearbook, 1987, Table 34.

ESTIMATED OPEC OIL PRODUCTION, 1989, AS A PERCENT OF WORLD PRODUCTION


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ALGERIA
LIBYA
NIGERIA
GABON
IRAQ
IRAN
KUWAIT
QATAR
SAUDI ARABIA
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
OPEC
· Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
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Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev 1 Reprinted with permission
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OPEC Countries' Shares of Estimated World Oil Production, 1989 (1,000 b/d) 59,380.8

Ecuador
0.5%

Venezuela
2.9%

Indonesia
2.0%

Algeria	1.2%	Libya	1.9%
Gabon	0.3%	Nigeria	2.7%
Iran	4.9%	Qatar	0.7%
Iraq	4.8%	Saudi Arabia	8.3%
Kuwait	2.6%	United Arab Emirates	3.1%

Total OPEC Share of Estimated World Production in 1989: 35.9% (21,309.7 1,000 b/d)

Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1989.

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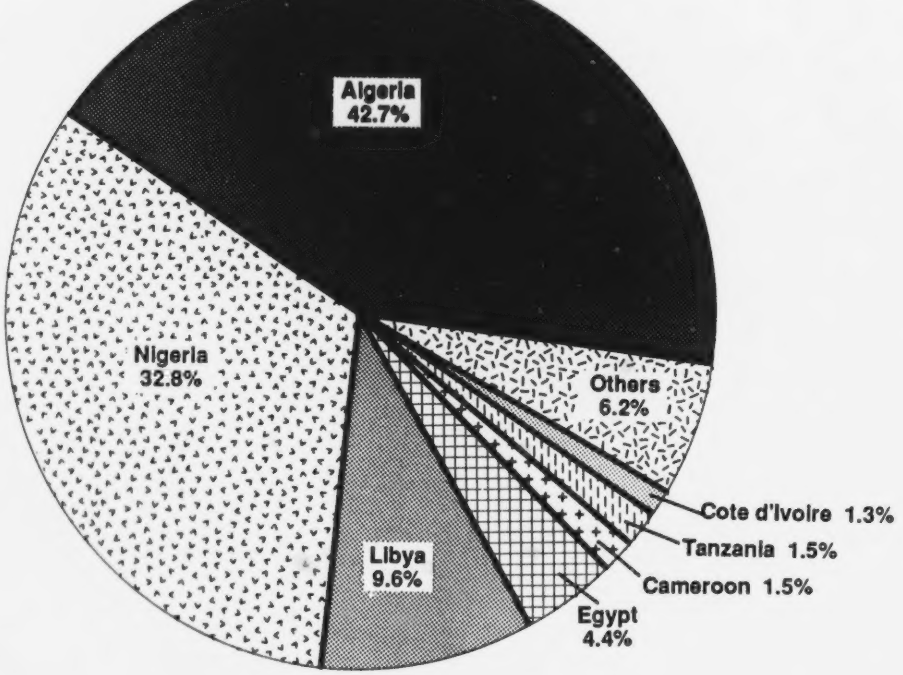
ESTIMATED PROVED RESERVES OF NATURAL GAS IN AFRICA, JANUARY 1, 1990

All reserves figures except those for the USSR and Canada are reported as proved reserves recoverable with present technology and prices. USSR figures are "explored reserves" which include proved, probable, and some possible. Canadian gas figure, under criteria adopted by Canadian Petroleum Association in 1980, includes proved and some probable.



AFRICA: 266,730 billion cubic feet

Estimates are that Africa has 6.7% of World's Proved Reserves

	(billion cubic feet)
Algeria	114,000
Angola-Cabinda	2,100
Cameroon	3,880
Congo	2,580
Côte d'Ivoire	3,530
Egypt	11,720
Ethiopia	800
Gabon	560
Libya	25,500
Madagascar	70
Morocco	100
Mozambique	2,290
Nigeria	87,400
Somalia	210
South Africa	1,760
Sudan	3,000
Tanzania	4,100
Tunisia	3,100
Zaire	30
TOTAL AFRICA	266,730 billion cubic feet (6.7% of World's Reserves)

Others

	(billion cubic feet)	% World
Asia-Pacific	248,031	6.2%
Western Europe	191,914	4.8%
Middle East	1,226,150	30.7%
United States	165,000	4.1%
Canada	94,300	2.4%
Mexico	73,380	1.8%
Rest of Western Hemisphere	160,314	4.0%
China	35,300	0.9%
USSR	1,500,000	37.6%
#Others	28,000	0.7%

WORLD 3,989,119 billion cubic feet

# Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, Hungary, Mongolia, North Korea, Poland, Romania, Vietnam, and Yugoslavia.

Data from "The Worldwide Report" by Oil and Gas Journal, December 25, 1989.

THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS OF EACH COUNTRY, AND THE NATIONS THEY SELL TO

ALGERIA

Industries: petroleum, light industries, natural gas, mining, electrical, petrochemical, food processing

Exports: $8.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—petroleum and natural gas 98%; *partners*—Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Italy, France, US

ANGOLA

Industries: petroleum, mining (phosphate rock, diamonds), fish processing, brewing, tobacco, sugar, textiles, cement, food processing, building construction

Exports: $1.5 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); *commodities*—oil, coffee, diamonds, sisal, fish and fish products, timber, cotton; *partners*—US, USSR, Cuba, Portugal, Brazil

BENIN

Industries: palm oil and palm kernel oil processing, textiles, beverages, petroleum

Exports: $108 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—crude oil, cotton, palm products, cocoa; *partners*—FRG 36%, France 16%, Spain 14%, Italy 8%, UK 7%

BOTSWANA

Industries: livestock processing; mining of diamonds, copper, nickel, coal, salt, soda ash, potash; tourism

Exports: $1.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—diamonds 88%, copper and nickel 5%, meat 4%, cattle, animal products; *partners*—Switzerland, US, UK, other EC-associated members of Southern African Customs Union

BURKINA FASO

Industries: agricultural processing plants; brewery, cement, and brick plants; a few other small consumer goods enterprises

Exports: $83 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—oilseeds, cotton, live animals, gold; *partners*—EC 42% (France 30%, other 12%), Taiwan 17%, Ivory Coast 15% (1985)

BURUNDI

Industries: light consumer goods such as blankets, shoes, soap; assembly of imports; public works construction; food processing

Exports: $84 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—coffee 88%, tea, hides and skins; *partners*—EC 83%, US 5%, Asia 2%

CAMEROON

Industries: crude oil products, small aluminum plant, food processing, light consumer goods industries, sawmills

Exports: $2.2 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum products 56%, coffee, cocoa, timber, manufactures; *partners*—EC (particularly the Netherlands) about 50%, US 3%

CAPE VERDE

Industry: fish processing, salt mining, clothing factories, ship repair

Exports: $5.6 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—fish, bananas, salt; *partners*—Portugal, Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Netherlands

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Industries: sawmills, breweries, diamond mining, textiles, footwear, assembly of bicycles and motorcycles

Exports: $131 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—diamonds, cotton, coffee, timber, tobacco; *partners*—France, Belgium, Italy, Japan, US

CHAD

Industries: cotton textile mills, slaughterhouses, brewery, natron (sodium carbonate)

Exports: $98.6 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—cotton 43%, cattle 35%, textiles 5%, fish; *partners*—France, Nigeria, Cameroon

COMOROS

Industries: perfume distillation

Exports: $39 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—vanilla, cloves, perfume oil, copra; *partners*—US 53%, France 41%, Africa 4%, FRG 2%

CONGO

Industries: crude oil, cement, sawmills, brewery, sugar mill, palm oil, soap, cigarettes

Exports: $912 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—crude petroleum 72%, lumber, plywood, coffee, cocoa, sugar, diamonds; *partners*—US, France, other EC

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Industries: foodstuffs, wood processing, oil refinery, automobile assembly, textiles, fertilizer, beverage

Exports: $3.4 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—cocoa 30%, coffee 20%, tropical woods 11%, cotton, bananas, pineapples, palm oil, cotton; *partners*—France, FRG, Netherlands, US, Belgium, Spain (1985)

DJIBOUTI

Industries: limited to a few small-scale enterprises, such as dairy products and mineral-water bottling

Exports: $128 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—hides and skins, coffee (in transit); *partners*—Middle East 50%, Africa 43%, Western Europe 7%

EGYPT

Industries: textiles, food processing, tourism, chemicals, petroleum, construction, cement, metals

Exports: $4.4 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—raw cotton, crude and refined petroleum, cotton yarn, textiles; *partners*—US, EC, Japan, Eastern Europe

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Industries: fishing, sawmilling

Exports: $39 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—coffee, timber, cocoa beans; partners—Spain 39%, Netherlands 36%, FRG 11%, Italy 1% (1985)

ETHIOPIA

Industries: cement, textiles, food processing, oil refinery

Exports: $390 million (f.o.b., FY87 est.); *commodities*—coffee 60%; *partners*—US, FRG, Djibouti, Japan, PDRY, France, Italy

GABON

Industries: sawmills, petroleum, food and beverages; mining of increasing importance (especially manganese and uranium)

Exports: $1.95 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); *commodities*—crude oil 67%, manganese 11%, wood 11%, uranium 6%; *partners*—France 53%, US 22%, FRG, Japan

GAMBIA

Industries: peanut processing, tourism, beverages, agricultural machinery assembly, woodworking, metalworking, clothing

Exports: $70.1 million (f.o.b., FY87); *commodities*—peanuts and peanut products, fish, cotton lint, palm kernels; *partners*—Ghana 49%, Europe 27%, Japan 12%, US 1% (1986)

GHANA

Industries: mining, lumbering, light manu-

continued →

MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

GHANA continued

facturing, fishing, aluminum, food processing

Exports: $863 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—cocoa 60%, timber, gold, tuna, bauxite, and aluminum; *partners*—US 23%, UK, other EC

GUINEA

Industries: bauxite mining, alumina, diamond mining, light manufacturing and agricultural processing industries

Exports: $571 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—alumina, bauxite, diamonds, coffee, pineapples, bananas, palm kernels; *partners*—US 33%, EC 33%, USSR and Eastern Europe 20%, Canada

GUINEA-BISSAU

Industries: agricultural processing, beer, soft drinks

Exports: $16.5 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—cashews, fish, peanuts, palm kernels; *partners*—Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, Cape Verde, China

KENYA

Industries: small-scale consumer goods (plastic, furniture, batteries, textiles, soap, cigarettes, flour), agricultural processing, oil refining, cement, tourism

Exports: $1.2 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—coffee 20%, tea 18%, manufactures 15%, petroleum products 10% (1987); *partners*—Western Europe 45%, Africa 22%, Far East 10%, US 4%, Middle East 3% (1987)

LESOTHO

Industries: tourism

Exports: $25 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, peas, beans, corn, hides, skins, baskets; *partners*—South Africa 87%, EC 10%, (1985)

LIBERIA

Industries: rubber processing, food processing, construction materials, furniture, palm oil processing, mining (iron ore, diamonds)

Exports: $458 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—iron ore 61%, rubber 20%, timber 11%, coffee; *partners*—US, EC, Netherlands

LIBYA

Industries: petroleum, food processing, textiles, handicrafts, cement

Exports: $6.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum, peanuts, hides; *partners*—Italy, USSR, FRG, Spain, France, Belgium/Luxembourg, Turkey

MADAGASCAR

Industries: agricultural processing (meat canneries, soap factories, brewery, tanneries, sugar refining), light consumer goods industries (textiles, glassware), cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum

Exports: $310 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—coffee 45%, vanilla 15%, cloves 11%, sugar, petroleum products; *partners*—France, Japan, Italy, FRG, US

MALAWI

Industries: agricultural processing (tea, tobacco, sugar), sawmilling, cement, consumer goods

Exports: $277 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—tobacco, tea, sugar, coffee, peanuts; *partners*—US, UK, Zambia, South Africa, FRG

MALI

Industries: small local consumer goods and processing, construction, phosphate, gold, fishing

Exports: $260 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—livestock, peanuts, dried fish, cotton, skins; *partners*—mostly franc zone and Western Europe

MAURITANIA

Industries: fishing, fish processing, mining of iron ore and gypsum

Exports: $428 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—iron ore, processed fish, small amounts of gum arabic and gypsum, unrecorded but numerically significant cattle exports to Senegal; *partners*—EC 57%, Japan 39%, Ivory Coast 2%

MAURITIUS

Industries: food processing (largely sugar milling), textiles, wearing apparel, chemical and chemical products, metal products, transport equipment, nonelectrical machinery, tourism

Exports: $676 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—textiles 44%, sugar 40%, light manufactures 10%; *partners*—EC and US have preferential treatment, EC 77%, US 15%

MOROCCO

Industries: phosphate rock mining and processing, food processing, leather goods, textiles, construction, tourism

Exports: $3.3 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—food and beverages 30%, semiprocessed goods 23%, consumer goods 21%, phosphates 17%; *partners*—EC 58%, India 7%, Japan 5%, USSR 35, US 2%

MOZAMBIQUE

Industries: food, beverages, chemicals (fertilizer, soap, paints), petroleum products, textiles, nonmetallic mineral products (cement, glass, asbestos), tobacco

Exports: $85.9 million (f.o.b., 1987 est.); *commodities*—shrimp 48%, cashews 21%, sugar 10%, copra 3%, citrus 3%; *partners*—US, Western Europe, GDR, Japan

NAMIBIA

Industries: meatpacking, fish processing, dairy products, mining (copper, lead, zinc, diamond, uranium)

Exports: $889 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—diamonds, uranium, zinc, copper, meat, processed fish, karakul skins; *partners*—South Africa

NIGER

Industries: cement, brick, rice mills, small cotton gins, oilseed presses, slaughterhouses, and a few other small light industries; uranium production began in 1971

Exports: $371 million (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—uranium 76%, livestock, cowpeas, onions, hides, skins; *partners*—NA

NIGERIA

Industries: mining—crude oil, natural gas, coal, tin, columbite; primary processing industries—palm oil, peanut, cotton, rubber, petroleum, wood, hides and skins; manufacturing industries—textiles, cement, building materials, food products, footwear, chemical, printing, ceramics, steel

Exports: $6.7 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—oil 95%, cocoa, palm kernels, rubber; *partners*—EC 51%, US 32%

RWANDA

Industries: mining of cassiterite (tin ore) and wolframite (tungsten ore), tin, cement, agricultural processing, small-scale bever-

continued →

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MAJOR INDUSTRIES AND EXPORTS continued

RWANDA continued

age production, soap, furniture, shoes, plastic goods, textiles, cigarettes

Exports: $113 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—coffee 85%, tea, tin, cassiterite, wolframite, pyrethrum; *partners*—FRG, Belgium, Italy, Uganda, UK, France, US

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Industries: light construction, shirts, soap, beer, fisheries, shrimp processing

Exports: $9.8 million (f.o.b., 1987 est.); *commodities*—cocoa 90%, copra, coffee, palm oil; *partners*—NA

SENEGAL

Industries: fishing, agricultural processing, phosphate mining, petroleum refining, building materials

Exports: $749 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—manufactures 30%, fish products 27%, peanuts 11%, petroleum products 11%, phosphates 10%; *partners*—US 15%, France, other EC, Ivory Coast, India

SEYCHELLES

Industries: tourism is the largest industry; processing of coconut and vanilla, fishing, coir rope factory, boat building, printing, furniture, beverage

Exports: $19 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—fish, copra, cinnamon bark, petroleum products (reexports); *partners*—Pakistan, France, Reunion, UK, Mauritius

SIERRA LEONE

Industries: mining (diamonds, bauxite, rutile), small-scale manufacturing (beverages, textiles, cigarettes, footwear), petroleum refinery

Exports: $129 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—diamonds 20%, cocoa 20%, rutile 21%, bauxite 17%, coffee; *partners*—US, UK, Netherlands, FRG, other West Europe

SOMALIA

Industries: a few small industries, including sugar refining, textiles, petroleum refining

Exports: $95.0 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—livestock, hides, skins, bananas, fish; *partners*—US 0.5%, Saudi Arabia, Italy, FRG (1986)

SOUTH AFRICA

Industries: mining (world's largest producer of diamonds, gold, chrome), automobile assembly, metalworking, machinery, textile, iron and steel, chemical, fertilizer, foodstuffs

Exports: $18.5 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—gold 40%, minerals and metals 23%, food 6%, chemicals 3%; *partners*—US, UK, FRG, Japan, other EC, Hong Kong

SUDAN

Industries: cotton ginning, textiles, cement, edible oils, sugar, soap distilling, shoes, petroleum refining

Exports: $502 million (f.o.b., FY88 est.); *commodities*—cotton 44%, sesame, gum arabic, peanuts; *partners*—NA

SWAZILAND

Industries: mining (coal and asbestos), wood pulp, sugar

Exports: $300 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—sugar, asbestos, wood pulp, citrus, canned fruit; *partners*—South Africa, UK, US

TANZANIA

Industries: primarily agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal twine), diamond mine, oil refinery, shoes, cement, textiles, wood products, fertilizer

Exports: $411 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—coffee, cotton, sisal, cashew nuts, meat, tobacco, tea, diamonds, coconut products, pyrethrum, cloves (Zanzibar); *partners*—FRG, UK, US, Netherlands, Japan

TOGO

Industries: phosphate mining, agricultural processing, cement, handicrafts, textiles, beverages

Exports: $296.1 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—phosphates, cocoa, coffee, cotton, manufactures, palm kernels; *partners*—EC 70%, Africa 9%, US 2%, other 19% (1985)

TUNISIA

Industries: petroleum, mining (particularly phosphate and iron ore), textiles, footwear, food, beverages

Exports: $2.1 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—hydrocarbons 40%, agricultural products 18%, phosphates and chemicals 18%; *partners*—EC 73%, Middle East 9%, US 1%, Turkey, USSR

UGANDA

Industries: sugar, brewing, tobacco, cotton textiles, cement

Exports: $414 million (f.o.b., FY87 est.); *commodities*—coffee 93%, cotton, tea; *partners*—US 27%, UK 14%, France, Spain

WESTERN SAHARA

Industries: phosphate, fishing, handicrafts

Exports: $8 million (f.o.b., 1982 est.); *commodities*—phosphates 62%; *partners*—Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

ZAIRE

Industries: mining, mineral processing, consumer products (including textiles, footwear, and cigarettes), processed foods and beverages, cement, diamonds

Exports: $1.8 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—copper 37%, coffee 24%, diamonds 12%, cobalt, crude oil; *partners*—US, Belgium, France, FRG, Italy, UK, Japan

ZAMBIA

Industries: copper mining and processing, transport, construction, foodstuffs, beverages, chemicals, textiles, and fertilizer

Exports: $866 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—copper, zinc, cobalt, lead, tobacco; *partners*—EC, Japan, South Africa, US

ZIMBABWE

Industries: mining, steel, clothing and footwear, chemicals, foodstuffs, fertilizer, beverage, transportation equipment, wood products

Exports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—agricultural 34% (tobacco 21%, other 13%), manufactures 19%, gold 11%, ferrochrome 11%, cotton 6%; *partners*—Europe 55% (EC 41%, Netherlands 6%, other 8%), Africa 22% (South Africa 12%, other 10%), US 6%

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

PER CAPITA GNP: AFRICA AND SELECTED COUNTRIES

– 1987, in US Dollars --

Algeria	**$2,760**
Angola	**--**
Benin	**300**
Botswana	**1,030**
Burkina Faso	**170**
Burundi	**240**
Cameroon	**960**
Cape Verde	**500**
Central African Republic	**330**
Chad	**150**
Comoros	**380**
Congo	**880**
Côte d'Ivoire	**750**
Djibouti	**--**
Egypt	**710**
Equatorial Guinea	**--**
Ethiopia	**120**
Gabon	**2,750**
Gambia	**220**
Ghana	**390**
Guinea	**--**
Guinea-Bissau	**170**
Kenya	**360**
Lesotho	**360**
Liberia	**440**
Libya	**5,500**
Madagascar	**200**
Malawi	**160**
Mali	**200**
Mauritania	**440**
Mauritius	**$1,470**
Morocco	**620**
Mozambique	**150**
Namibia	**--**
Niger	**280**
Nigeria	**370**
Rwanda	**310**
São Tomé & Príncipe	**280**
Senegal	**510**
Seychelles	**3,180**
Sierra Leone	**300**
Somalia	**290**
South Africa	**1,890** *
Sudan	**330**
Swaziland	**700**
Tanzania	**220**
Togo	**300**
Tunisia	**1,210**
Uganda	**260**
Western Sahara	**--**
Zaire	**160**
Zambia	**240**
Zimbabwe	**590**

OTHERS

Canada	**$15,080**
China	**300**
Hungary	**2,240**
India	**300**
Israel	**6,810**
Japan	**$15,770**
United States	**18,430**
USSR	**8,375**
West Germany	**14,460**

Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet. It advises: "Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from The World Bank Atlas, 1988, except for the USSR, which is for 1986 and is from the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1988."

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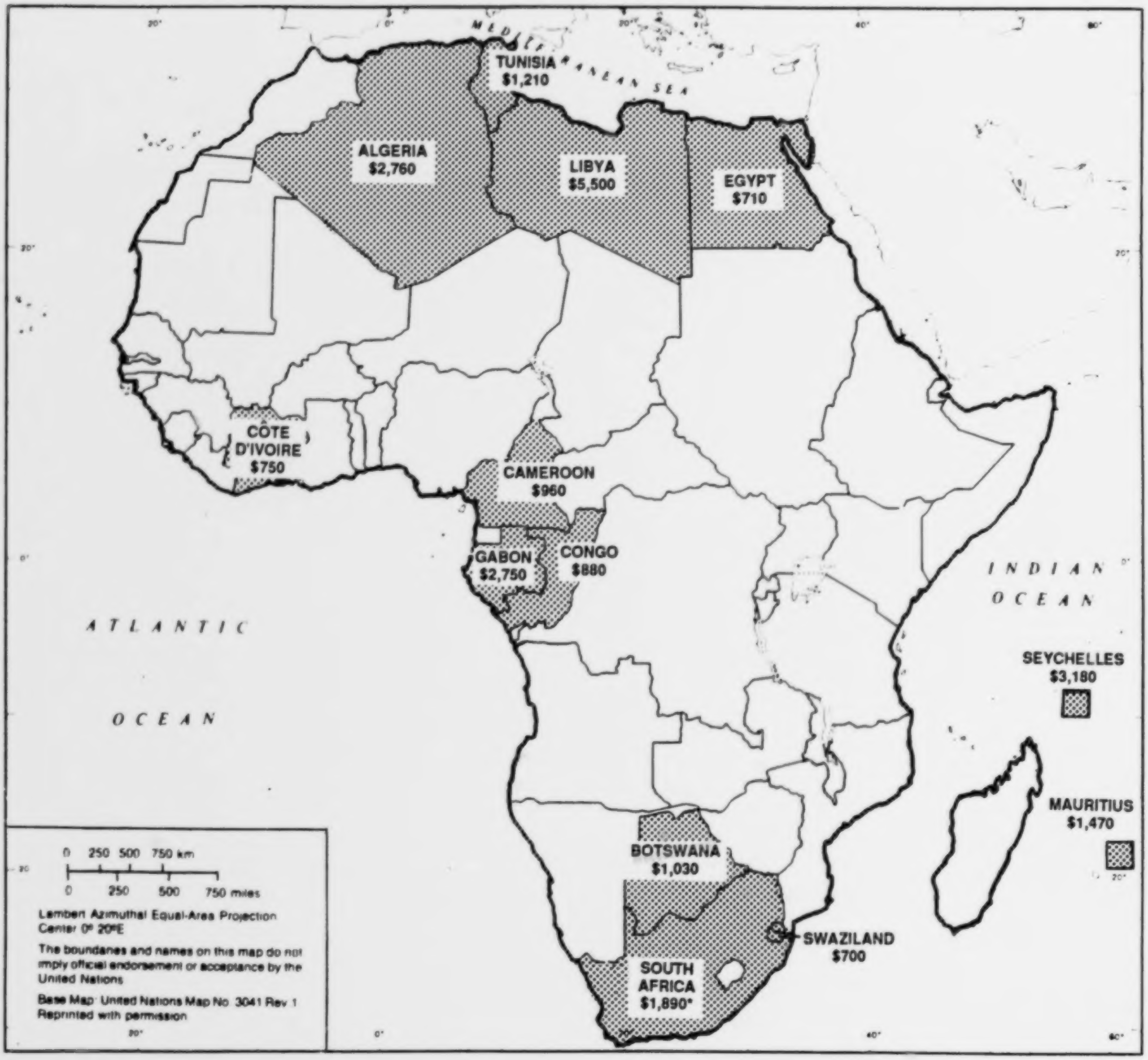
* **Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.**

THE 13 AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH HIGHEST PER CAPITA GNP (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TUNISIA $1,210
ALGERIA $2,760
LIBYA $5,500
EGYPT $710
CÔTE D'IVOIRE $750
CAMEROON $960
GABON $2,750
CONGO $880
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SEYCHELLES $3,180
MAURITIUS $1,470
BOTSWANA $1,030
SWAZILAND $700
SOUTH AFRICA $1,890*
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
20°
0°
40°
60°

Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E

The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

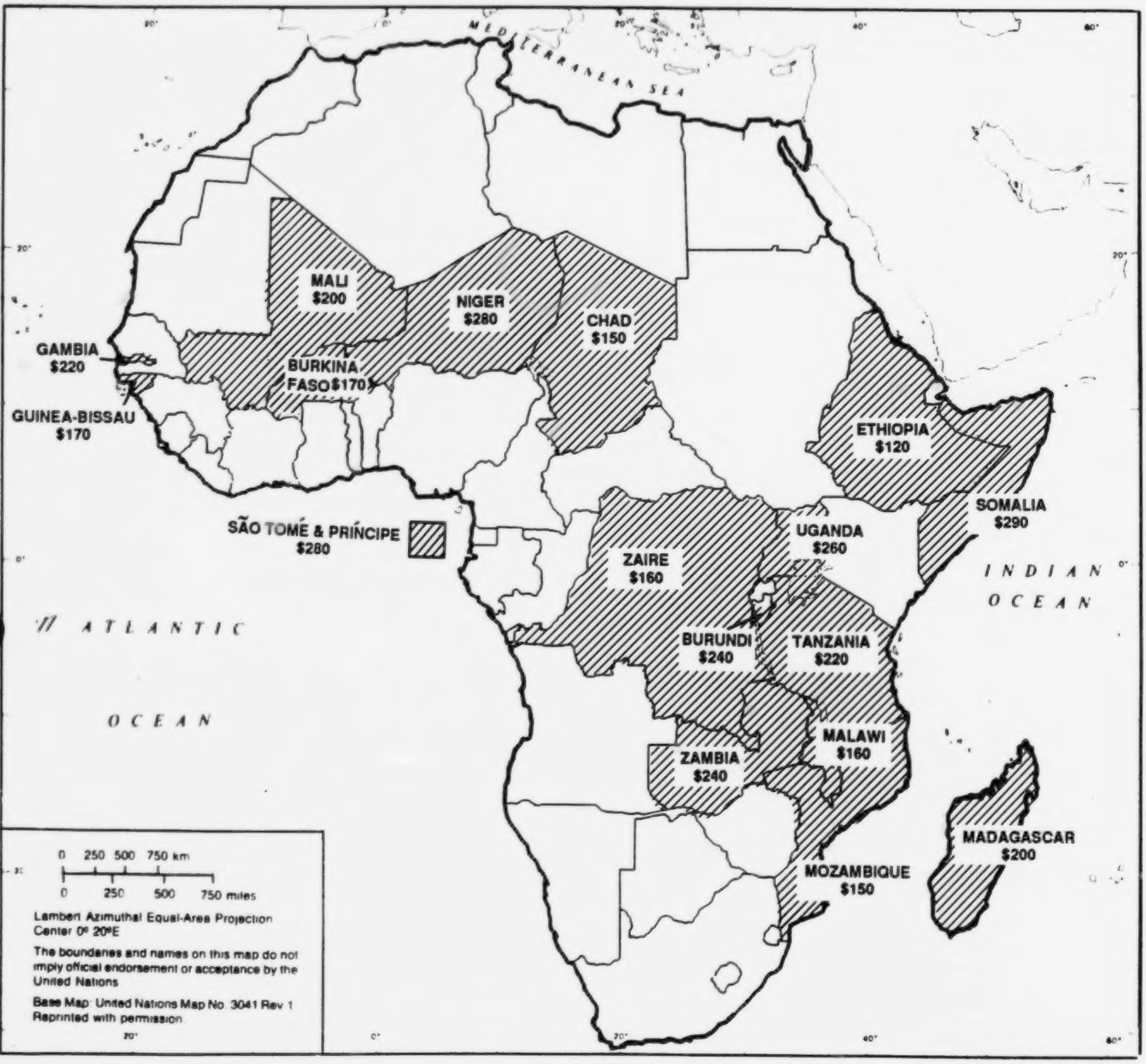
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1 Reprinted with permission

* Separate figures for blacks and whites are not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.

World Eagle map. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet. PRB advises: "Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from The World Bank Atlas, 1988."

THE 17 AFRICAN COUNTRIES WITH LESS THAN $300 PER CAPITA GNP (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)

– 1987, In US Dollars –


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MALI $200
NIGER $280
CHAD $150
GAMBIA $220
BURKINA FASO $170
GUINEA-BISSAU $170
ETHIOPIA $120
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE $280
SOMALIA $290
UGANDA $260
ZAIRE $160
INDIAN OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BURUNDI $240
TANZANIA $220
MALAWI $160
ZAMBIA $240
MADAGASCAR $200
MOZAMBIQUE $150
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev 1 Reprinted with permission
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°

World Eagle map. Data from Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1989 World Population Data Sheet. PRB advises: "Gross National Product includes the value of all domestic and foreign output. Estimates are from The World Bank Atlas, 1988."

IMPORTS
The Products Each Country Chooses To Buy, and From Whom

ALGERIA

Imports: $6.1 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—capital goods 35%, consumer goods 36%, food 20%; *partners*—France 25%, Italy 8%, FRG 8%, US 6-7%

ANGOLA

Imports: $1.1 billion (f.o.b., 1986 est.); *commodities*—capital equipment (machinery and electrical equipment), food, vehicles and spare parts, textiles and clothing, medicines; substantial military deliveries; *partners*—US, USSR, Cuba, Portugal, Brazil

BENIN

Imports: $338 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—foodstuffs, beverages, tobacco, petroleum products, intermediate goods, capital goods, light consumer goods; *partners*—France 34%, Netherlands 10%, Japan 7%, Italy 6%, US 5%

BOTSWANA

Imports: $1.1 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—foodstuffs, vehicles, textiles, petroleum products; *partners*—Switzerland, US, UK, other EC-associated members of Southern African Customs Union

BURKINA FASO

Imports: $405 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—grain, dairy products, petroleum, machinery; *partners*—EC 37% (France 23%, other 14%), Africa 31%, US 15% (1985)

BURUNDI

Imports: $212 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—capital goods 31%, petroleum products 15%, foodstuffs, consumer goods; *partners*—EC 57%, Asia 23%, US 3%

CAMEROON

Imports: $1.7 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machines and electrical equipment, transport equipment, chemical products, consumer goods; *partners*—France 42%, Japan 7%, US 4%

CAPE VERDE

Imports: $82 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum, foodstuffs, consumer goods, industrial products; *partners*—Portugal, FRG, Netherlands, Spain, France, US

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Imports: $269 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—food, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, electrical equipment, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, consumer goods, industrial products; *partners*—France, other EC, Japan, Algeria, Yugoslavia

CHAD

Imports: $206 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—machinery and transportation equipment 39%, industrial goods 20%, petroleum products 13%, foodstuffs 9%; *partners*—US, France

COMOROS

Imports: $41 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—rice and other foodstuffs, cement, petroleum products, consumer goods; *partners*—Europe 62% (France 22%, other 40%), Africa 5%, Pakistan, China

CONGO

Imports: $494.4 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—foodstuffs, consumer goods, intermediate manufactures, capital equipment; *partners*—France, Italy, other EC, US, FRG, Spain, Japan, Brazil

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Imports: $2.7 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—manufactured goods and semi-finished products 50%, consumer goods 40%, raw materials and fuels 10%; *partners*—France, other EC, Nigeria, US, Japan (1985)

DJIBOUTI

Imports: $198 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—foods, beverages, transport equipment, chemicals, petroleum products; *partners*—EC 36%, Africa 21%, Bahrain 14%, Asia 12%, US 2%

EGYPT

Imports: $11.9 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—foods, machinery and equipment, fertilizers, wood products, durable consumer goods, capital goods; *partners*—US, EC, Japan, Eastern Europe

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Imports: $41 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—petroleum, food, beverages, clothing, machinery; *partners*—Spain 35%, Gabon 15%, Cameroon 8%, US 5%, France 4% (1985)

ETHIOPIA

Imports: $900 million (c.i.f., FY87 est.), *commodities*—food; *partners*—USSR, Italy, FRG, Japan, UK, US, France (1985)

GABON

Imports: $0.95 billion (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—foodstuffs, chemical products, petroleum products, construction materials, manufactures, machinery; *partners*—France 48%, US 2.6%, FRG, Japan, UK

GAMBIA

Imports: $117.5 million (c.i.f., FY87); *commodities*—foodstuffs, manufactures, raw materials, fuel, machinery and transport equipment; *partners*—Europe 55% (EC 39%, other 16%), Asia 20%, US 11%, Senegal 4% (1986)

GHANA

Imports: $783 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—petroleum 16%, consumer goods, foods, intermediate goods, capital equipment; *partners*—US 10%, UK, FRG, France, Japan, South Korea, GDR

GUINEA

Imports: $560 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—petroleum products, metals, machinery, transport equipment, foodstuffs, textiles and other grain; *partners*—US 16%, France, Brazil

continued →

IMPORTS continued

GUINEA-BISSAU

Imports: $48.8 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—capital equipment, consumer goods, semiprocessed goods, foods, petroleum; *partners*—Portugal, USSR, EC countries, other Europe, Senegal, US

KENYA

Imports: $1.8 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery and transportation equipment 36%, raw materials 33%, fuels and lubricants 20%, food and consumer goods 11% (1987); *partners*—Western Europe 49%, Far East 20%, Middle East 19%, US 7% (1987)

LESOTHO

Imports: $343 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—mainly corn, building materials, clothing, vehicles, machinery, medicines, petroleum, oil, and lubricants; *partners*—South Africa 95%, EC 2% (1985)

LIBERIA

Imports: $259 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—rice, mineral fuels, chemicals, machinery, transportation equipment, other foodstuffs; *partners*—US, EC, Japan, China, Netherlands, ECOWAS

LIBYA

Imports: $5.0 billion (f.o.b., 1988 est.); *commodities*—machinery, transport equipment, food, manufactured goods; *partners*—Italy, USSR, FRG, UK, Japan

MADAGASCAR

Imports: $315 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—intermediate manufactures 30%, capital goods 28%, petroleum 15%, consumer goods 14%, food 13%; *partners*—France, FRG, UK, other EC, US

MALAWI

Imports: $296 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—food, petroleum, semimanufactures, consumer goods, transportation equipment; *partners*—South Africa, Japan, US, UK, Zimbabwe

MALI

Imports: $493 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—textiles, vehicles, petroleum products, machinery, sugar, cereals; *partners*—mostly franc zone and Western Europe

MAURITANIA

Imports: $329 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—foodstuffs, consumer goods, petroleum products, capital goods; *partners*—EC 79%, Africa 5%, US 4%, Japan 2%

MAURITIUS

Imports: $684 million (c.i.f., 1986); *commodities*—manufactured goods 50%, capital equipment 17%, foodstuffs 13%, petroleum products 8%, chemicals 7%; *partners*—EC, US, South Africa, Japan

MOROCCO

Imports: $4.2 billion (f.o.b., 1988); *commodities*—capital goods 24%, semiprocessed goods 22%, raw materials 16%, fuel and lubricants 16%, food and beverages 13%, consumer goods 10%; *partners*—EC 53%, US 11%, Canada 4%, Iraq 3%, USSR 3%, Japan 2%

MOZAMBIQUE

Imports: $642 million (c.i.f., 1987 est.), including aid; *commodities*—food, clothing, farm equipment, petroleum; *partners*—US, Western Europe, USSR

NAMIBIA

Imports: $842 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—foodstuffs, manufactured consumer goods, machinery and equipment; *partners*—South Africa, FRG, UK, US

NIGER

Imports: $441 million (c.i.f., 1988 est.); *commodities*—petroleum products, primary materials, machinery, vehicles and parts, electronic equipment, pharmaceuticals, chemical products, cereals, foodstuffs

NIGERIA

Imports: $5.8 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—consumer goods, capital equipment, chemicals, raw materials; *partners*—EC, US

RWANDA

Imports: $352 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—textiles, foodstuffs, machines and equipment, capital goods, steel, petroleum products, cement and construction material; *partners*—US, Belgium, FRG, Kenya, Japan

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Imports: $2.6 million (c.i.f., 1987 est.); *commodities*—machinery and electrical equipment 59%, food products 32%, fuels 9%; *partners*—Portugal, US, FRG, GDR

SENEGAL

Imports: $983 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—semimanufactures 33%, food 26%, durable consumer goods 17%, petroleum 14%, capital goods 14%; *partners*—US 8%, France, other EC, Nigeria, Algeria, China, Japan

SEYCHELLES

Imports: $106 million (f.o.b., 1986); *commodities*—manufactured goods, food, tobacco, beverages, machinery and transportation equipment, petroleum products; *partners*—Bahrain, UK, South Africa, Singapore, Japan, France

SIERRA LEONE

Imports: $137 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—capital goods 40%, food 32%, petroleum 15%, consumer goods 7%, light industrial goods; *partners*—US, EC, Japan, China

SOMALIA

Imports: $418.0 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—textiles, petroleum products, foodstuffs, construction materials; *partners*—US 13%, Italy, FRG, Kenya, UK, Saudi Arabia (1986)

continued ⟶

IMPORTS continued

SOUTH AFRICA

Imports: $15.3 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery 27%, chemicals 11%, vehicles and aircraft 11%, textiles, scientific instruments, base metals; *partners*—US, FRG, Japan, UK, France, Italy, Switzerland

SUDAN

Imports: $1.3 billion (c.i.f., FY88 est.); *commodities*—petroleum products, manufactured goods, machinery and equipment, medicines and chemicals; *partners*—NA

SWAZILAND

Imports: $381 million (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—motor vehicles, chemicals, petroleum products, foodstuffs; *partners*—South Africa, US, UK

TANZANIA

Imports: $1.15 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—manufactured goods, machinery and transportation equipment, cotton piece goods, crude oil, foodstuffs; *partners*—FRG, UK, US, Iran, Japan, Italy

TOGO

Imports: $358.0 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—food, fuels, durable consumer goods, other intermediate goods, capital goods; *partners*—EC 69%, Africa 10%, Japan 7%, US 4%, other 10% (1985)

TUNISIA

Imports: $3.0 billion (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—industrial goods and equipment 57%, hydrocarbons 13%, food 12%, consumer goods; *partners*—EC 68%, US 7%, Canada, Japan, USSR, China, Saudi Arabia, Algeria

UGANDA

Imports: $492 million (c.i.f., FY87 est.); *commodities*—petroleum products, machinery, cotton piece goods, metals, transportation equipment, food; *partners*—Kenya 39%, UK 17%, Japan 7%

WESTERN SAHARA

Imports: $30 million (c.i.f., 1982 est.); *commodities*—fuel for fishing fleet, foodstuffs; *partners*—Morocco claims and administers Western Sahara, so trade partners are included in overall Moroccan accounts

ZAIRE

Imports: $1.6 billion (f.o.b., 1987); *commodities*—consumer goods, foodstuffs, mining and other machinery, transport equipment, fuels; *partners*—US, Belgium, France, FRG, Italy, Japan, UK

ZAMBIA

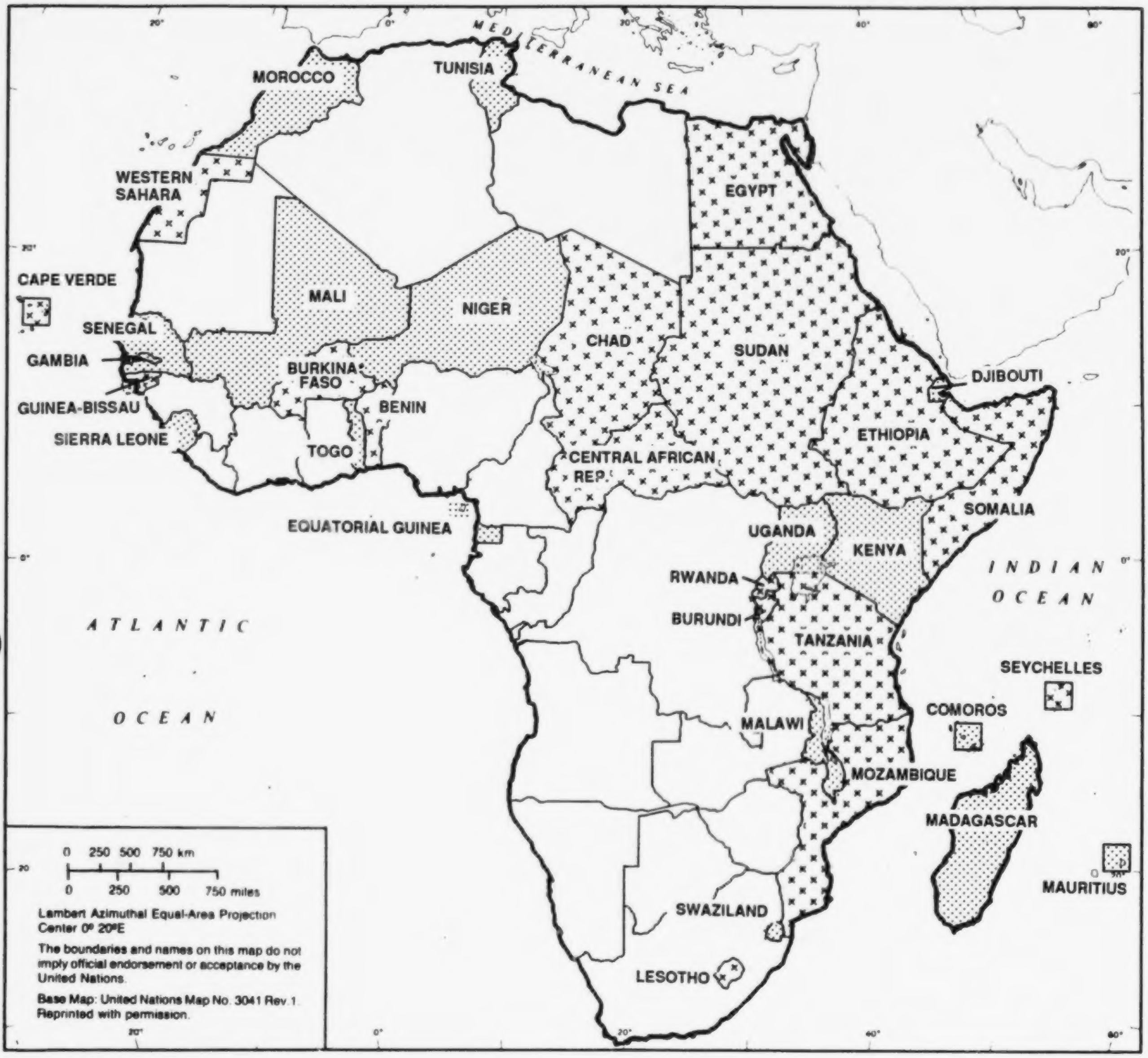
Imports: $765 million (c.i.f., 1987); *commodities*—machinery, transportation equipment, foodstuffs, fuels, manufactures; *partners*—EC, Japan, South Africa, US

ZIMBABWE

Imports: $1.1 billion (c.i.f., 1988); *commodities*—machinery and transportation equipment 37%, other manufactures 22%, chemicals 16%, fuels 15%; *partners*—EC 31%, Africa 29% (South Africa 21%, other 8%), US 8%, Japan 4%

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

THOSE NATIONS IMPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR EXPORTS, Year 1984


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MOROCCO
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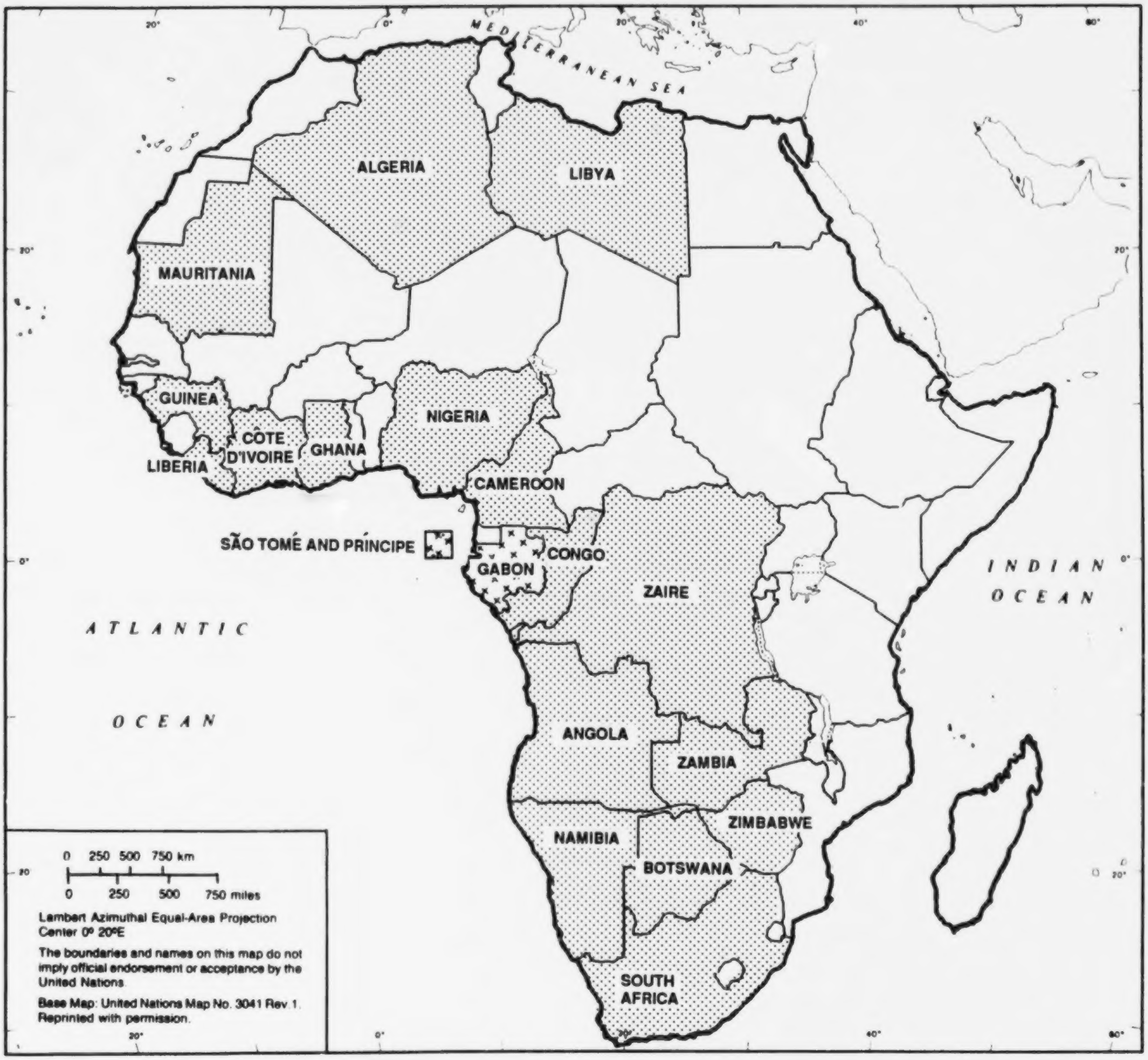
WESTERN SAHARA
EGYPT
CAPE VERDE
MALI
NIGER
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
CHAD
SUDAN
BURKINA FASO
DJIBOUTI
GUINEA-BISSAU
BENIN
SIERRA LEONE
ETHIOPIA
TOGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
SOMALIA
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
INDIAN OCEAN
BURUNDI
ATLANTIC OCEAN
TANZANIA
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.
20°
0°
20°
40°
60°

▨ **More Imports than Exports**

⊠ **At least twice the dollar value of Imports over Exports**

Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1989.

THOSE NATIONS EXPORTING MORE THAN THE VALUE OF THEIR IMPORTS, Year 1984


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
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MAURITANIA
GUINEA
COTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
LIBERIA
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE
CONGO
GABON
ZAIRE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.

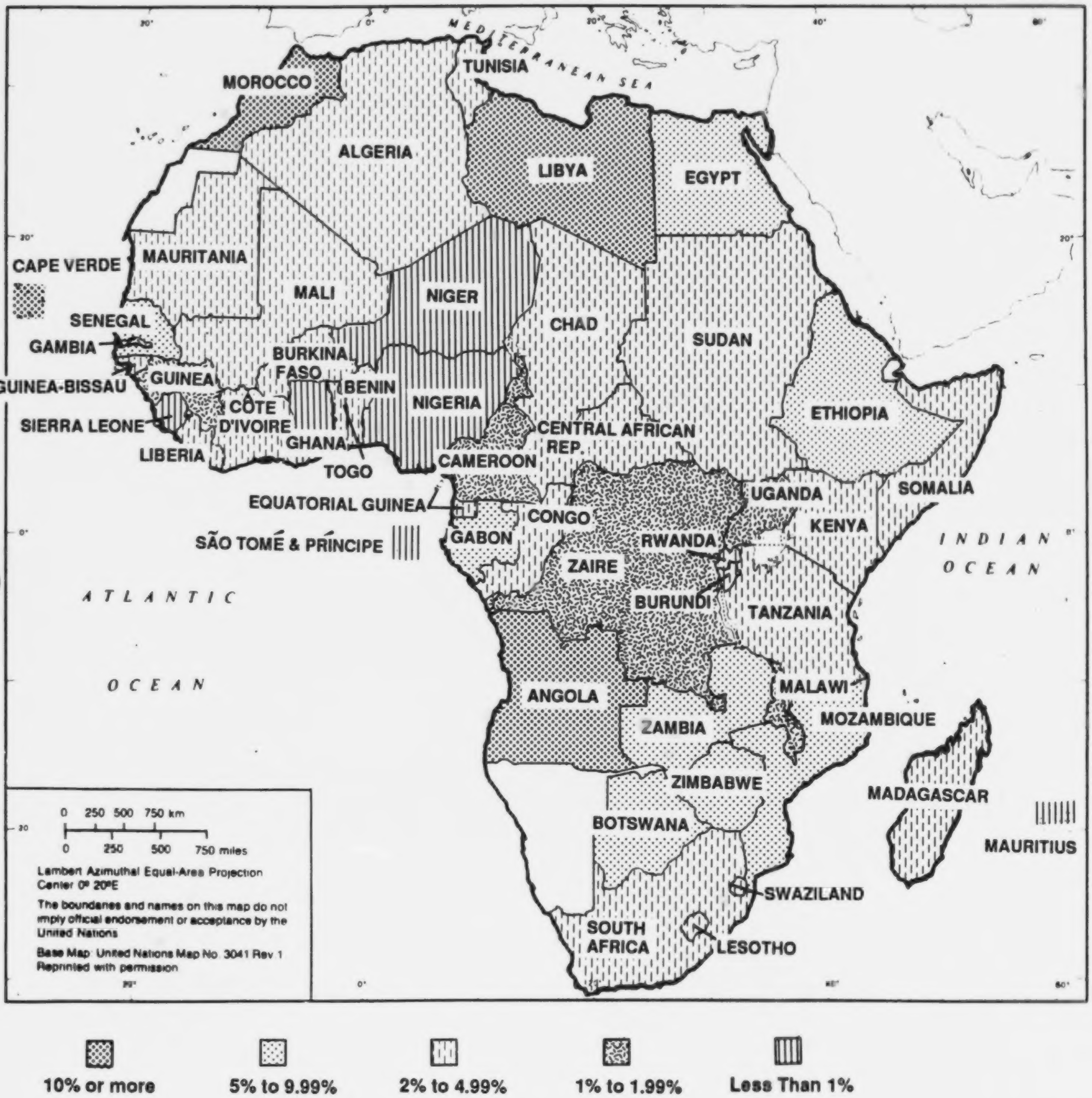
▨ **More Exports than Imports**

⊠ **At least twice the dollar value of Exports over Imports**

Data from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook, 1989.

RELATIVE BURDEN OF MILITARY EXPENDITURES IN 48 AFRICAN COUNTRIES, 1987

Percent of Country's GNP (Gross National Product)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SUDAN
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
BENIN
NIGERIA
ETHIOPIA
SIERRA LEONE
COTE D'IVOIRE
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CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
SOMALIA
UGANDA
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BURUNDI
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MALAWI
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
MADAGASCAR
BOTSWANA
MAURITIUS
SWAZILAND
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
0 250 500 750 km
0 250 500 750 miles
Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection
Center 0° 20°E
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev. 1
Reprinted with permission
10% or more
5% to 9.99%
2% to 4.99%
1% to 1.99%
Less Than 1%

122

Data from U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. World Military Expenditures and Arms Transfers, 1988. P. 14.

COUNTRIES OF THE LOME IV ACCORD

THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

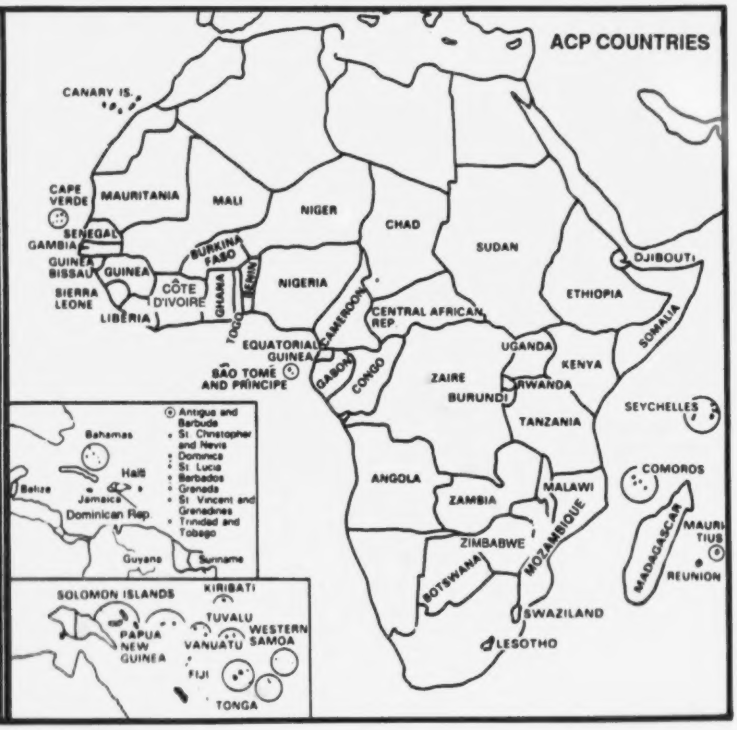
BELGIUM
DENMARK
FRANCE
GERMANY
(Federal Rep.)
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
LUXEMBOURG
NETHERLANDS
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
UNITED KINGDOM

THE 68 ACP STATES

ANGOLA
ANTIGUA & BARBUDA
BAHAMAS
BARBADOS
BELIZE
BENIN
BOTSWANA
BURKINA FASO
BURUNDI
CAMEROON
CAPE VERDE
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
COMOROS
CONGO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
DJIBOUTI
DOMINICA
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
ETHIOPIA
FIJI
GABON
GAMBIA
GHANA
GRENADA
GUINEA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUYANA
HAITI
JAMAICA
KENYA
KIRIBATI
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
MADAGASCAR
MALAWI
MALI
MAURITANIA
MAURITIUS
MOZAMBIQUE
NIGER
NIGERIA
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
RWANDA
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE
SENEGAL
SEYCHELLES
SIERRA LEONE
SOLOMON ISLANDS
SOMALIA
ST. CHRISTOPHER & NEVIS
ST. LUCIA
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES
SUDAN
SURINAME
SWAZILAND
TANZANIA
TOGO
TONGA
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO
TUVALU
UGANDA
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

NAMIBIA is expected to sign the accord early in 1990.

EUROPE OF THE TWELVE
DANMARK
IRELAND
UNITED KINGDOM
NEDERLAND
BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND
BELGIQUE BELGIË
LUXEMBOURG
FRANCE
ESPAÑA
PORTUGAL
ITALIA
ΕΛΛΑΣ


ACP COUNTRIES
CANARY IS.
CAPE VERDE
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA BISSAU
GUINEA
BURKINA FASO
SIERRA LEONE
LIBERIA
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
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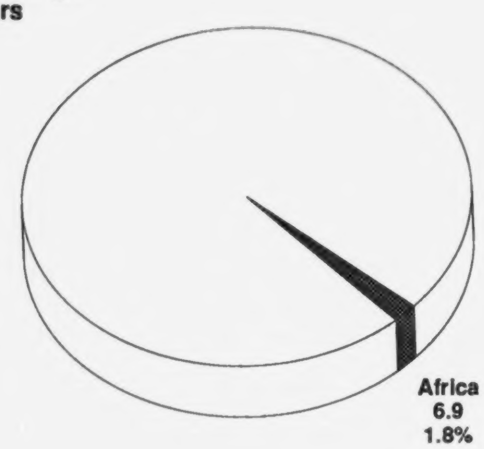
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
MAURITIUS
REUNION
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
SWAZILAND
LESOTHO
Bahamas
Haiti
Belize
Jamaica
Dominican Rep.
Guyana
Suriname
Antigua and Barbuda
St Christopher and Nevis
Dominica
St Lucia
Barbados
Grenada
St Vincent and Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago
SOLOMON ISLANDS
KIRIBATI
TUVALU
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
VANUATU
WESTERN SAMOA
FIJI
TONGA

Source: European Community News, No. 25 April 25, 1986, and No. 44 December 14, 1989.

AFRICA'S SHARES OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND CIVIL AVIATION: 1985

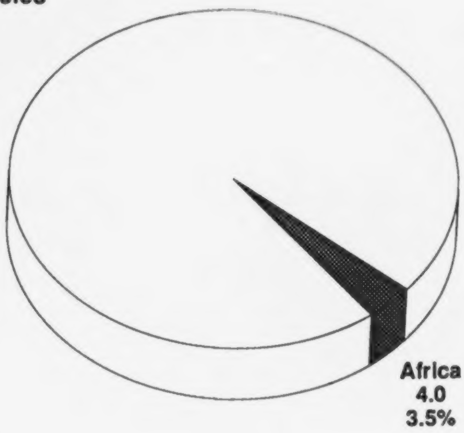
MOTOR VEHICLES

Millions of Passenger Cars



World Total: 373.5

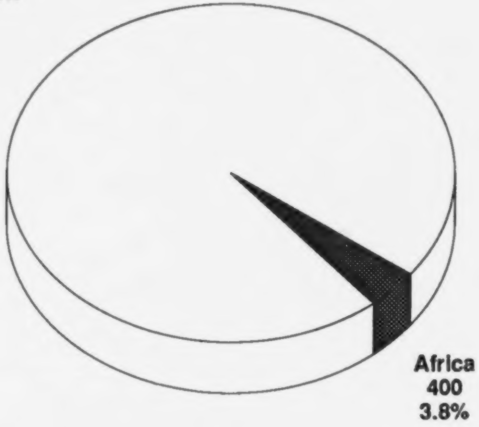
Millions of Commercial Vehicles



World Total: 114.5

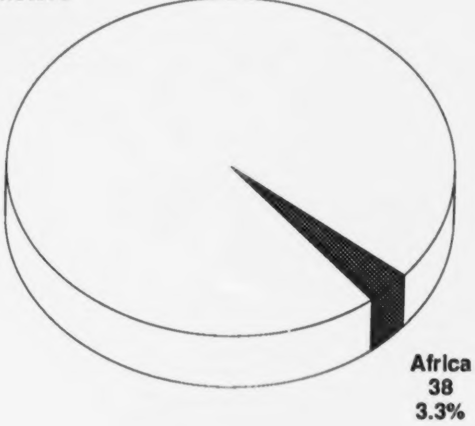
CIVIL AVIATION

Millions of Kilometers Flown



World Total: 10,417

Billions of Passenger Kilometers



World Total: 1,167

World Eagle charts. Data from United Nations Statistical Pocketbook: World Statistics in Brief 1988.

SHARE OF WORLD TOTALS
(SOME COMPARISONS WITH OTHERS)

* = Excluding Arab States

Estimated Percentage of Book Production Distribution, 1986	**Africa*** 1.2%	**Europe & USSR**	54.5%	**Asia***	22.7%
		Latin America	6.5%	**Arab States**	0.9%
		Northern America	12.9%	**Oceania**	1.3%
Estimated Percentage of Circulation of Daily General Interest Newspapers, 1984	**Africa*** 0.8%	**Europe & USSR**	47.6%	**Asia***	29.0%
		Latin America	6.3%	**Arab States**	1.3%
		Northern America	13.7%	**Oceania**	1.2%
Estimated Percentage of Newsprint Consumption, 1985	**Africa*** 1.1%	**Europe & USSR**	27.5%	**Asia***	18.1%
		Latin America	4.5%	**Arab States**	0.7%
		Northern America	45.3%	**Oceania**	2.8%
Estimated Percentage of Distribution of Radio Receivers, 1986	**Africa*** 3.5%	**Europe & USSR**	29.4%	**Asia***	25.5%
		Latin America	7.6%	**Arab States**	2.7%
		Northern America	29.9%	**Oceania**	1.4
Estimated Distribution of Television Receivers, 1986	**Africa*** 0.8%	**Europe & USSR**	39.5%	**Asia***	18.3%
		Latin America	8.3%	**Arab States**	2.4%
		Northern America	29.4%	**Oceania**	1.3%
Estimated Percentage of World Long-Film Production, 1985 (Data do not include China)	**Africa*** 0.2%	**Europe & USSR**	23.4%	**Asia***	55.7%
		Latin America	5.8%	**Arab States**	1.9%
		Northern America	12.0%	**Oceania**	1.0%
Estimated Cinema Seating Capacity per 1,000 Inhabitants, 1985 (Data do not include China)	**Africa*** 3	**Europe & USSR**	62	**Asia***	7
		Latin America	13	**Arab States**	5
		Northern America	49	**Oceania**	21

World Eagle table. Data from Unesco Statistical Yearbook, 1988. Section 6.

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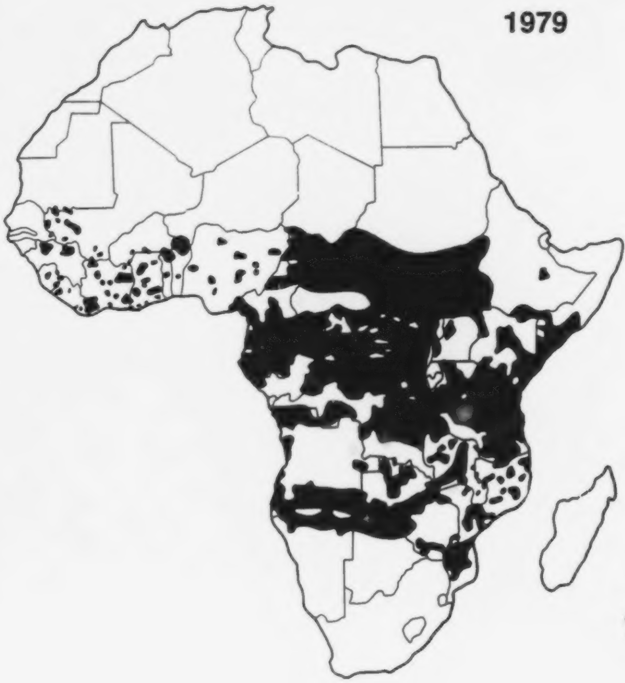
THE DIMINISHED RANGE OF THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT

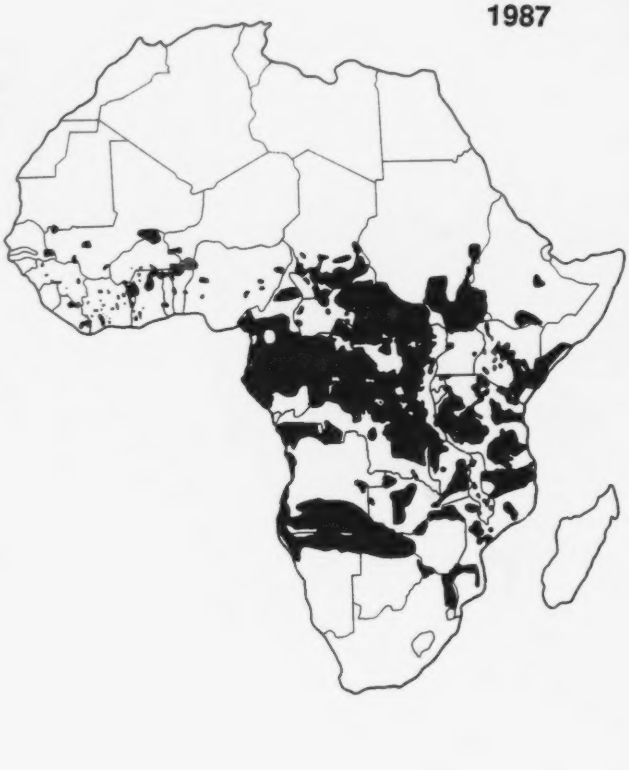
One broad cause of the decrease in elephant numbers is surely the advance of human populations into their habitats. When Africa had 10 million elephants, only 16 million people lived on the entire continent. Today, Africa's human population has reached 500 million, and the elephants' range has been reduced to less than one-fourth of the continent's surface. When elephants lose their ranges they die.

Reasons for the increase in poaching and illegal ivory trade: world demand has pushed the price of new ivory to $100 a pound – the highest it has ever been. An elephant's tusks grow throughout its lifetime. As older, breeding animals with large tusks become scarce, poachers kill younger and younger animals to satisfy market demand.

1979



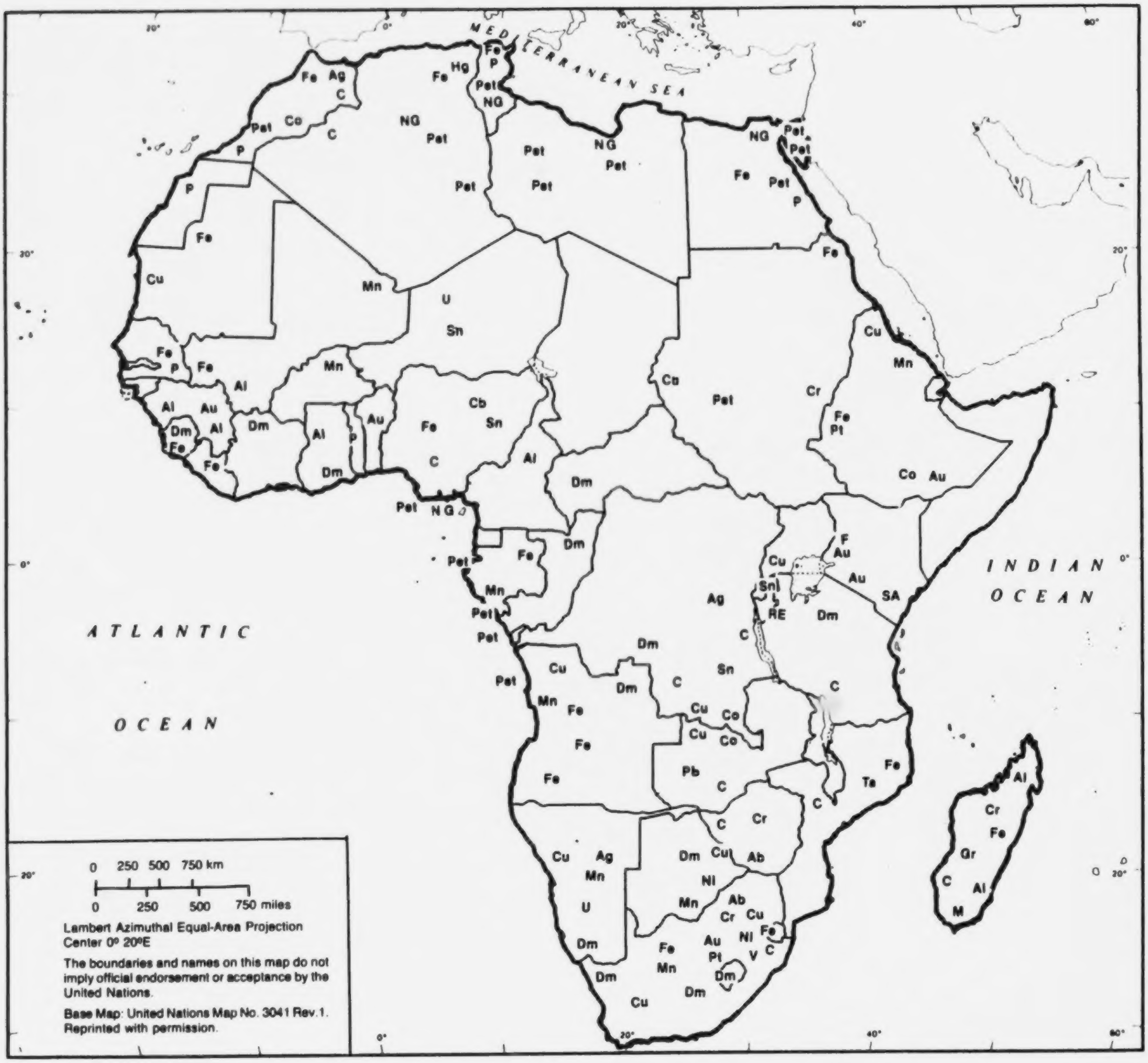
1987



Source: World Wildlife Fund Letter. 1989, No. 2. Reprinted with permission.

MAJOR METALS AND MINERALS

Indications of locations are not exact



Lambert Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection Center 0° 20°E

The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Base Map: United Nations Map No. 3041 Rev.1. Reprinted with permission.

Ab	Asbestos
Ag	Silver
Al	Bauxite
Au	Gold
Ba	Barite
C	Coal
Cb	Columbium
Co	Cobalt
Cr	Chromium
Cu	Copper
Dm	Diamond
F	Fluorite
Fe	Iron
Gr	Graphite
Hg	Mercury
M	Mica
Mn	Manganese
NG	Natural Gas
Ni	Nickel
P	Phosphate Rock
Pb	Lead
Pet	Petroleum
Pt	Platinum
RE	Rare Earths
SA	Soda Ash
Sb	Antimony
Sn	Tin
Ta	Tantalum
U	Uranium
V	Vandium

Sources: Data from U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, and from U.S. Department of State.

ASPECTS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS
Type - Legal System - Branches

ALGERIA

Type: republic

Legal system: socialist, based on French and Islamic law; judicial review of legislative acts in ad hoc Constitutional Council composed of various public officials, including several Supreme Court justices; Supreme Court divided into four chambers; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly); judiciary

ANGOLA

Type: Marxist people's republic

Legal system: formerly based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law; being modified along socialist model

Branches: the official party is the supreme political institution; legislative—National People's Assembly

BENIN

Type: Soviet-modeled civilian government

Legal system: based on French civil law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: Revolutionary National Assembly, National Executive Council

BOTSWANA

Type: parliamentary republic

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and local customary law; judicial review limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—president appoints and presides over cabinet, which is responsible to National Assembly; bicameral legislature (National Assembly with 34 popularly elected members and four members elected by the 34 representatives; House of Chiefs with deliberative powers only); judicial—local courts administer customary law, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal has appellate jurisdiction

BURKINA FASO

Type: military; established by coup on 4 August 1983

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

Branches: President is an Army officer; military council of unknown number; 21-member military and civilian Cabinet; judiciary

BURUNDI

Type: republic

Legal system: based on German and French civil codes and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (president and Cabinet); judicial; legislature (National Assembly) reestablished in 1982

CAMEROON

Type: unitary republic; one-party presidential regime

Legal system: based on French civil law system, with common law influence; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive (president), legislative (National Assembly), and judicial (Supreme Court)

CAPE VERDE

Type: republic

Legal system: --

Branches: 56-member National People's Assembly; the official party is the supreme political organization

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Type: republic, one-party presidential regime since 1986

Legal system: based on French law; Supreme Court, court of appeals, criminal court

Branches: chief of state; parliament (includes National Assembly and a Social and Economic Council); separate judiciary

CHAD

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Chadian customary law; National Assembly dissolved in April 1975; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: presidency; Council of Ministers; National Consultative Council, Court of Appeal

COMOROS

Type: independent republic

Legal system: French and Muslim law in a new consolidated code

Branches: presidency; 38-member legislature (Federal Assembly)

CONGO

Type: people's republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law

Branches: presidential executive, Council of State; judiciary; all policy made by Congolese Labor Party Central Committee and Politburo

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime established 1960

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review in the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: president has sweeping powers, unicameral legislature (175-member National Assembly), separate judiciary

DJIBOUTI

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system, traditional practices, and Islamic law

Branches: legislative—65-member parliament (National Assembly), executive, judiciary

EGYPT

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law, Islamic law, and Napoleonic codes; judicial review by Supreme Court and Council of State (oversees validity of administrative decisions); accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: executive power vested in president, who appoints Cabinet; People's Assembly is principal legislative body, with Shura Council having consultative role; independent judiciary administered by minister of justice

continued →

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT *continued*

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Type: republic

Legal system: in transition; partly based on Spanish civil law and custom

Branches: Constitution provides for president with broad powers, prime minister, unicameral legislature (House of Representatives of the People), and free judiciary

ETHIOPIA

Type: Communist state

Legal system: complex structure with civil, Islamic, common, and customary law influences; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive power exercised by president, elected for five-year term by the National Assembly (Shengo); 835-member legislature has nominal powers, elected every five years; Cabinet headed by prime minister, appointed by president; judiciary at higher levels based on Western pattern, at lower levels on traditional pattern

GABON

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime since 1964

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court; compulsory ICJ jurisdiction not accepted

Branches: power centralized in president, elected by universal suffrage for seven-year term; unicameral legislature (93-member National Assembly, including nine members chosen by Omar Bongo) has limited powers; Constitution amended in 1979 so that Assembly deputies will serve five-year terms; independent judiciary

GAMBIA

Type: republic; on 1 February 1982, The Gambia and Senegal formed a loose confederation named Senegambia that calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces and economic cooperation

Legal system: based on a composite of English common law, Koranic law, and customary law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: unicameral legislative branch (43-member parliament), in which four seats are reserved for tribal chiefs, four are government appointed, 36 are filled by election for five-year terms, a speaker is elected by the House, and the attorney general is an appointed member; independent judiciary

GHANA

Type: military

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority vested in seven-member Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC); on 21 January 1982 PNDC appointed secretaries to head most ministries

GUINEA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system, customary law, and decree; legal codes currently being revised; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: coup on 3 April 1984 established 17-member Military Committee for National Redressment (CMRN) to determine government policy; the highest ranking CMRN member became President, with other CMRN assuming most Cabinet portfolios

GUINEA-BISSAU

Type: republic; highly centralized one-party regime since September 1974

Legal system: --

Branches: president and Cabinet; 150-member National Popular Assembly, overseen by 15-member Council of State

KENYA

Type: republic within Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law, tribal law, and Islamic law; judicial review in High Court; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations; constitutional amendment in 1982 made Kenya a de jure one-party state

Branches: president and Cabinet responsible to unicameral legislature (National Assembly) of 200 seats, 188 directly elected by constituencies and 12 appointed by the president; high court, with chief justice and at least 11 justices, has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceeding; provision for system of courts of appeal

LESOTHO

Type: constitutional monarchy under King Moshoeshoe II; independent member of Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law and Roman-Dutch law; judicial review of legislative acts in High Court and Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive and legislative authority nominally vested in king; real power rests with six-man Military Council, established after military coup January 1986; 20-member Council of Ministers responsible for administrative duties; judicial—63 Lesotho courts administer customary law for Africans, High Court and subordinate courts have criminal jurisdiction over all residents, Court of Appeal at Maseru has appellate jurisdiction

LIBERIA

Type: republic

Legal system: judicial powers invested in People's Supreme Court and lower courts

Branches: executive powers held by president, assisted by appointed Cabinet; legislative powers held by bicameral legislature; independent judiciary

LIBYA

Type: Jamahiriya (a state of the masses); in theory, governed by the populace through local councils; in fact, a military dictatorship

Legal system: based on Italian civil law system and Islamic law; separate religious courts; no constitutional provision for judicial review of legislative acts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: officially, paramount political power and authority rests with the General People's Congress, which theoretically functions as a parliament with a cabinet called the General People's Committee

MADAGASCAR

Type: real authority in hands of the president, although Supreme Revolutionary Council is theoretically ultimate executive authority

Legal system: based on French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

continued →

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT continued

MADAGASCAR continued

Branches: executive—a 19-member Supreme Revolutionary Council (made up of military and political leaders); assisted by cabinet called Council of Ministers; unicameral legislative—Popular National Assembly; Military Committee for Development; regular courts are patterned after French system, and a High Council of Institutions reviews all legislation to determine its constitutional validity

MALAWI

Type: one-party state

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court of Appeal; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: strong presidential system with Cabinet appointed by the president; unicameral National Assembly of 87 elected members and an unlimited number nominated by the president; High Court with chief justice and at least two justices

MALI

Type: republic; single-party constitutional government

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Section of Court of State; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: until 1979 executive authority exercised by Military Committee of National Liberation (MCNL) composed of 11 Army officers; Cabinet now composed of civilians and Army officers; unicameral legislature (National Council); judiciary

MAURITANIA

Type: republic; military first seized power in bloodless coup 10 July 1978; a palace coup that took place on 24 December 1984 brought President Taya to power

Legal system: based on Islamic law

Branches: executive—Military Committee for National Salvation rules by decree; National Assembly suspended pending restoration of civilian rule; judiciary functions normally

MAURITIUS

Type: independent state, recognizing Elizabeth II as Chief of State

Legal system: based on French civil law system with elements of English common law in certain areas

Branches: executive power exercised by prime minister and 19-member Council of Ministers; unicameral legislature (Legislative Assembly) with 62 members elected by direct suffrage, eight specially elected under the so-called best loser system

MOROCCO

Type: constitutional monarchy

Legal system: based on Islamic law and French and Spanish civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts in Constitutional Chamber of Supreme Court

Branches: the Constitution provides for prime minister and ministers named by and responsible to the king; the king has paramount executive powers; unicameral legislature (Chamber of Representatives), two-thirds of whose members are directly elected and one-third are indirectly elected; judiciary independent of other branches

MOZAMBIQUE

Type: people's republic

Legal system: based on Portuguese civil law system and customary law

Branch: unicameral legislature (People's Assembly), last convened in December 1988

NAMIBIA

Type: former German colony of South-West Africa mandated to South Africa by League of Nations in 1920; UN formally ended South Africa's mandate on 27 October 1966, but South Africa has retained administrative control

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and customary law

Branches: since September 1977 administrator general, appointed by South African Government, has exercised coordinative functions over zone of white settlement and tribal homelands, where traditional chiefs and representative bodies exercise limited autonomy; veto power over legislation proposed by National Assembly; interim government established June 1985 with eight-member Cabinet, 16-member Constitutional Council, and 62-member National Assembly

NIGER

Type: republic; military regimes in power since April 1974

Legal system: based on French civil law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive authority exercised by president in the name of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), which is composed of Army officers; prime minister

NIGERIA

Type: military government since 31 December 1983

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic and tribal law

Branches: Armed Forces Ruling Council; National Council of Ministers and National Council of States; judiciary headed by Supreme Court

RWANDA

Type: republic; presidential system in which military leaders hold key offices

Legal system: based on German and Belgian civil law systems and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—president, 16-member Cabinet; legislative—unicameral National Development Council; judicial—four senior courts, magistrates

SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Portuguese law system and customary law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: president heads the government assisted by a Cabinet of ministers; unicameral legislature (40-member National People's Assembly), elected for five years

SENEGAL

Type: republic under multiparty democratic rule; on 1 February 1982, Senegal and The Gambia formed a loose confederation named Senegambia that calls for the eventual integration of their armed forces and economic cooperation

Legal system: based on French civil law system; judicial review of legislative acts

continued ⟶

SENEGAL continued

in Supreme Court, which also audits the government's accounting office; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: government dominated by the president; unicameral legislature (120-member National Assembly), elected for five years; president elected for five-year term by universal suffrage; judiciary headed by Supreme Court, with members appointed by president

SEYCHELLES

Type: republic; member of the Commonwealth

Legal system: based on English common law, French civil law, and customary law

Branches: president; Council of Ministers; People's Assembly (25 members—23 elected and two appointed by the president for four-year terms)

SIERRA LEONE

Type: republic under presidential regime since April 1971

Legal system: based on English law and customary laws indigenous to local tribes; highest court of appeal is the Sierra Leone Court of Appeals; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: executive—president; legislative—unicameral parliament consists of 104 authorized seats, 85 of which are filled by elected representatives of constituencies, 12 by paramount chiefs elected by fellow paramount chiefs in each district, and president authorized to appoint up to seven members; judicial—independent

SOMALIA

Type: republic

Legal system: —

Branches: president dominates political system; Cabinet carries out day-to-day government functions; unicameral legislature (National People's Assembly) exists but has little power

SOUTH AFRICA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on Roman-Dutch law and English common law; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: state president is chief of state, head of government, and chairman of Cabinet; tricameral legislature—House of Assembly (whites), House of Representatives (Coloreds), and House of Delegates (Indians) elected directly by respective racial electorates; judiciary maintains substantial independence of government influence

SUDAN

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law and Islamic law; in September 1983 President Nimeiri declared the penal code would conform to Islamic law; however, alternatives to these laws are under review by the Constituent Assembly; some separate religious courts; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: Supreme Council and Civilian Cabinet; regional military governors

SWAZILAND

Type: monarchy; independent member of Commonwealth

Legal system: based on South African Roman-Dutch law in statutory courts, Swazi traditional law and custom in traditional courts; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: bicameral Parliament (Senate, House of Assembly) formally opened in January 1979; 80-member electoral college chose 40 members of lower house and 10 members of upper house; additional 10 members for each house chosen by king; executive authority vested in the king or queen (with the advice of the Supreme Council of State), whose assent is required before parliamentary acts become law; king's authority exercised through prime minister and Cabinet, who must be members of Parliament; judiciary is part of Ministry of Justice but otherwise independent of executive and legislative branches; cases from subordinate courts can be appealed to the High Court and the Court of Appeal

TANZANIA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on English common law; judicial review of legislative acts limited to matters of interpretation; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President Ali Hassan Mwinyi has executive authority on the mainland—government policies are subject to validation by the party, which is technically superior to the government; National Assembly members all of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party); National Assembly consists of 233 members, 72 from Zanzibar, of whom 10 are directly elected, 65 appointed from the mainland, and 96 directly elected from the mainland

TOGO

Type: republic; one-party presidential regime

Legal system: French-based court system with a court of appeals

Branches: strong executive president; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); separate judiciary, including State Security Court, established in 1970; the Constitution, endorsed by referendum in 1979, provides for an elective presidential system and a 67-member National Assembly

TUNISIA

Type: republic

Legal system: based on French civil law system and Islamic law; some judicial review of legislative acts in the Supreme Court in joint session

Branches: executive dominant; unicameral legislative (National Assembly) largely advisory; judicial, patterned on French and Koranic systems

UGANDA

Type: republic

Legal system: government plans to restore system based on English common law and customary law and reinstitute a normal judicial system; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations

Branches: National Resistance Council headed by the President

WESTERN SAHARA

Type: legal status of territory and question of sovereignty unresolved; territory contested by Morocco, and Polisario Front (Popular Front for the Liberation of the Saguia el Hamra and Rio de Oro); terri-

continued →

ASPECTS OF GOVERNMENT continued

WESTERN SAHARA continued

tory partitioned between Morocco and Mauritania in April 1976, with Morocco acquiring northern two-thirds; Mauritania, under pressure from Polisario guerrillas, abandoned all claims to its portion in August 1979; Morocco moved to occupy that sector shortly thereafter and has since asserted administrative control; the Polisario's government in exile was seated as an OAU member in 1984; guerrilla activities continue to the present

Legal system:

Branches:

ZAIRE

Type: republic with a strong presidential system

Legal system: based on Belgian civil law system and tribal law; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: President elected originally in 1970 for seven-year term; Marshal Mobutu reelected July 1984; limits on reelection removed by new Constitution; unicameral legislature (310-member National Legislative Council elected for five-year term); the official party is the supreme political institution

ZAMBIA

Type: one-party state

Legal system: based on English common law and customary law; judicial review of legislative acts in an ad hoc constitutional council; has not accepted compulsory ICJ jurisdiction

Branches: modified presidential system; unicameral legislature (National Assembly); judiciary

ZIMBABWE

Type: presidential system with bicameral legislature

Legal system: mixture of Roman-Dutch and English common law

Branches: legislative authority resides in a Parliament consisting of a 100-member House of Assembly and a 40-member Senate; executive authority lies with a Cabinet led by the president; the High Court is the superior judicial authority

Table constructed from U.S. Central Intelligence Agency's The World Factbook 1989.

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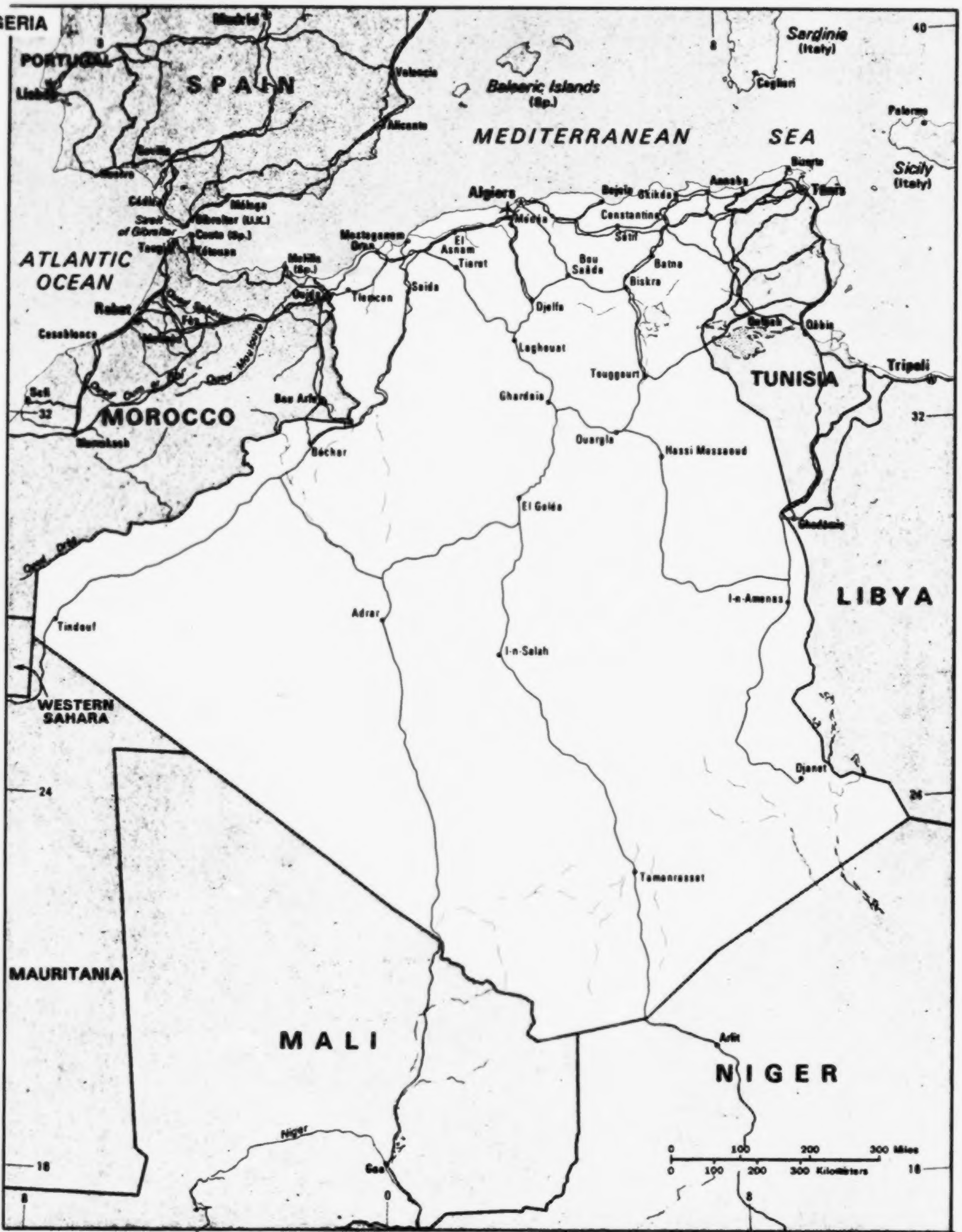
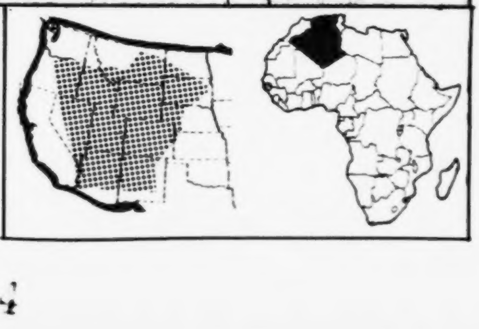
V. *Individual Country Maps*

ALGERIA

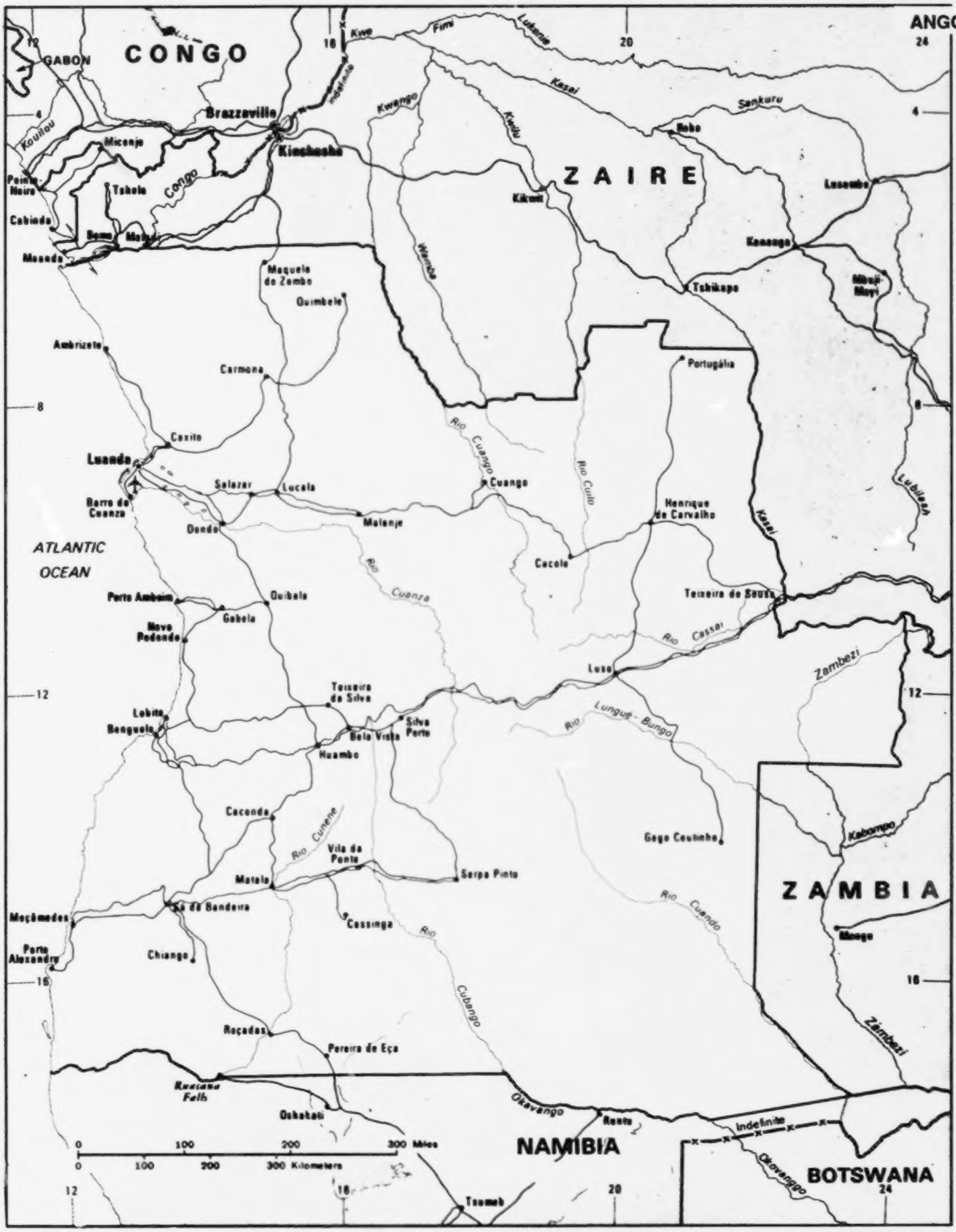

PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Madrid
SPAIN
Valencia
Alicante
Sevilla
Huelva
Cádiz
Málaga
Strait of Gibraltar
Gibraltar (U.K.)
Ceuta (Sp.)
Tanger
Tétouan
Melilla (Sp.)
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Rabat
Casablanca
Fès
Meknès
Oujda
Safi
Marrakech
MOROCCO
Oued Draa
Oued Moulouya
Sardinia (Italy)
Cagliari
Balearic Islands (Sp.)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Palermo
Sicily (Italy)
Bizerte
Tunis
Annaba
Skikda
Bejaia
Constantine
Sétif
Batna
Biskra
Algiers
Médéa
Mostaganem
Oran
El Asnam
Tiaret
Saïda
Tlemcen
Bou Saâda
Djelfa
Laghouat
Touggourt
Ghardaïa
Ouargla
Hassi Messaoud
Béchar
Bou Arfa
El Goléa
Gabès
Tripoli
TUNISIA
Ghadamis
LIBYA
I-n-Amenas
Adrar
Tindouf
I-n-Salah
WESTERN SAHARA
Djanet
Tamanrasset
MAURITANIA
MALI
Arlit
NIGER
Niger
Gao
40
32
24
16
8
0
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:13,200,000



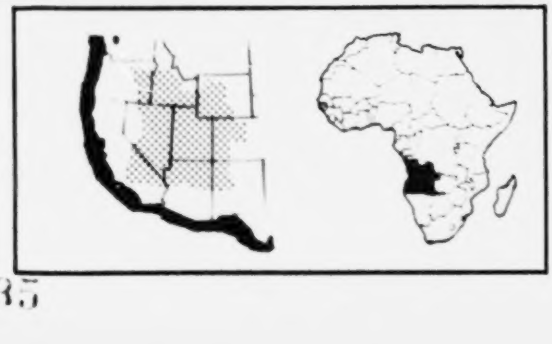
DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

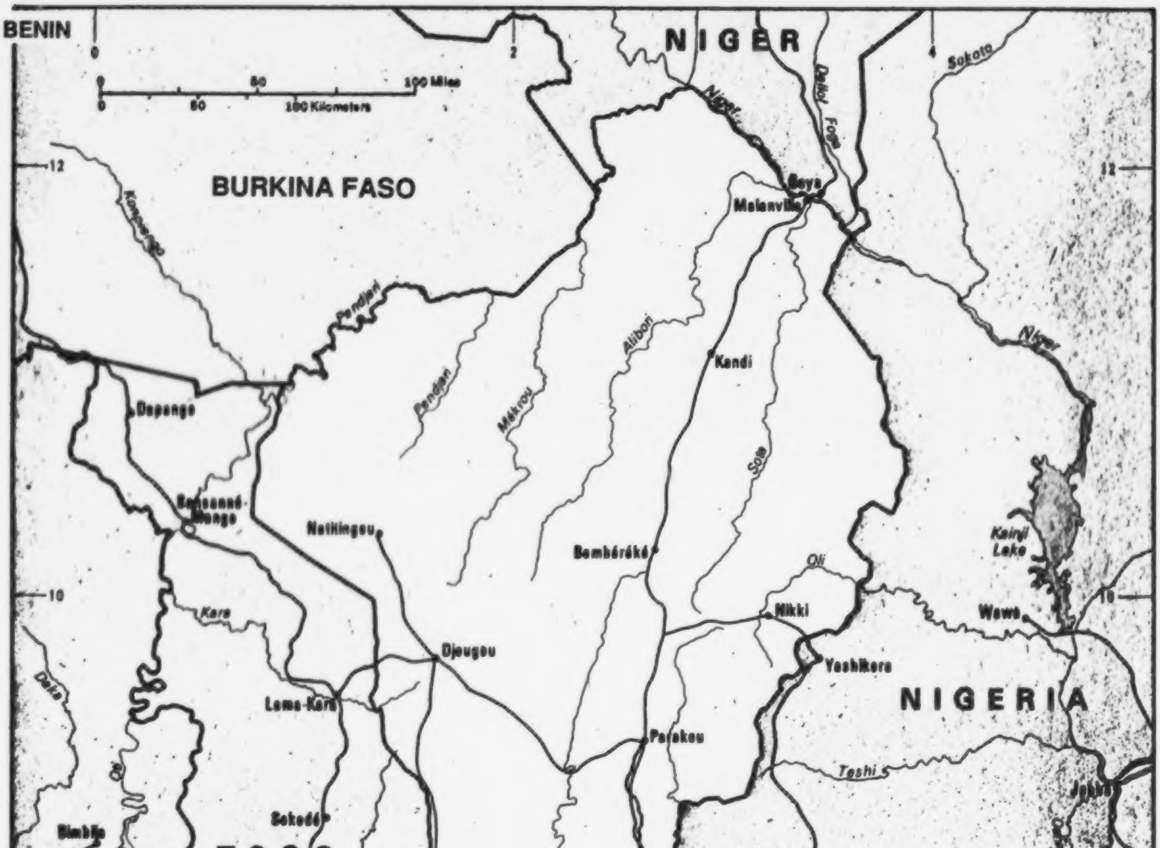
AREA: 918,497 sq.mi. 2,378,907 sq.km.
POPULATION: 24,900,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Algiers
(1,483,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: US$2,760 per capita, 1987


CONGO
GABON
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Kouilou
Miconje
Pointe Noire
Tshela
Congo
Cabinda
Boma
Matadi
Moanda
Kwa
Fimi
Lukenie
Kasai
Kwango
Kwilu
Sankuru
Bebo
ZAIRE
Kikwit
Lusambo
Kananga
Tshikapa
Mbuji-Mayi
Wamba
Maquela do Zombo
Quimbele
Ambrizete
Carmona
Portugália
Caxito
Luanda
Barra do Cuanza
Salazar
Lucala
Malanje
Rio Cuango
Cuango
Rio Cuilo
Henrique de Carvalho
Lubilash
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Dondo
Cacolo
Rio Cuanza
Porto Amboim
Gabela
Quibala
Teixeira de Sousa
Novo Redondo
Rio Cassai
Luso
Zambezi
Teixeira da Silva
Lobito
Benguela
Rio Lungué-Bungo
Bela Vista
Silva Porto
Huambo
Caconda
Rio Cunene
Vila da Ponte
Gago Coutinho
Kabompo
Matala
Serpa Pinto
ZAMBIA
Moçâmedes
Sá da Bandeira
Cassinga
Rio Cuando
Mongu
Porto Alexandre
Chiange
Rio Cubango
Zambezi
Roçadas
Pereira de Eça
Ruacana Falls
Oshakati
Okavango
Runtu
Indefinite
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
Okavango
Tsumeb
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
4
8
12
16
20
24
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 30°
Scale 1:8,600,000

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF ANGOLA

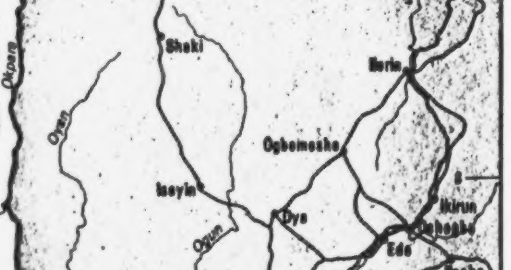
AREA: 481,353 sq.mi. 1,246,704 sq.km.
POPULATION: 8,500,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Luanda
(1,100,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: US$ -- per capita, 1987

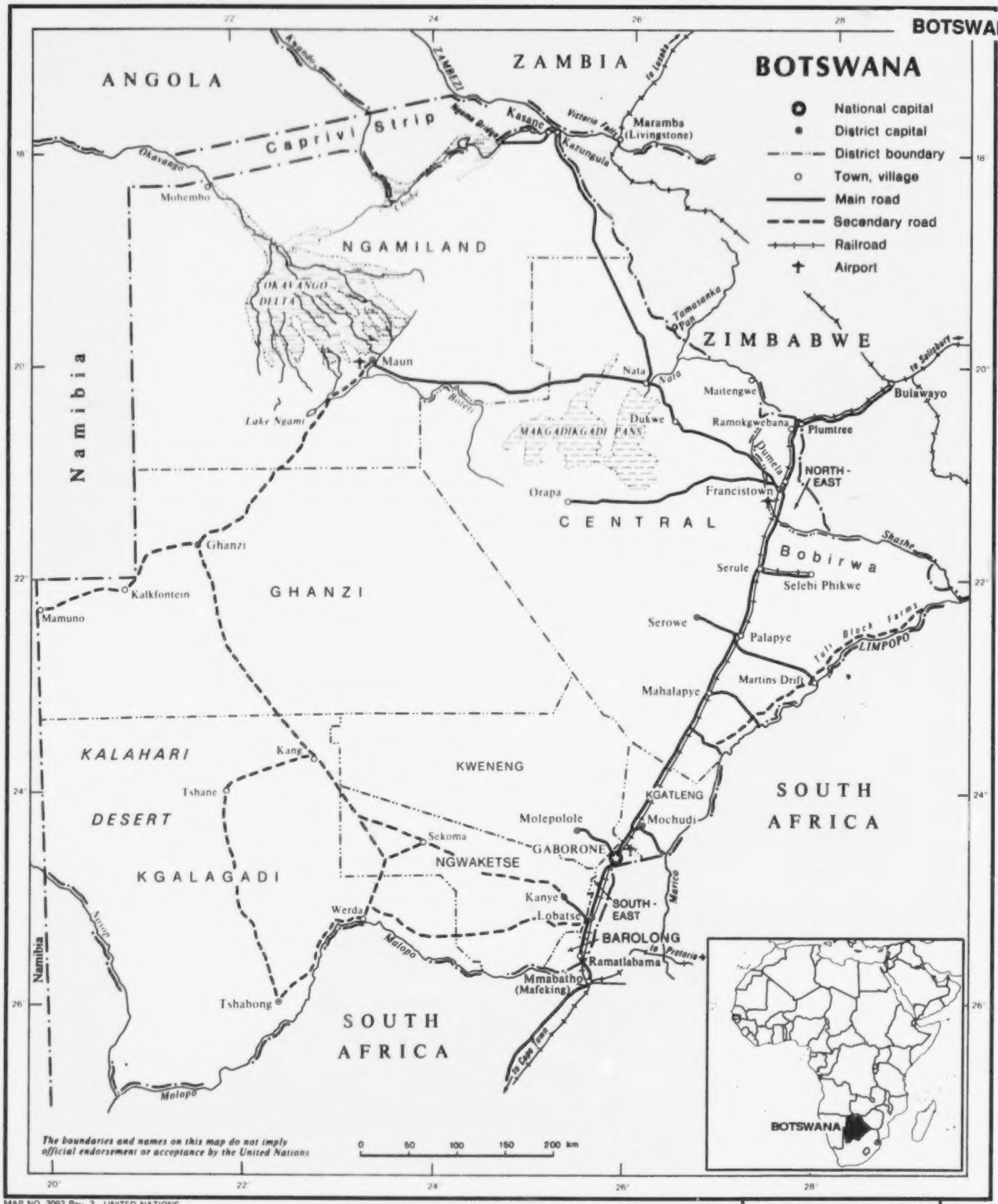



BENIN
0
50
100 Miles
50
100 Kilometers
NIGER
BURKINA FASO
NIGERIA
TOGO
GHANA
GULF OF GUINEA
Niger
Sokoto
Dallol Fogo
Pendjari
Pendjari
Mékrou
Alibori
Sota
Oli
Kara
Daka
Oti
Mono
Anié
Couffo
Zou
Ouémé
Okpara
Oyan
Ogun
Oshun
Teshi
Kainji Lake
Lake Volta
Gaya
Malanville
Kandi
Dapango
Natitingou
Bembéréké
Nikki
Wawa
Yashikera
Djougou
Lama-Kara
Parakou
Sokodé
Bimbila
Shaki
Jebba
Ilorin
Ogbomosho
Iseyin
Oyo
Ede
Ikirun
Oshogbo
Ilesha
Ife
Ondo
Savalou
Savé
Kétou
Atakpamé
Badou
Blitta
Abomey
Bohicon
Hohoe
Kpandu
Palimé
Nuatja
Tsévié
Lomé
Tota
Lokossa
Ho
Pobé
Sakété
Porto-Novo
Cotonou
Ségbohoué
Idogo
Abeokuta
Shagamu
Ijebu Ode
Ibadan
Ado Odo
Ikorodu
Agege
Lagos
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:3 500 000

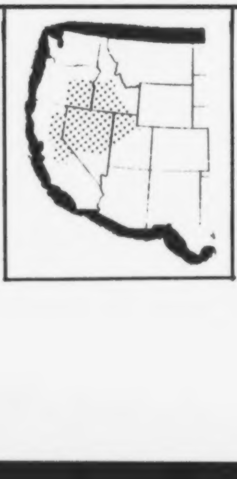
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BENIN

AREA: *43,483 sq.mi. 112,621 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *4,700,000 (est'd for July '89)*
LARGEST CITY: *Cotonou*
(330,000 est'd 1984)
GNP: *US$300 per capita, 1987*



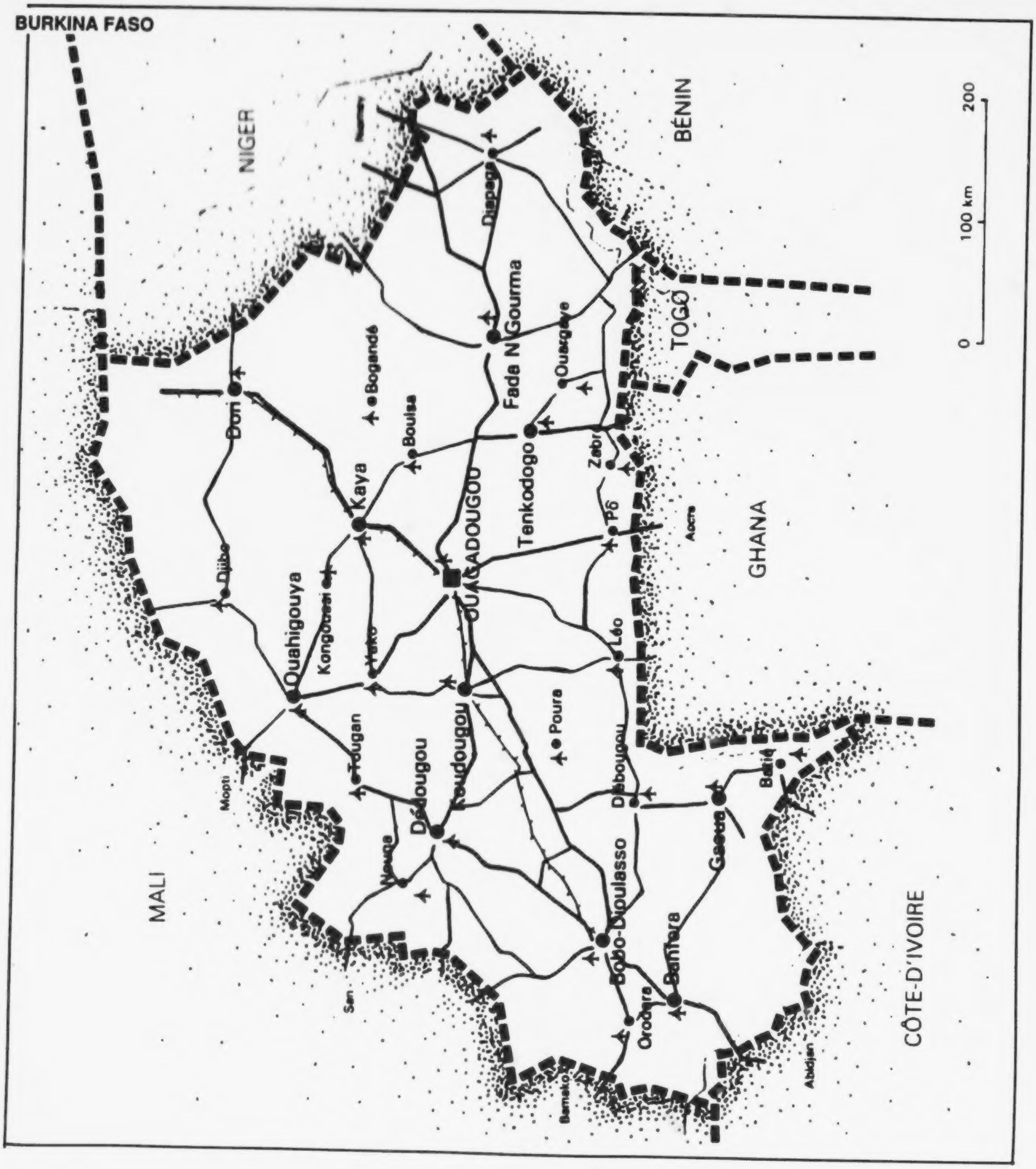

BOTSWANA
National capital
District capital
District boundary
Town, village
Main road
Secondary road
Railroad
Airport
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
Namibia
SOUTH AFRICA
Caprivi Strip
NGAMILAND
OKAVANGO DELTA
GHANZI
CENTRAL
KWENENG
KGATLENG
NGWAKETSE
KGALAGADI
KALAHARI DESERT
NORTH-EAST
SOUTH-EAST
BAROLONG
Bobirwa
Tuli Block Farms
MAKGADIKGADI PANS
Maun
Lake Ngami
Mohembo
Kasane
Kazungula
Maramba (Livingstone)
Victoria Falls
Nata
Maitengwe
Dukwe
Ramokgwebana
Plumtree
Bulawayo
to Salisbury
Francistown
Orapa
Serule
Selebi Phikwe
Serowe
Palapye
Martins Drift
Mahalapye
Mochudi
Molepolole
GABORONE
Kanye
Lobatse
Ramatlabama
Mmabatho (Mafeking)
to Pretoria
to Cape Town
Sekoma
Werda
Tshabong
Tshane
Kang
Ghanzi
Kalkfontein
Mamuno
Tamasanka Pan
Okavango
Chobe
Zambezi
Boteti
Shashe
Limpopo
Marico
Molopo
Nossop
to Lusaka
18°
20°
22°
24°
26°
28°
0 50 100 150 200 km
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
BOTSWANA

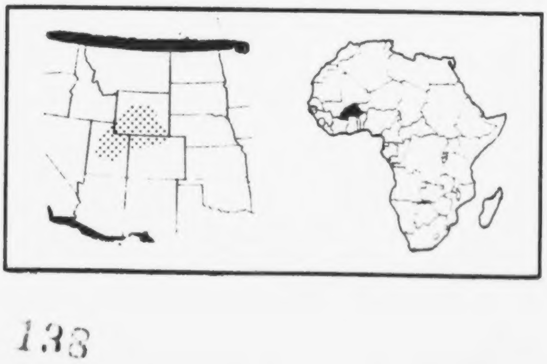
MAP NO 3093 Rev 3 UNITED NATIONS
SEPTEMBER 1986



REPUBLIC OF BOTSWANA

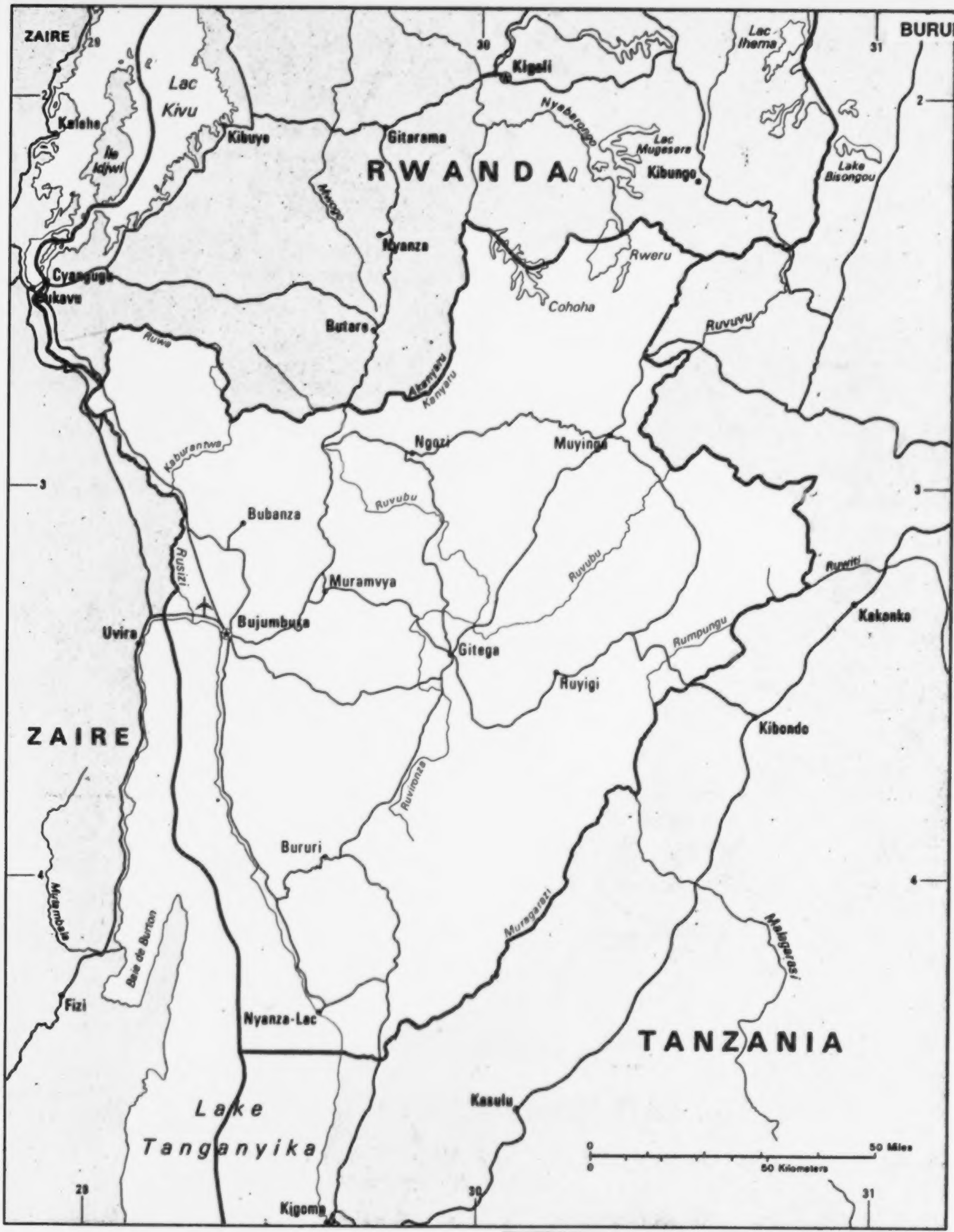
AREA: *231,804 sq.mi. 600,372 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *1,200,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Gabarone*
(96,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: *US$1,030 per capita, 1987*


BURKINA FASO
NIGER
BÉNIN
TOGO
GHANA
MALI
CÔTE-D'IVOIRE
0
100 km
200
Dori
Djibo
Ouahigouya
Kongoussi
Yako
Kaya
Bogandé
Boulsa
Diapaga
Fada N'Gourma
Ouargaye
Tenkodogo
Zabré
Pô
OUAGADOUGOU
Koudougou
Léo
Poura
Tougan
Dédougou
Nouna
Diébougou
Gaoua
Batié
Bobo-Dioulasso
Banfora
Orodara
Mopti
San
Bamako
Abidjan
Accra



REPUBLIC OF BURKINA FASO

AREA: *105,869 sq.mi.* *274,201 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *8,700,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Ouagadougou*
(366,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: *US$170 per capita, 1987*


ZAIRE
29
30
31
Lac Kivu
Kalehe
Île Idjwi
Kibuye
Gitarama
Kigali
Nyabarongo
Lac Ihema
Lac Mugesera
Kibungo
Lake Bisongou
2
RWANDA
Mwogo
Nyanza
Rweru
Cyangugu
Bukavu
Cohoha
Butare
Ruvuvu
Ruzizi
Akanyaru
Kanyaru
Ngozi
Muyinga
Kaburantwa
3
Bubanza
Ruvubu
Rusizi
Muramvya
Ruvubu
Ruvuvu
Uvira
Bujumbura
Kakonko
Gitega
Rumpungu
Ruyigi
ZAIRE
Kibondo
Ruvironza
Bururi
4
Mutambala
Baie de Burton
Muragarazi
Malagarasi
Fizi
Nyanza-Lac
TANZANIA
Lake Tanganyika
Kasulu
Kigoma
0 50 Miles
0 50 Kilometers
28
30
31
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,600,000

REPUBLIC OF BURUNDI

AREA: *10,759 sq.mi. 27,866 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *5,500,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Bujumbura (272,000 est'd 1986)*
GNP: *US$240 per capita, 1987*

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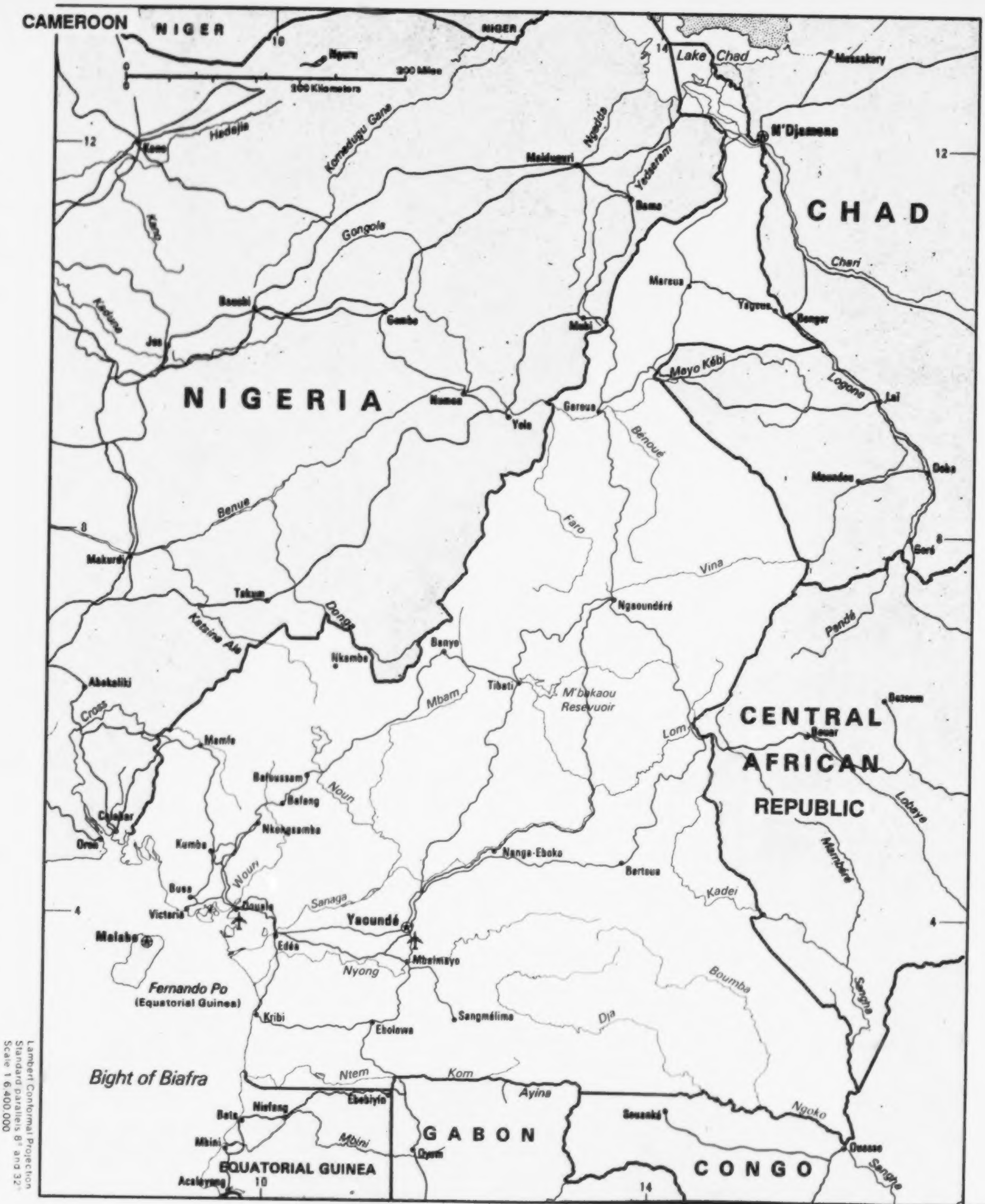
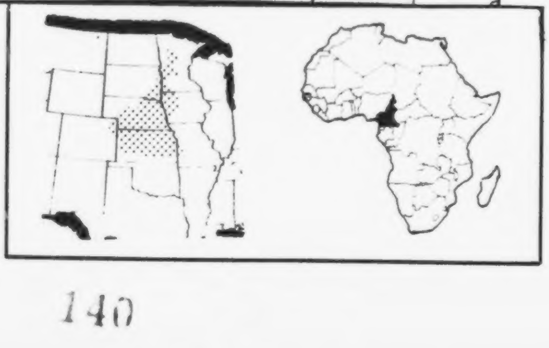
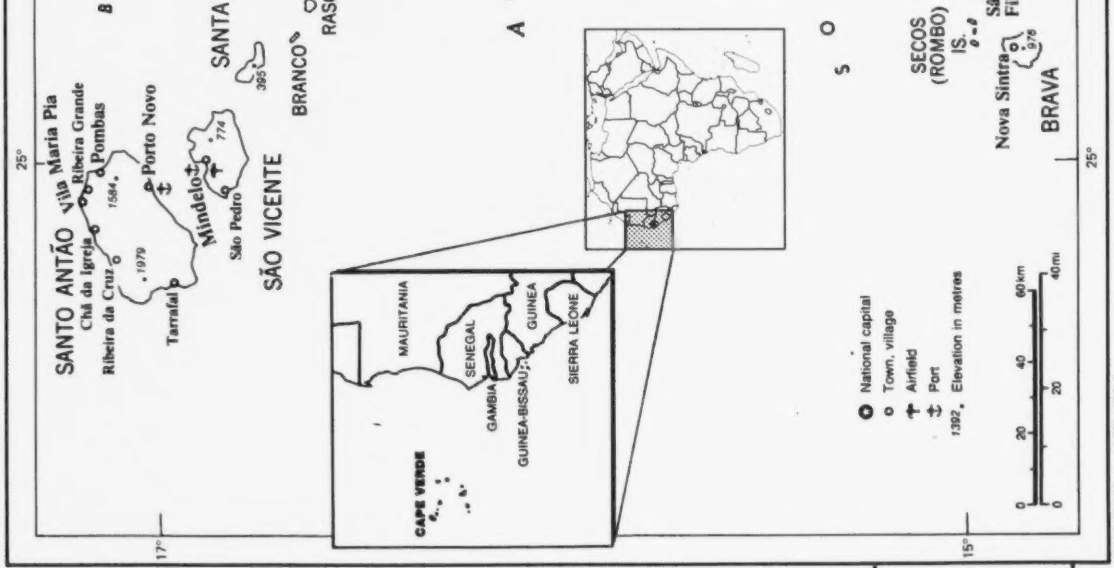

CAMEROON
NIGER
NIGER
Nguru
0
0
200 Miles
200 Kilometers
Lake Chad
Massakory
N'Djamena
Hadejia
Kano
Komadugu Gana
Ngadda
Yedseram
Maiduguri
Bama
Kano
Gongola
CHAD
Chari
Kaduna
Bauchi
Gombe
Jos
Marous
Yagoua
Bongor
Mubi
Mayo Kébi
Logone
Laï
NIGERIA
Numan
Yola
Garoua
Bénoué
Moundou
Doba
Benue
Faro
Makurdi
Goré
Vina
Takum
Donga
Katsina Ala
Ngaoundéré
Pendé
Banyo
Nkambé
Abakaliki
Tibati
M'bakaou Resevuoir
Mbam
Cross
Bozoum
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
Bouar
Lom
Mamfe
Bafoussam
Bafang
Noun
Lobaye
Calabar
Nkongsamba
Oron
Kumba
Nanga-Eboko
Mambéré
Bertoua
Wouri
Buea
Kadei
Sanaga
Victoria
Douala
Yaoundé
Malabo
Edéa
Mbalmayo
Nyong
Boumba
Fernando Po (Equatorial Guinea)
Sangha
Kribi
Sangmélima
Dja
Ebolowa
Bight of Biafra
Ntem
Kom
Ebebiyin
Ayina
Bata
Niefang
Souanké
Ngoko
Mbini
Mbini
GABON
Ouesso
Oyem
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
CONGO
Sangha
Acalayong
10
14
12
12
8
8
4
4
10
14
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:6,400,000



UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

AREA: 185,568 sq.mi. 480,621 sq.km.
POPULATION: 10,800,000 (est'd for July '89)
LARGEST CITY: Douala
(852,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: US$960 per capita, 1987


SANTO ANTÃO
Vila Maria Pia
Chã da Igreja
Ribeira Grande
Ribeira da Cruz
Pombas
1584
1979
Porto Novo
Tarrafal
Mindelo
774
São Pedro
SÃO VICENTE
SANTA
395
BRANCO
RASO
A
S
O
SECOS (ROMBO) IS.
Nova Sintra
976
BRAVA
25°
17°
15°
MAURITANIA
CAPE VERDE
SENEGAL
GAMBIA
GUINEA-BISSAU
GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
National capital
Town, village
Airfield
Port
1392 Elevation in metres
0
20
40
60 km
0
20
40 mi

MAP NO. 2220 REV. 4 UNITED NATIONS
JULY 1984

REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE

AREA: 1,557 sq.mi. 4,033 sq.km.
POPULATION: 400,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Praia
(50,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: US$500 per capita, 1987

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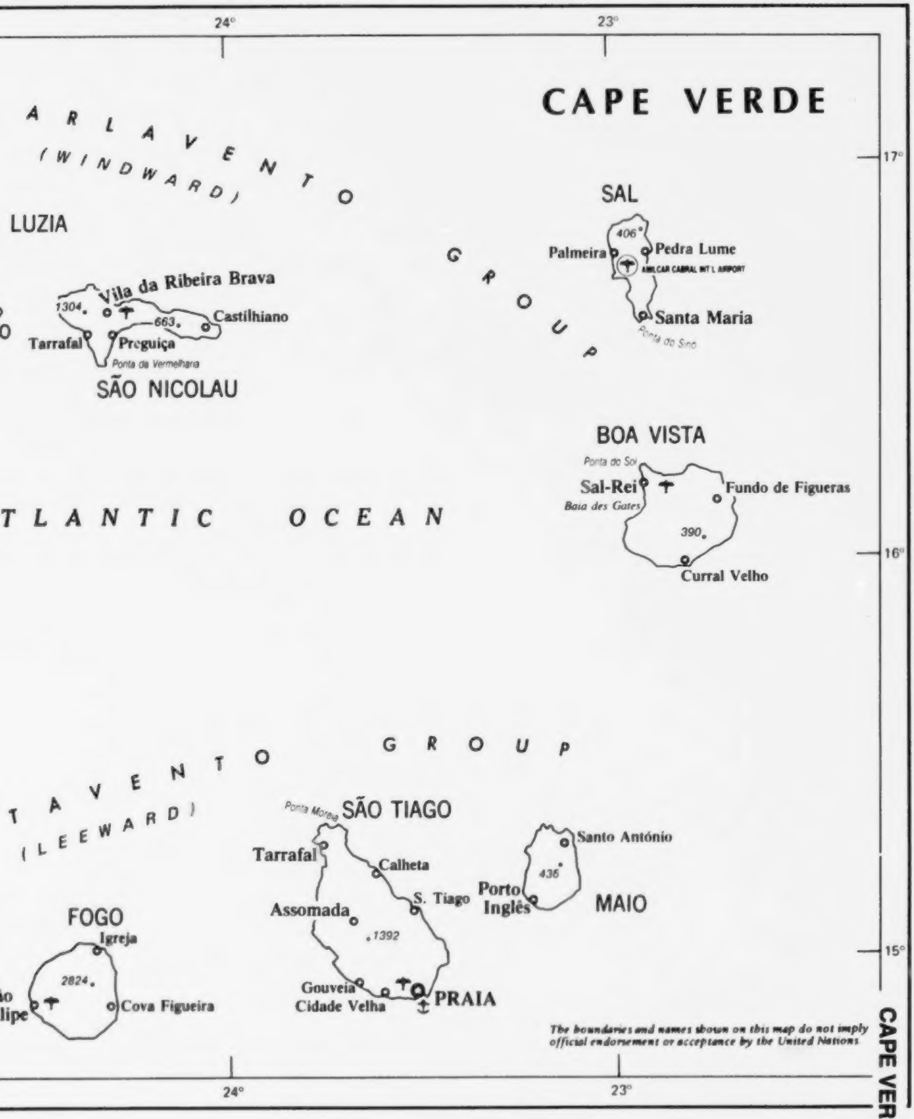
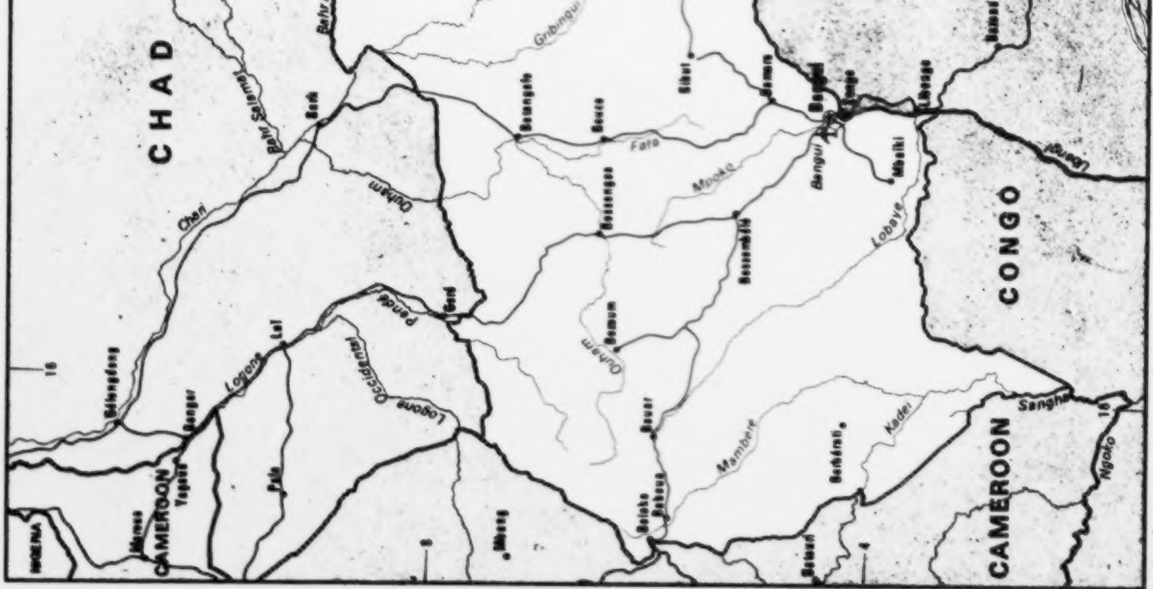

CAPE VERDE
24°
23°
17°
16°
15°
BARLAVENTO (WINDWARD) GROUP
LUZIA
Vila da Ribeira Brava
1304
663
Castilhiano
Tarrafal
Preguiça
Ponta da Vermelharia
SÃO NICOLAU
SAL
406
Palmeira
Pedra Lume
AMILCAR CABRAL INT'L AIRPORT
Santa Maria
Ponta do Sino
BOA VISTA
Ponta do Sol
Sal-Rei
Baia des Gates
Fundo de Figueras
390
Curral Velho
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOTAVENTO (LEEWARD) GROUP
FOGO
Igreja
2824
Cova Figueira
São Filipe
Ponta Moreia
SÃO TIAGO
Tarrafal
Calheta
S. Tiago
Assomada
1392
Gouveia
Cidade Velha
PRAIA
Santo António
436
Porto Inglês
MAIO

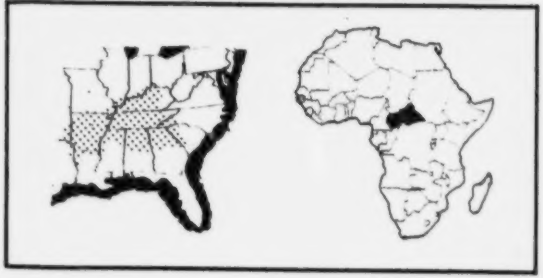
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations


CHAD
CAMEROON
CONGO
CAMEROON
NIGERIA
Chari
Bahr Salamat
Logone
Logone Occidental
Pendé
Ouham
Gribingui
Fafa
Mpoko
Mambéré
Kadei
Lobaye
Sangha
Ngoko
Ubangi
Bangui
Sarh
Laï
Pala
Bongor
Yagoua
Maroua
Goré
Bossangoa
Bouca
Bossembélé
Bozoum
Bouar
Baboua
Béloko
Berbérati
Batouri
Sibut
Damara
Mbaïki
Libenge
Zongo
16
8
4
16

Lambert Conformal Projection   Standard parallels 8° and 32°   Scale 1:7,000,000

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

AREA: 240,534 sq.mi.   622,983 sq.km.
POPULATION: 2,800,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bangui
(473,000 met., est'd 1985)
GNP: US$330 per capita, 1987



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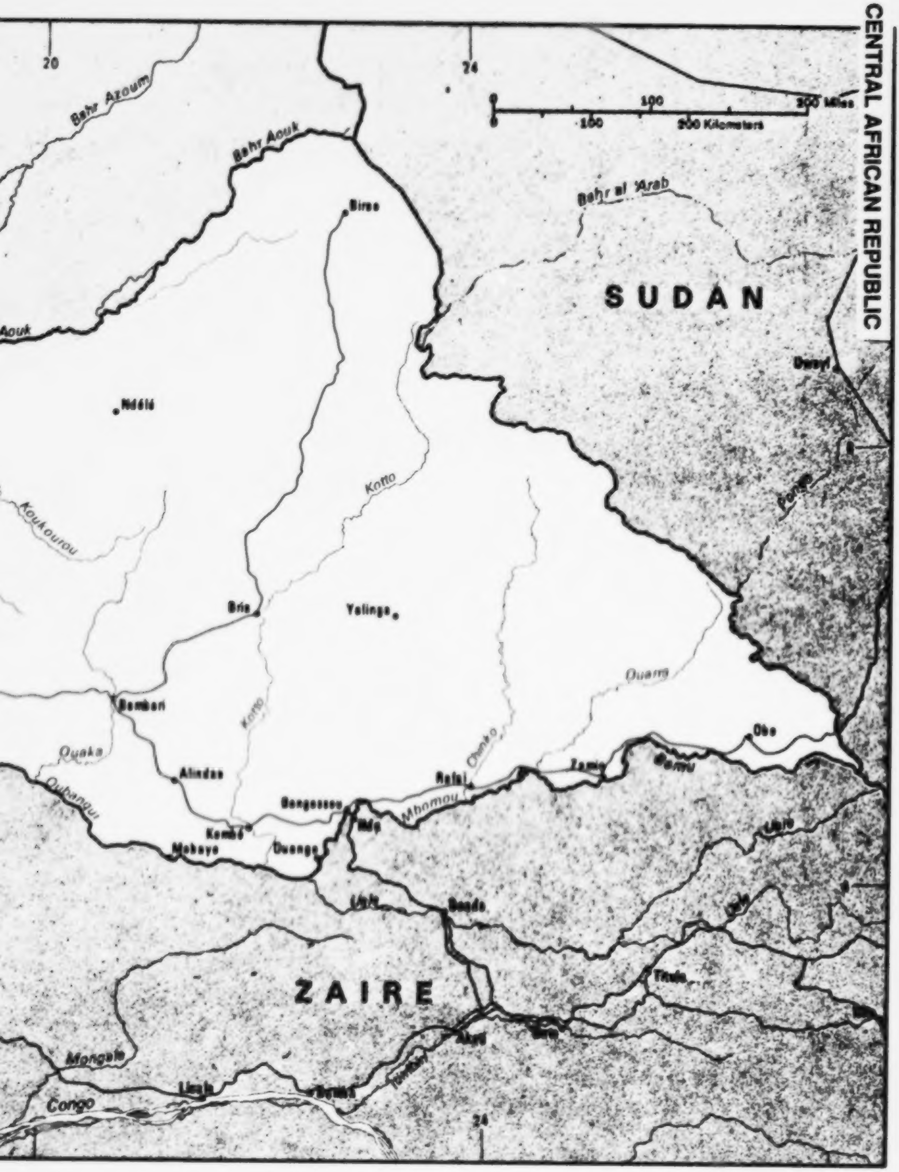
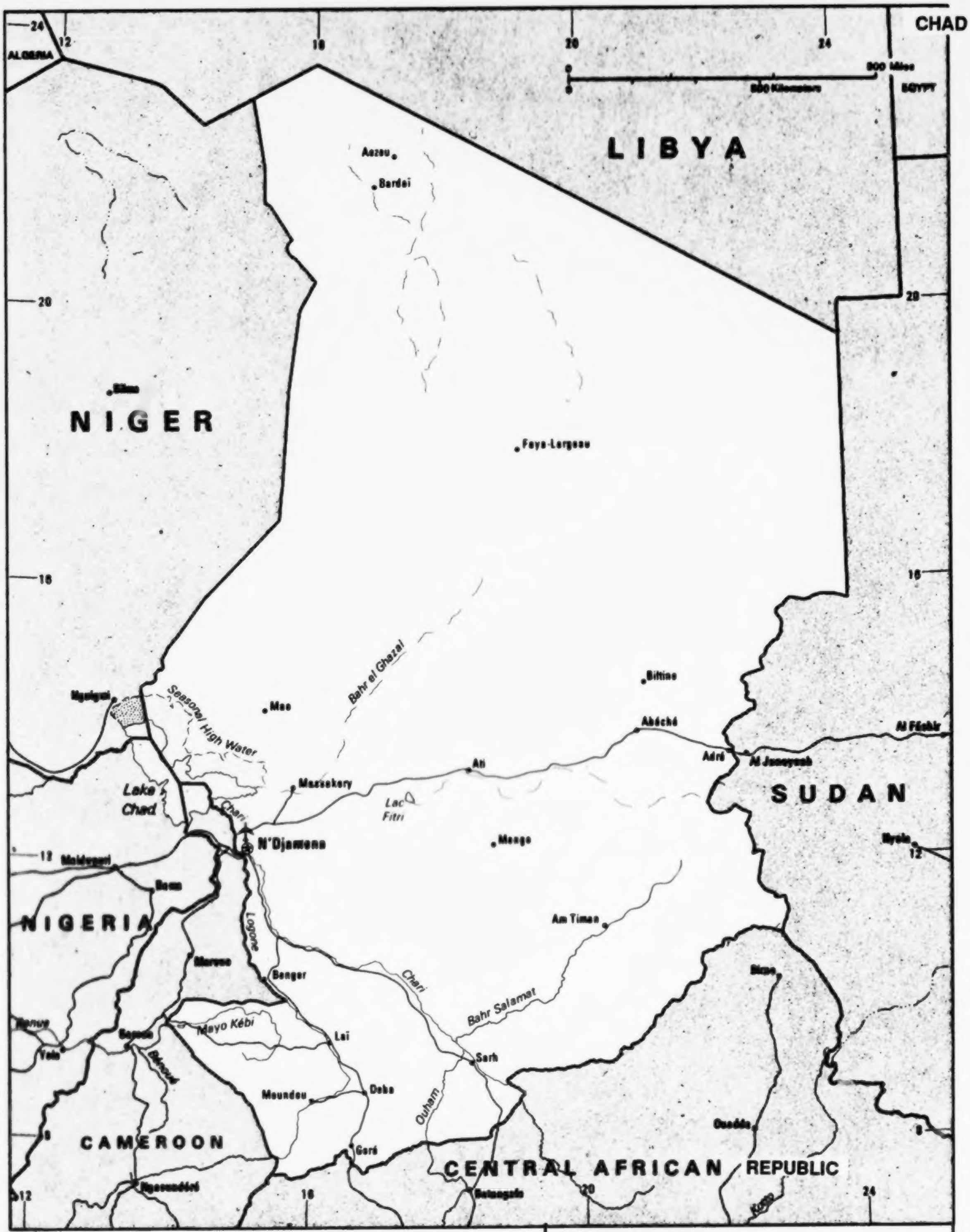
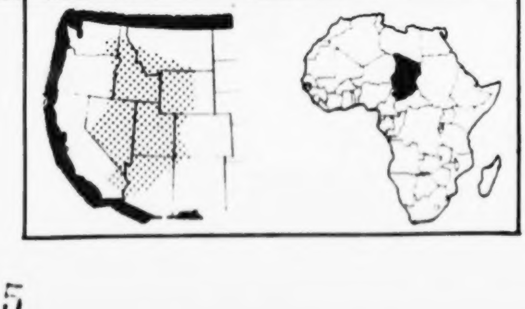

20
24
0
100
200 Miles
0
100
200 Kilometers
Bahr Azoum
Bahr Aouk
Aouk
Bahr al 'Arab
Birao
SUDAN
Ndélé
Kotto
Koukourou
Bria
Yalinga
Ouara
Bambari
Kotto
Chinko
Ouaka
Alindao
Obo
Zemio
Rafai
Mbomou
Bangassou
Oubangui
Kembé
Mobaye
Ouango
Bondo
Uele
ZAIRE
Mongala
Lisala
Congo
Bumba
Aketi
Buta
24

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC


CHAD
24
12
ALGERIA
16
20
24
0
300 Miles
0
500 Kilometers
EGYPT
LIBYA
Aozou
Bardai
20
20
Bilma
NIGER
Faya-Largeau
16
16
Nguigmi
Seasonal High Water
Mao
Bahr el Ghazal
Biltine
Abéché
Al Fāshir
Adré
Al Junaynah
Ati
Massakory
Lake Chad
Chari
Lac Fitri
SUDAN
N'Djamena
Mongo
Nyala
12
12
Maiduguri
Bama
NIGERIA
Logone
Am Timan
Maroua
Bongor
Chari
Bahr Salamat
Birao
Benue
Garoua
Mayo Kébi
Lai
Yola
Bénoué
Sarh
Moundou
Doba
Ouham
Ouadda
8
8
CAMEROON
Goré
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
12
Ngaoundéré
16
Batangafo
20
Kotto
24

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:8,900,000



REPUBLIC OF CHAD

AREA: *495,755 sq.mi. 1,284,005 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *4,900,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *N'djamena (511,000 est'd 1986)*
GNP: *US$150 per capita, 1987*

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FEDERAL ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF THE COMOROS

AREA: 838 sq.mi. 2,170 sq.km.
POPULATION: 400,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Moroni
(28,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: US$380 per capita, 1987

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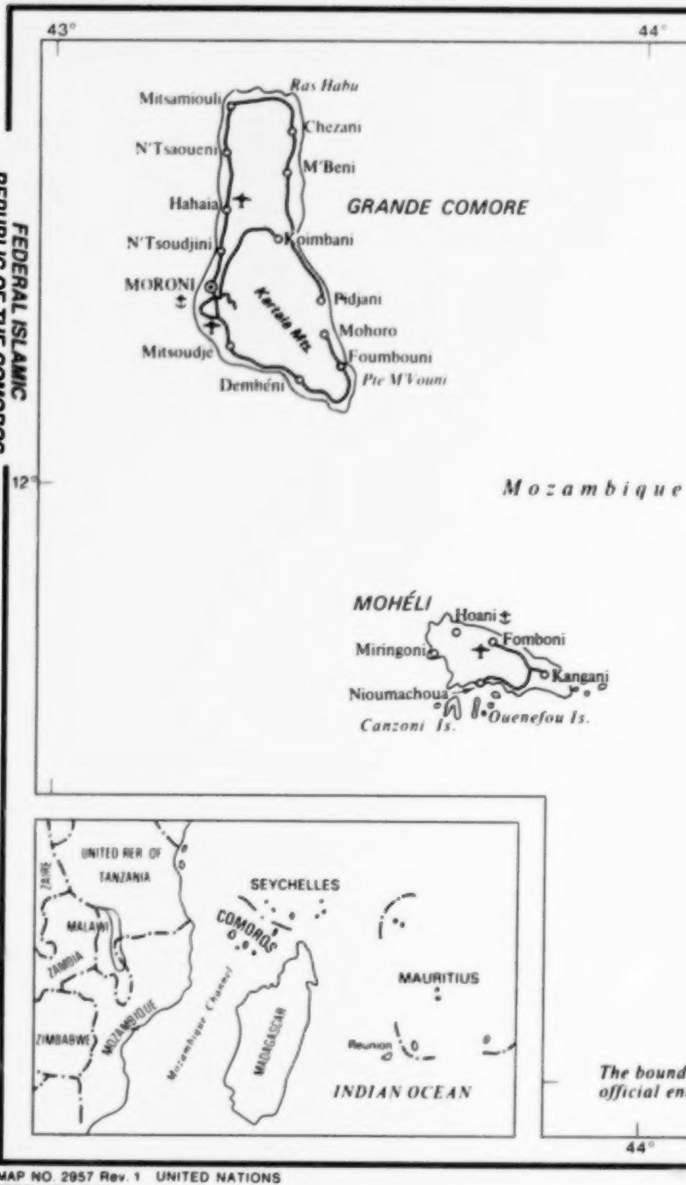
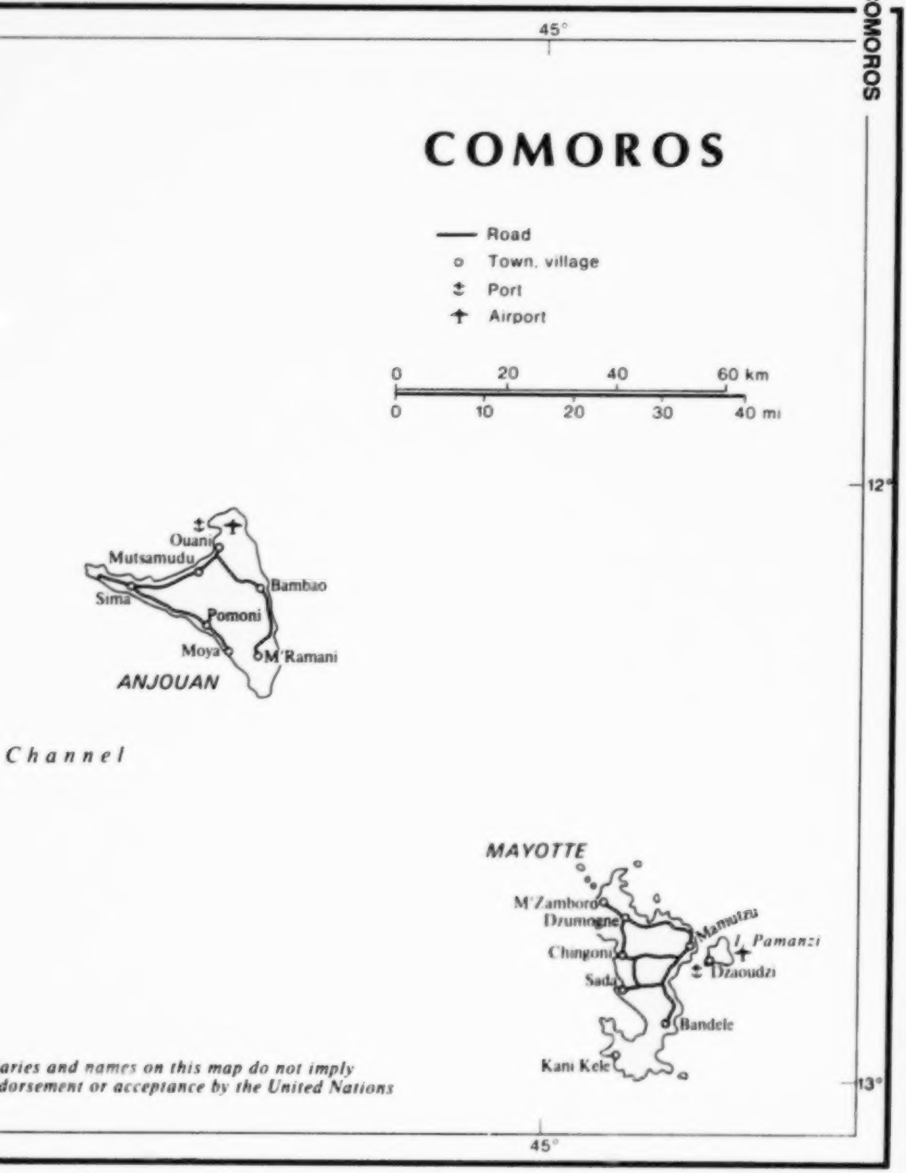
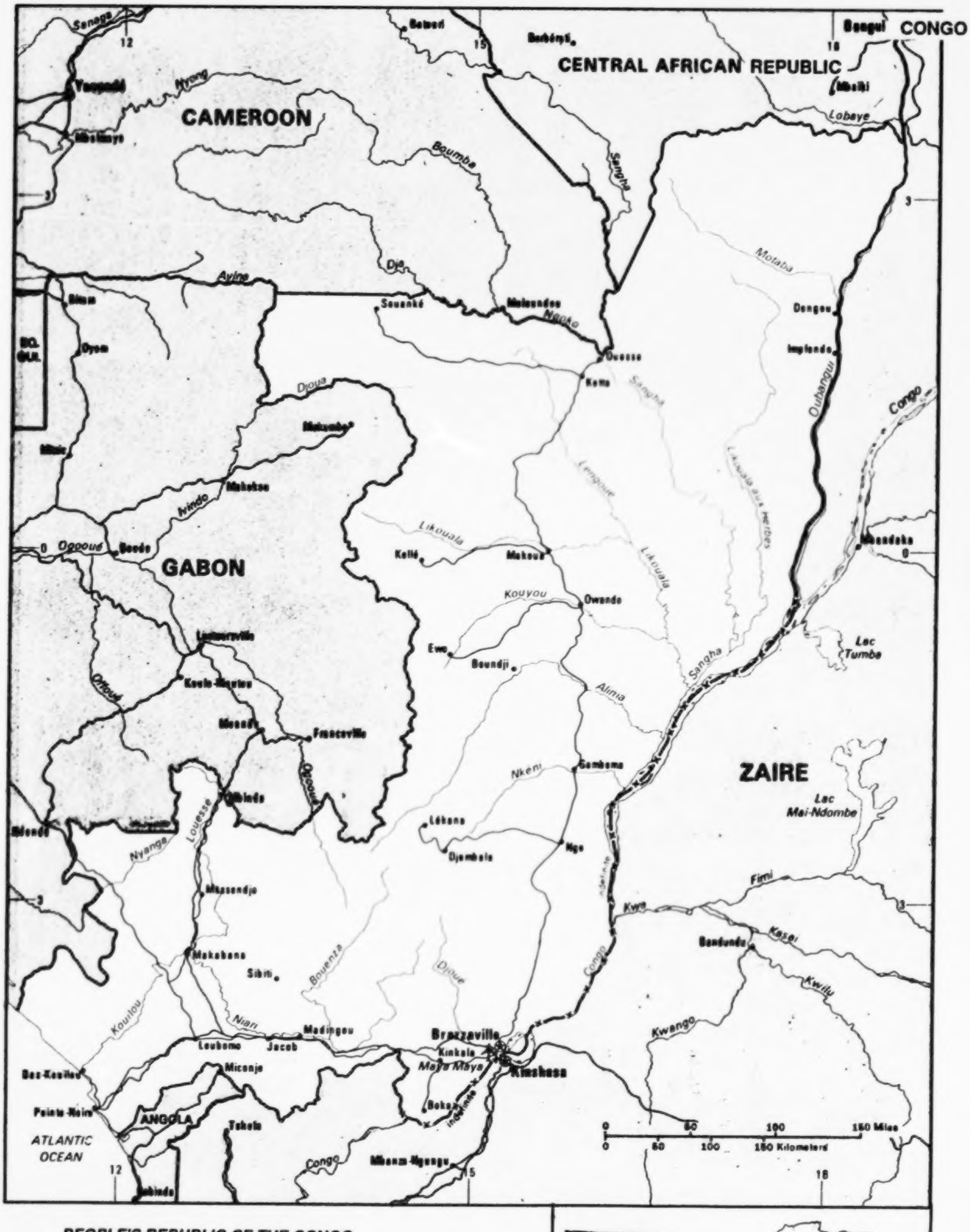
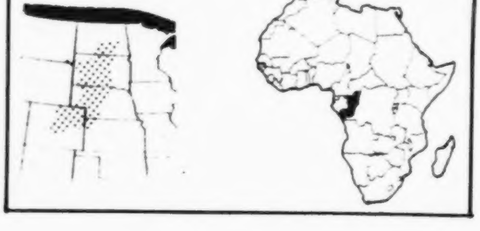

43°
44°
Mitsamiouli
Ras Habu
Chezani
N'Tsaoueni
M'Beni
Hahaia
GRANDE COMORE
N'Tsoudjini
Koimbani
MORONI
Kartala Mts.
Pidjani
Mohoro
Mitsoudje
Foumbouni
Demhéni
Pte M'Vouni
12°
Mozambique
MOHÉLI
Hoani
Fomboni
Miringoni
Kangani
Nioumachoua
Canzoni Is.
Ouenefou Is.
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
ZAIRE
SEYCHELLES
COMOROS
MALAWI
ZAMBIA
MAURITIUS
ZIMBABWE
MOZAMBIQUE
Mozambique Channel
MADAGASCAR
Reunion
INDIAN OCEAN
The bound
official en

MAP NO. 2957 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1984

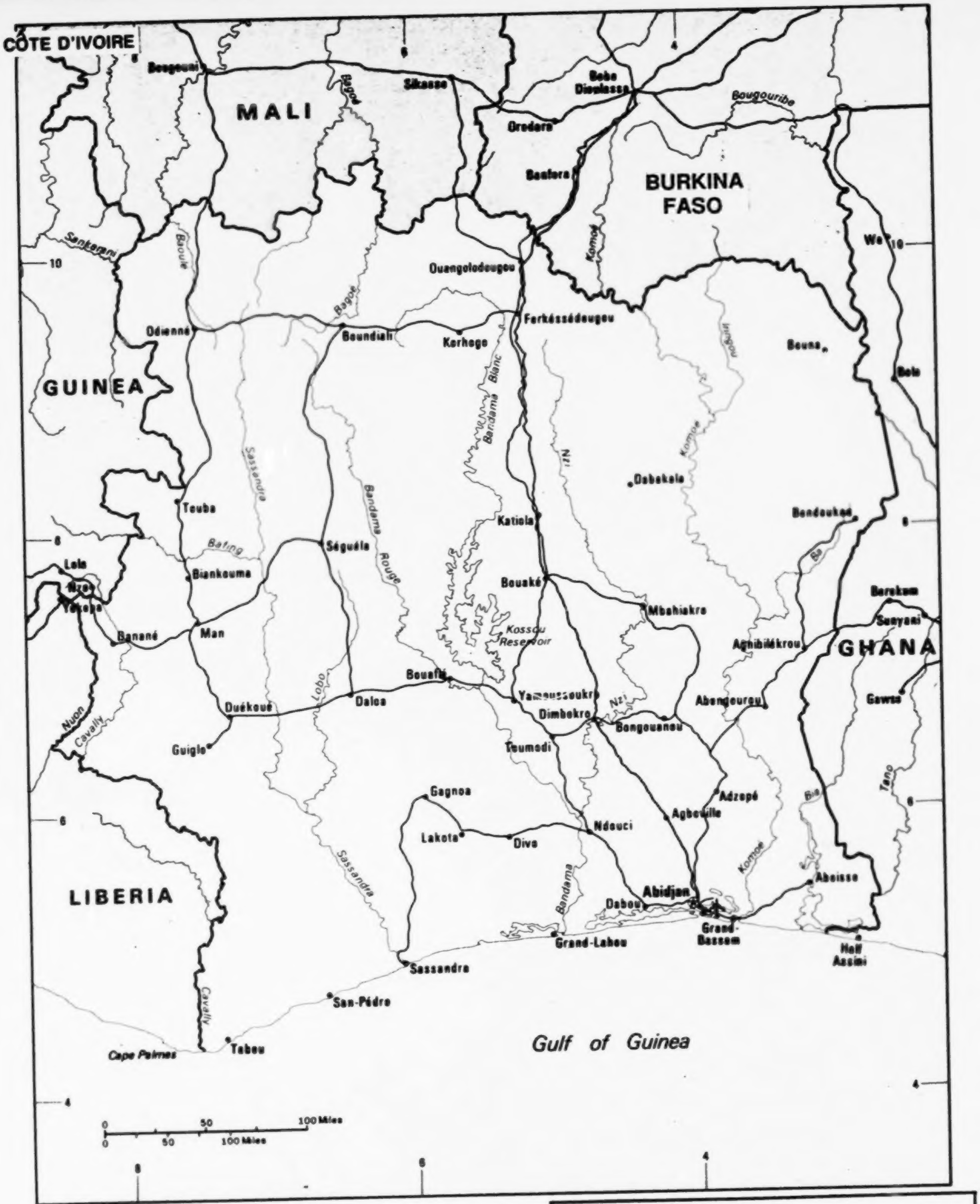

COMOROS
Road
Town, village
Port
Airport
0
20
40
60 km
0
10
20
30
40 mi
45°
12°
13°
Ouani
Mutsamudu
Bambao
Sima
Pomoni
Moya
M'Ramani
ANJOUAN
Channel
MAYOTTE
M'Zamboro
Dzumogne
Mamutzu
I. Pamanzi
Chingoni
Dzaoudzi
Sada
Bandele
Kani Kele
aries and names on this map do not imply
dorsement or acceptance by the United Nations


CONGO
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CAMEROON
GABON
ZAIRE
ANGOLA
EQ. GUI.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Sanaga
Yaoundé
Mbalmayo
Nyong
Boumba
Bambio
Berbérati
Bangui
Mbaïki
Lobaye
Sangha
Dja
Ayina
Souanké
Ngoko
Motaba
Dongou
Impfondo
Ouesso
Kelle
Oubangui
Congo
Djoua
Makokou
Ivindo
Ogooué
Booué
Likouala
Kellé
Makoua
Lengoué
Likouala aux Herbes
Mbandaka
Kouyou
Owando
Ewo
Boundji
Alima
Lac Tumba
Lastoursville
Koulamoutou
Offoué
Moanda
Franceville
Mbinda
Gamboma
Nkeni
Lac Mai-Ndombe
Lékana
Djambala
Ngo
Nyanga
Louesse
Mossendjo
Fimi
Kwa
Kasai
Bandundu
Makabana
Sibiti
Bouenza
Djoue
Kwilu
Kouilou
Niari
Madingou
Loubomo
Jacob
Brazzaville
Kinkala
Mayama
Kinshasa
Kwango
Bas-Kouilou
Miconje
Pointe-Noire
Boko
Inkisi
Tshela
Congo
Mbanza-Ngungu
Cabinda
12
15
18
3
0
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:5 250 000

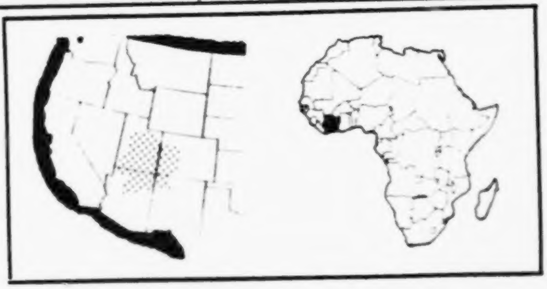


PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

AREA: *132,046 sq.mi. 341,999 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *2,200,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Brazzaville (595,000 met., est'd 1984)*
GNP: *US$880 per capita, 1987*

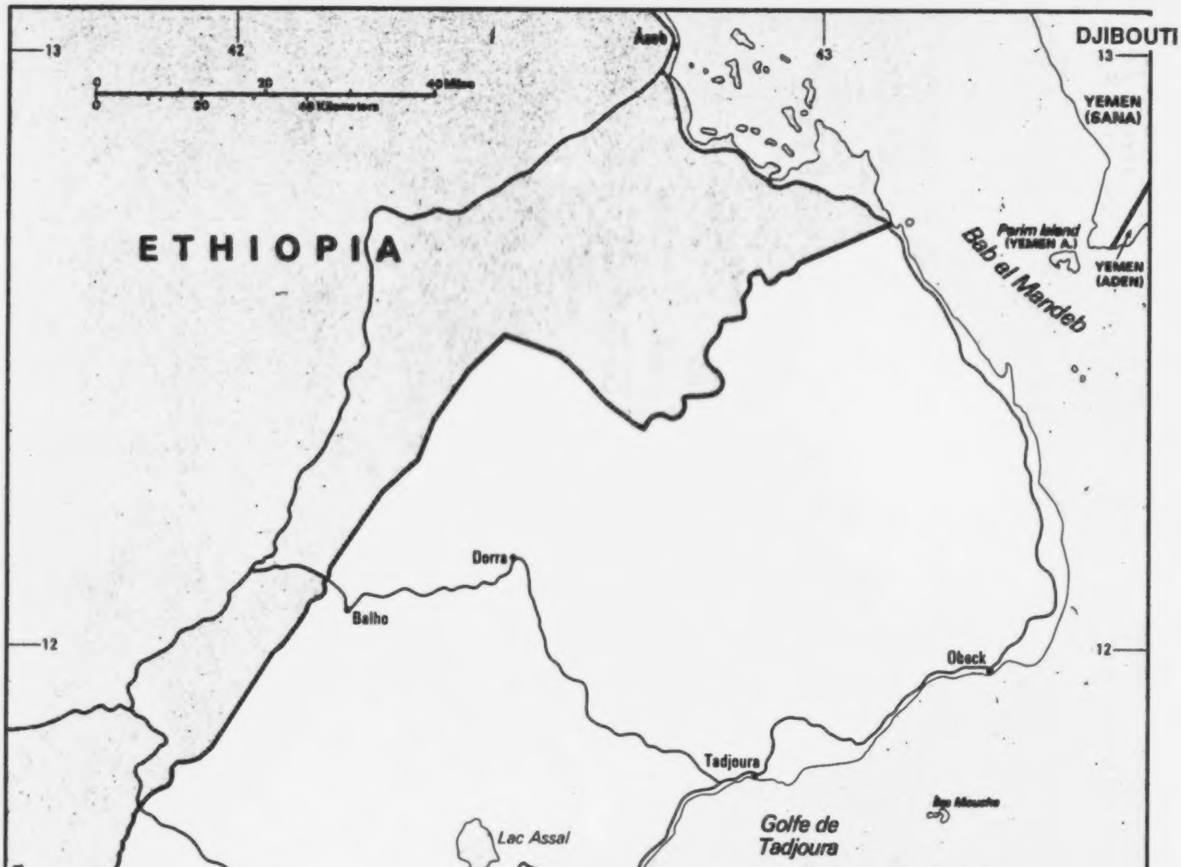

CÔTE D'IVOIRE
MALI
BURKINA FASO
GUINEA
LIBERIA
GHANA
Gulf of Guinea
Bougouni
Sikasso
Bobo Dioulasso
Orodara
Banfora
Bougouribe
Bagoé
Sankarani
Baoulé
Komoé
Wa
Ouangolodougou
Ferkéssédougou
Odienné
Boundiali
Korhogo
Bouna
Bole
Bandama Blanc
Iringou
Sassandra
Nzi
Dabakala
Bandama Rouge
Touba
Bondoukou
Katiola
Séguéla
Bafing
Lola
Nzo
Yekepa
Biankouma
Bouaké
Kossou Reservoir
Mbahiakro
Berekum
Sunyani
Danané
Man
Agnibilékrou
Bouaflé
Abengourou
Yamoussoukro
Gawso
Nuon
Duékoué
Daloa
Lobo
Dimbokro
Bongouanou
Cavally
Guiglo
Toumodi
Tano
Bia
Gagnoa
Adzopé
Agboville
Lakota
Divo
Ndouci
Abidjan
Aboisso
Dabou
Grand-Bassam
Grand-Lahou
Half Assini
Sassandra
San-Pédro
Tabou
Cape Palmas
10
8
6
4
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Miles

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:4,370,000

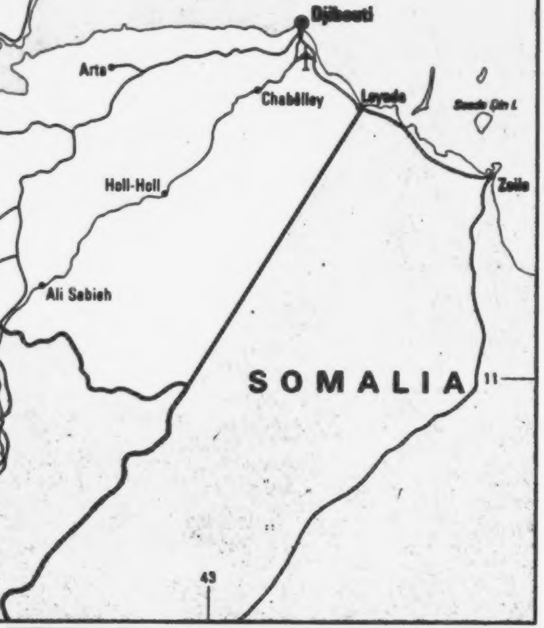


REPUBLIC OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE

AREA: 124,503 sq.mi. 322,463 sq.km.
POPULATION: 12,100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Abidjan
(1,850,000 met., est'd 1985)
GNP: US$750 per capita, 1987

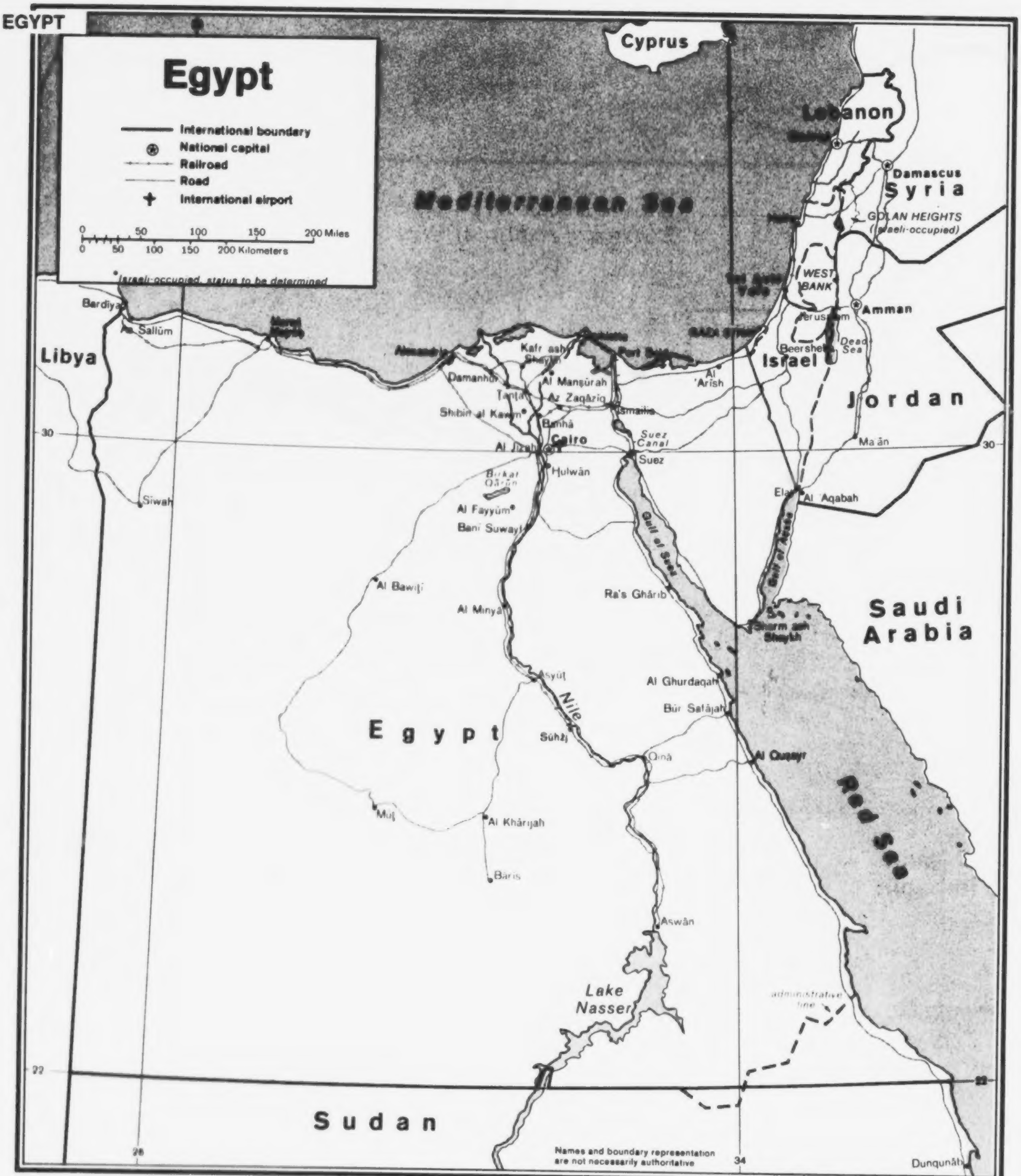

DJIBOUTI
13
42
43
12
11
0
20
40 Miles
0
20
40 Kilometers
Aseb
YEMEN (SANA)
Perim Island (YEMEN A.)
YEMEN (ADEN)
Bab el Mandeb
ETHIOPIA
Dorra
Balho
Obock
Tadjoura
Iles Moucha
Golfe de Tadjoura
Lac Assal
Djibouti
Arta
Chabelley
Loyada
Zeila
Holl-Holl
Ali Sabieh
Lac Abbé
Dikhil
Airoli
SOMALIA
ETHIOPIA
Ayshā

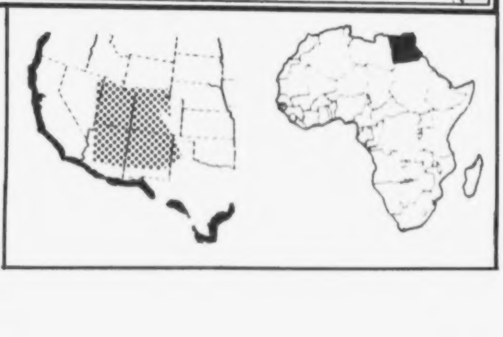
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,300,000



REPUBLIC OF DJIBOUTI

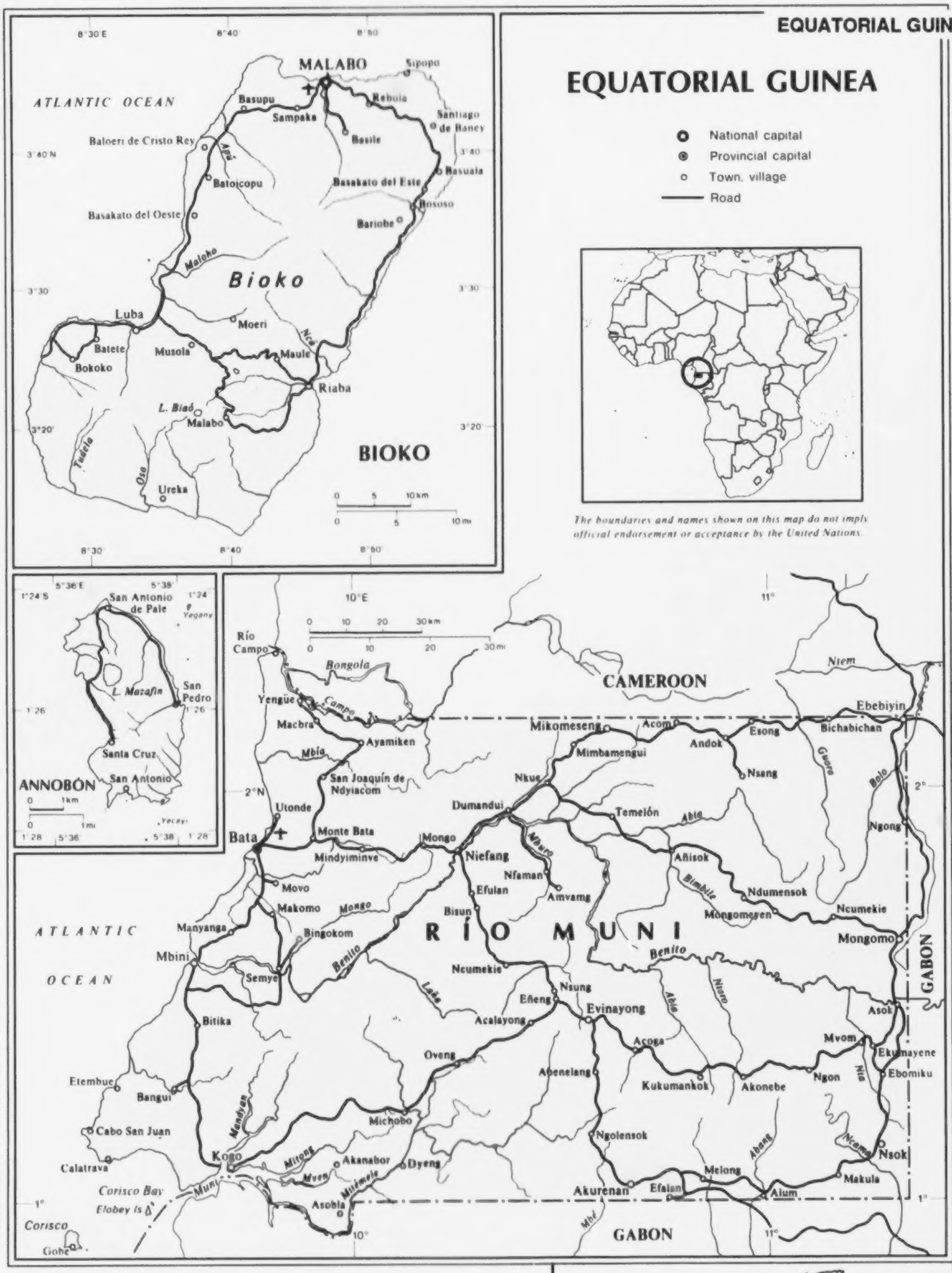
AREA: *8,494 sq.mi. 21,999 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *400,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Djibouti*
(200,000 met., est'd 1982)
GNP: *US$ -- per capita, 1987*

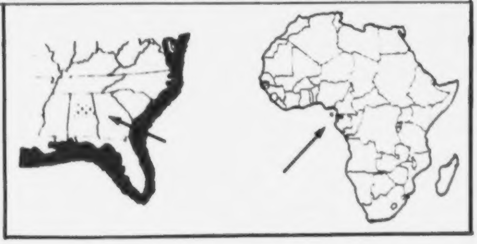

Egypt
International boundary
National capital
Railroad
Road
International airport
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
*Israeli-occupied, status to be determined
Cyprus
Mediterranean Sea
Lebanon
Damascus
Syria
GOLAN HEIGHTS (Israeli-occupied)
WEST BANK
Amman
Jerusalem
Dead Sea
Beersheba
Israel
Jordan
Ma'ān
Bardiyah
Sallūm
Libya
Alexandria
Kafr ash Shaykh
Al Manşūrah
Damanhūr
Ţanţā
Az Zaqāzīq
Shibīn al Kawm
Ismailia
Port Said
Al 'Arīsh
Banhā
Cairo
Al Jīzah
Suez Canal
Suez
Ḩulwān
Birkat Qārūn
Al Fayyūm
Banī Suwayf
Sīwah
Elat
Al 'Aqabah
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Al Bawīţī
Al Minyā
Ra's Ghārib
Sharm ash Shaykh
Saudi Arabia
Asyūţ
Nile
Al Ghurdaqah
Būr Safājah
Egypt
Sūhāj
Qinā
Al Quşayr
Red Sea
Mūţ
Al Khārijah
Bārīs
Aswān
Lake Nasser
administrative line
30
22
26
34
Sudan
Names and boundary representation are not necessarily authoritative
Dunqunāb



ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

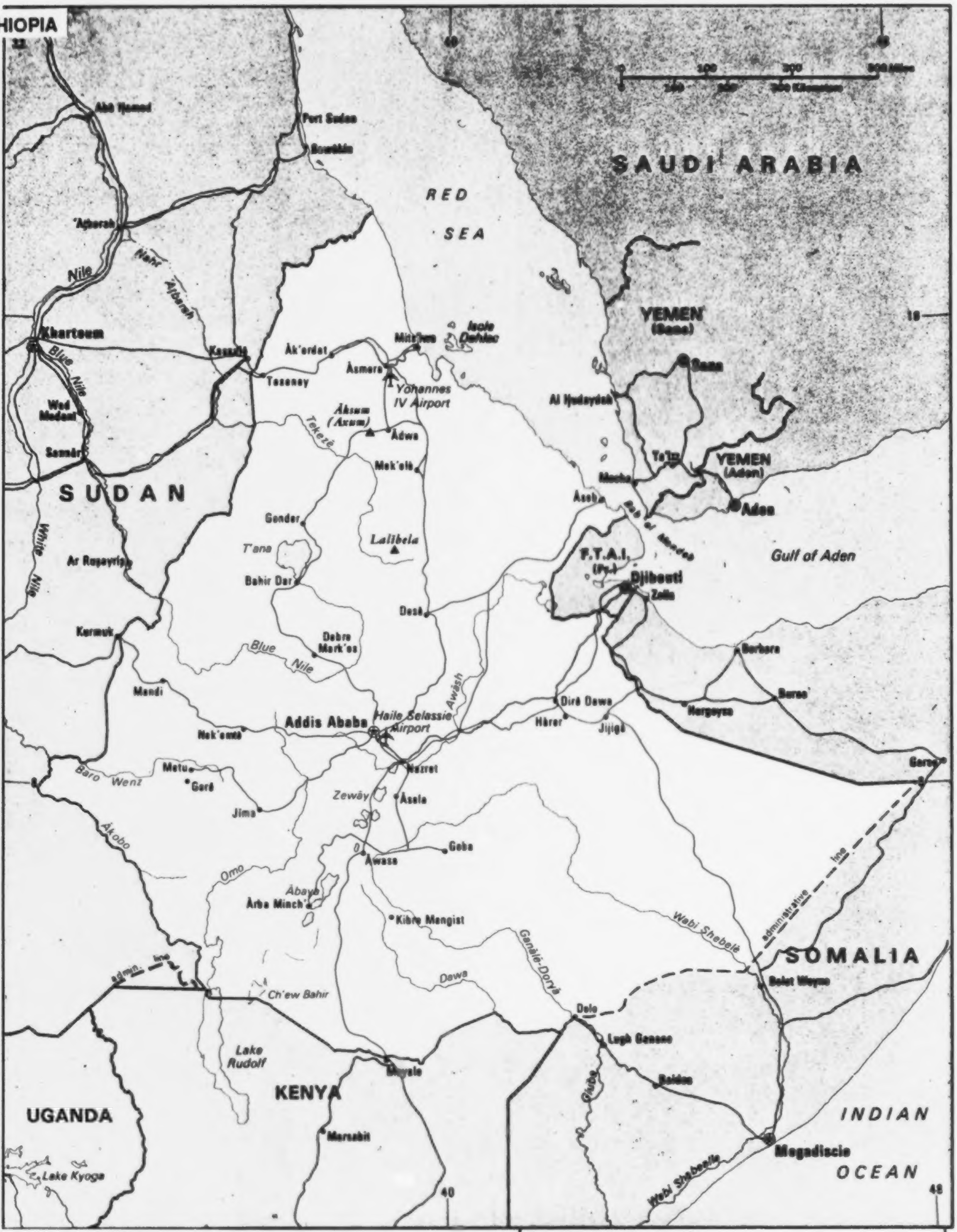
AREA: *386,650 sq.mi. 1,001,424 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *54,800,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *El Qahira (Cairo) (6,305,000 est'd 1986)*
GNP: *US$710 per capita, 1987*

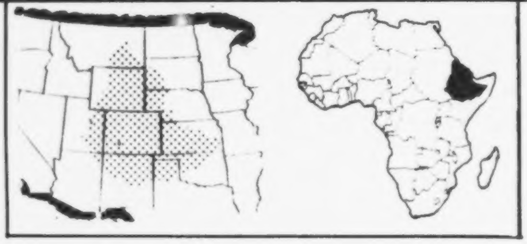

EQUATORIAL GUINEA
National capital
Provincial capital
Town, village
Road
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
BIOKO
Bioko
ATLANTIC OCEAN
MALABO
Sipopo
Basupu
Sampaka
Rebola
Santiago de Baney
Basile
Baloeri de Cristo Rey
Batoicopu
Basakato del Este
Basuala
Basakato del Oeste
Bososo
Bariobe
Luba
Moeri
Batete
Musola
Maule
Bokoko
Riaba
L. Biaó
Malabo
Ureka
ANNOBÓN
San Antonio de Pale
San Pedro
L. Mazafin
Santa Cruz
San Antonio
RÍO MUNI
CAMEROON
GABON
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Río Campo
Bongola
Yengüe
Macbra
Ayamiken
San Joaquín de Ndyiacom
Utonde
Bata
Monte Bata
Mindyiminve
Mongo
Niefang
Dumandui
Nkue
Mikomeseng
Mimbamengui
Acom
Andok
Esong
Nsang
Ebebiyin
Bichabichan
Temelón
Añisok
Ndumensok
Mongomeyen
Ncumekie
Mongomo
Ngong
Nfaman
Amvamg
Efulan
Bisun
Movo
Makomo
Bingokom
Manyanga
Mbini
Semye
Ncumekie
Nsung
Eñeng
Evinayong
Acalayong
Bitika
Oveng
Acoga
Asok
Mvom
Ebumayene
Ebomiku
Abenelang
Kukumankok
Akonebe
Ngon
Etembue
Bangui
Cabo San Juan
Calatrava
Michobo
Kogo
Akanabor
Dyeng
Ngolensok
Melong
Nsok
Makula
Akurenan
Efaian
Alum
Asobla
Corisco Bay
Elobey Is.
Corisco
Gobe
MAP NO 3080 Rev. 2 UNITED NATIONS
DECEMBER 1986



REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA

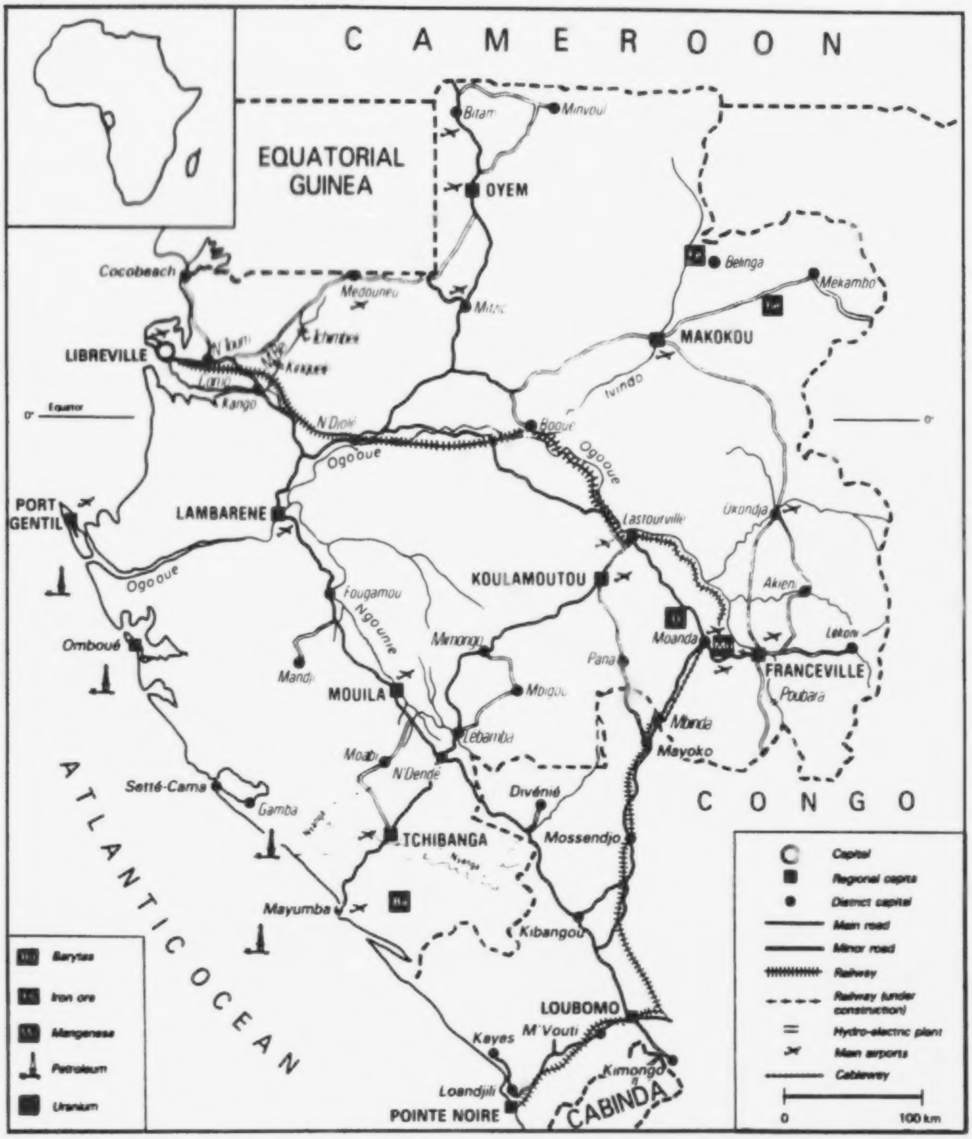
AREA: 10,832 sq.mi. 28,055 sq.km.
POPULATION: 400,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Malabo
(38,000 est'd 1989)
GNP: US$ -- per capita, 1987


ETHIOPIA
SAUDI ARABIA
RED SEA
YEMEN (Sana)
Sana
YEMEN (Aden)
Aden
Gulf of Aden
F.T.A.I. (Fr.)
Djibouti
Zeila
Berbera
Burao
Hargeysa
Garoe
SOMALIA
Belet Weyne
Mogadiscio
Lugh Ganane
Baidoa
Dolo
INDIAN
OCEAN
KENYA
Moyale
Marsabit
UGANDA
Lake Kyoga
SUDAN
Khartoum
Port Sudan
Kassala
Wad Medani
Sennar
Ar Roseyris
Kurmuk
Nile
Blue Nile
White Nile
Abu Hamed
Atbarah
Nahr Atbarah
Ak'ordat
Asmera
Mits'iwa
Isole Dahlac
Tesenay
Yohannes IV Airport
Aksum (Axum)
Adwa
Tekeze
Mek'ele
Lalibela
Gonder
T'ana
Bahir Dar
Dese
Debre Mark'os
Blue Nile
Mendi
Nek'emte
Addis Ababa
Haile Selassie Airport
Awash
Nazret
Dire Dawa
Harer
Jijiga
Metu
Gore
Baro Wenz
Jima
Zeway
Asela
Goba
Awasa
Akobo
Omo
Abaya
Arba Minch'
Kibre Mengist
Webi Shebele
Ganale-Dorya
Dawa
Ch'ew Bahir
Lake Rudolf
Al Hudaydah
Mocha
Assab
Ta'izz
Bab el Mandeb
admin. line
administrative line
40
48
8
16
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:10,700,000



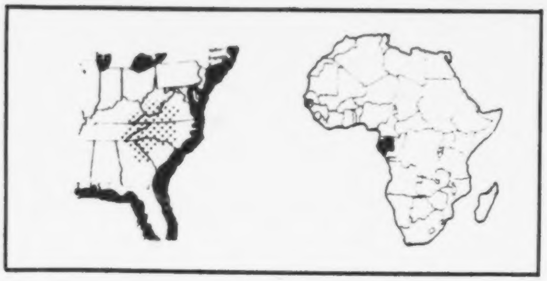
ETHIOPIA

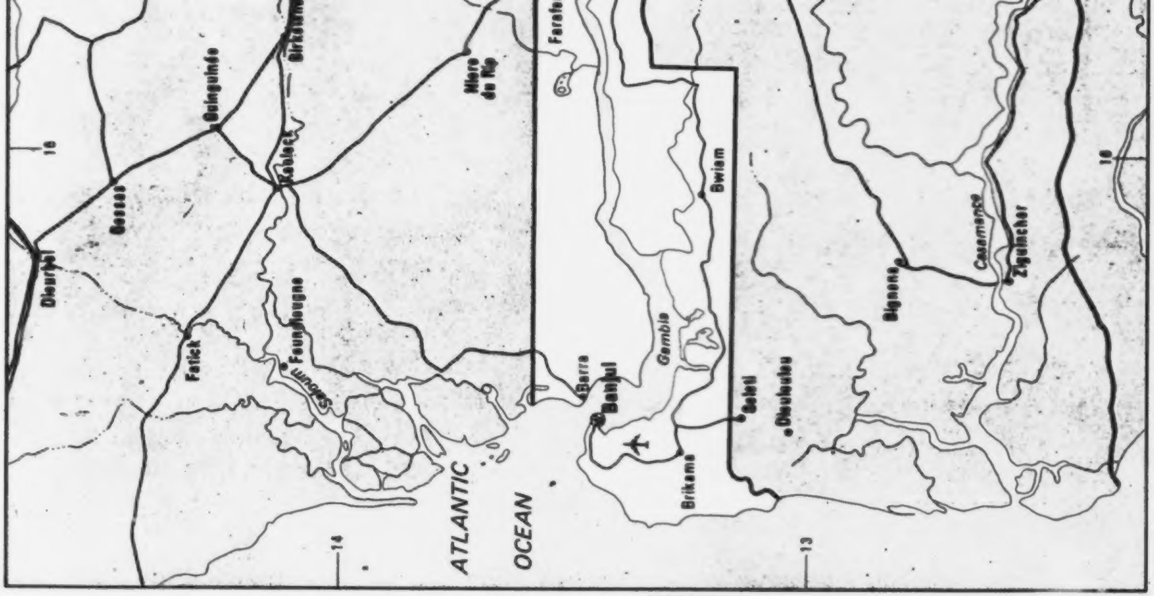
AREA: 471,776 sq.mi. 1,221,900 sq.km.
POPULATION: 49,800,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Addis Ababa (1,412,000 est'd 1984)
GNP: US$120 per capita, 1987


CAMEROON
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
Bitam
Minvoul
OYEM
Cocobeach
Medouneu
Mitzic
Belinga
Mekambo
MAKOKOU
LIBREVILLE
N'Toum
Kango
Equator
0°
N'Djolé
Booué
Ivindo
Ogooue
PORT GENTIL
LAMBARENE
Lastourville
Okondja
KOULAMOUTOU
Fougamou
Ngounie
Akieni
Omboué
Mimongo
Moanda
Lekoni
Pana
FRANCEVILLE
Mandji
Mbigou
Poubara
MOUILA
Lebamba
Mbinda
Mayoko
Moabi
N'Dendé
Sette-Cama
Gamba
Divénié
CONGO
TCHIBANGA
Mossendjo
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Mayumba
Kibangou
LOUBOMO
Kayes
M'Vouti
Kimongo
Loandjili
POINTE NOIRE
CABINDA
Barytes
Iron ore
Manganese
Petroleum
Uranium
Capital
Regional capital
District capital
Main road
Minor road
Railway
Railway (under construction)
Hydro-electric plant
Main airports
Cableway
0
100 km

GABONESE REPUBLIC

AREA: *103,346 sq.mi. 267,666 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *1,100,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Libreville (352,000 est'd 1987)*
GNP: *US$2,750 per capita, 1987*

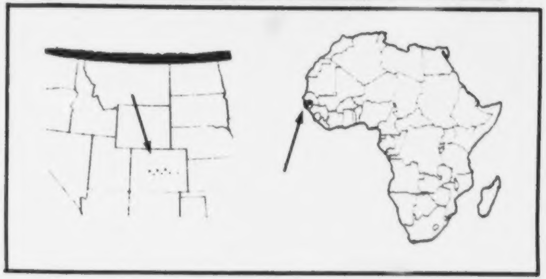


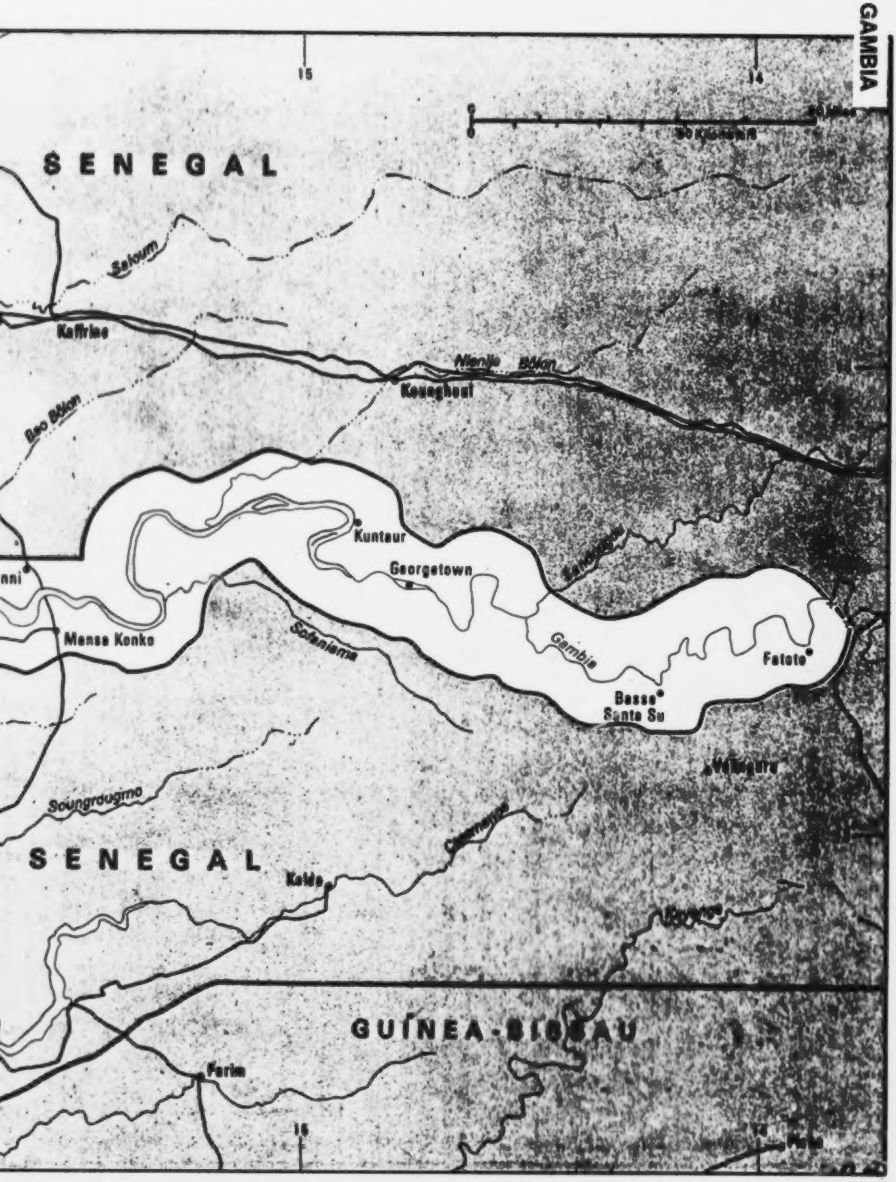

Diourbel
16
Gossas
Fatick
Guinguinéo
Kaolack
Birkelane
Foundiougne
Saloum
14
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Nioro du Rip
Farafenni
Barra
Banjul
Gambia
Brikama
Bwiam
Sololi
Diouloulou
13
Bignona
Casamance
Ziguinchor
16

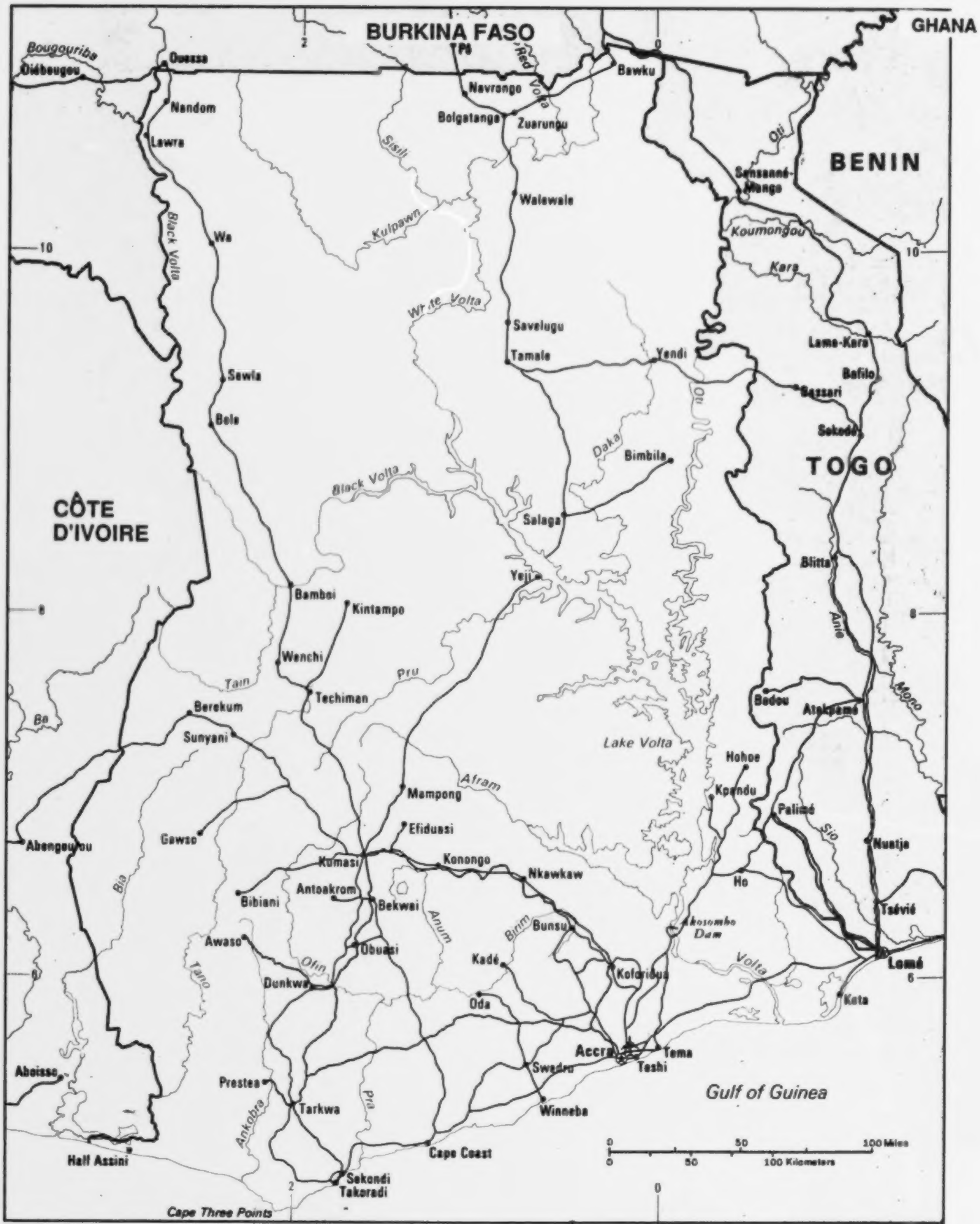
Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:1,600,000

REPUBLIC OF THE GAMBIA

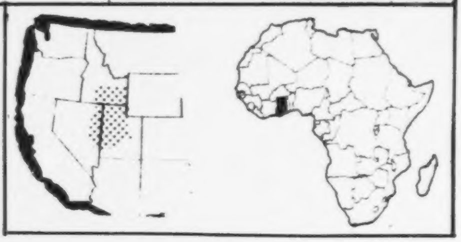
AREA: *4,361 sq.mi. 11,295 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *800,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Banjul*
(40,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: *US$220 per capita, 1987*




15
14
0
50 Miles
0
50 Kilometers
SENEGAL
Saloum
Kaffrine
Nianija Bolon
Kaungheul
Bao Bolon
Kuntaur
Georgetown
Mansa Konko
Sofaniama
Gambia
Fatoto
Basse Santa Su
Velingara
Soungrougrou
SENEGAL
Casamance
Kolda
GUINEA-BISSAU
Farim
15
14
Pirada


BURKINA FASO
GHANA
BENIN
TOGO
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Bougouriba
Diébougou
Ouessa
Nandom
Lawra
Black Volta
Wa
Sisili
Kulpawn
White Volta
Red Volta
Pô
Navrongo
Bolgatanga
Zuarungu
Bawku
Walewale
Oti
Sansanné-Mango
Koumongou
Kara
Savelugu
Tamale
Yendi
Lama-Kara
Bafilo
Bassari
Sokodé
Sawla
Bole
Daka
Bimbila
Black Volta
Salaga
Yeji
Blitta
Bamboi
Kintampo
Wenchi
Tain
Pru
Techiman
Anie
Mono
Badou
Atakpamé
Berekum
Ba
Sunyani
Lake Volta
Hohoe
Kpandu
Afram
Mampong
Efiduasi
Palimé
Sio
Abengourou
Gawso
Nuatja
Kumasi
Konongo
Nkawkaw
Bia
Antoakrom
Bibiani
Bekwai
Anum
Ho
Tsévié
Awaso
Birim
Bunsu
Akosombo Dam
Obuasi
Tano
Ofin
Kadé
Volta
Lomé
Dunkwa
Koforidua
Oda
Kota
Accra
Tema
Teshi
Swedru
Aboisso
Prestea
Gulf of Guinea
Tarkwa
Winneba
Ankobra
Pra
Cape Coast
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
Half Assini
Sekondi
Takoradi
Cape Three Points
10
8
6
2
0

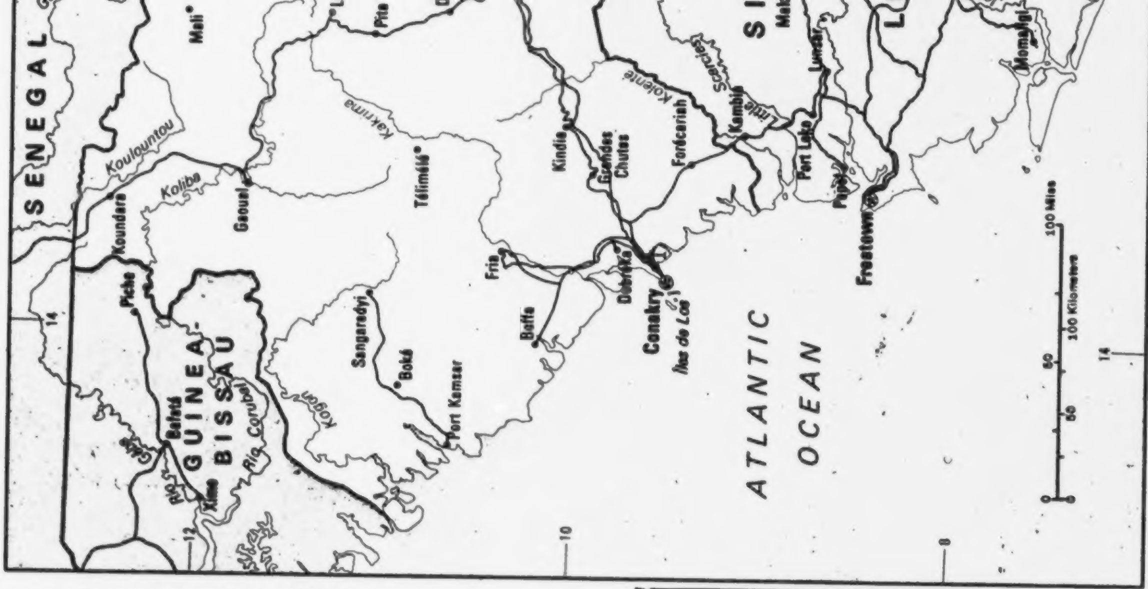
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:3,450,000



REPUBLIC OF GHANA

AREA: *92,098 sq.mi. 238,534 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *14,600,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Accra*
(949,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: *US$390 per capita, 1987*

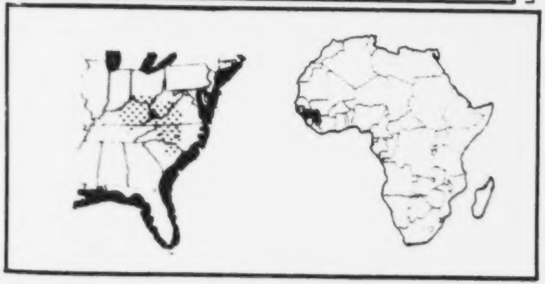
157


SENEGAL
GUINEA-BISSAU
SI
L
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Koundara
Koulountou
Koliba
Piche
Gêba
Rio
Bafatá
Xime
Rio Corubal
Gaoual
Mali
Kogon
Kakrima
Télimélé
Pita
Sangaredyi
Boké
Port Kamsar
Fria
Boffa
Kindia
Grandes Chutes
Dubréka
Conakry
Îles de Los
Kolenté
Forécariah
Scarcies
Little
Kambia
Port Loko
Lunsar
Pepel
Freetown
Momaligi
Mak
14
12
10
8
0
50
100 Miles
100 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:4,000,000

PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

AREA: 94,964 sq.mi. 245,957 sq.km.
POPULATION: 7,100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Conakry
(656,000 est'd 1983)
GNP: US$ -- per capita, 1987



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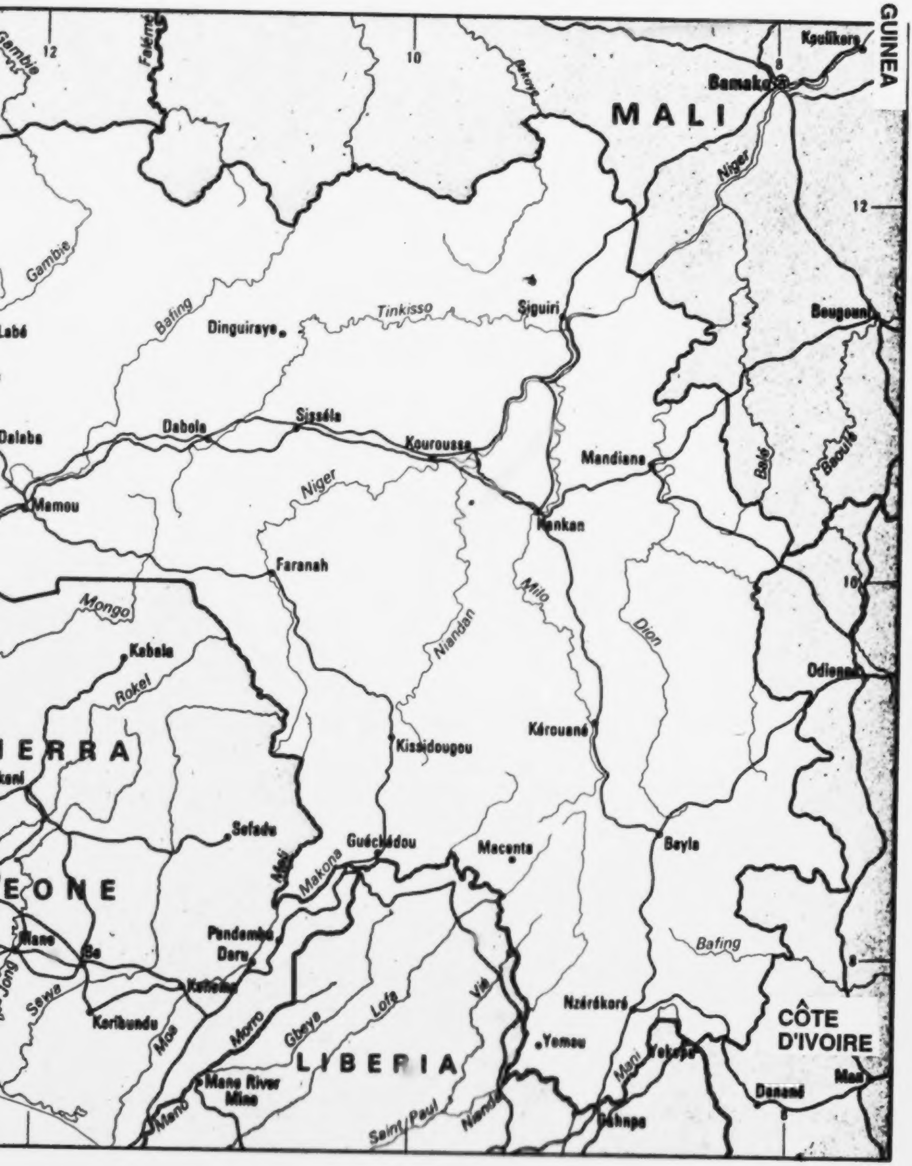
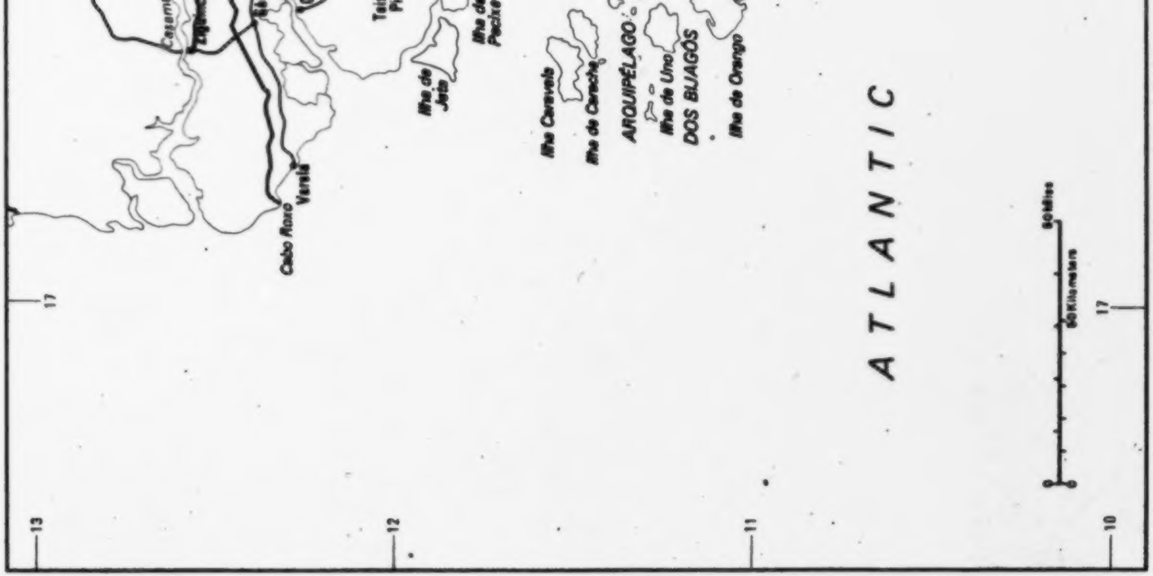
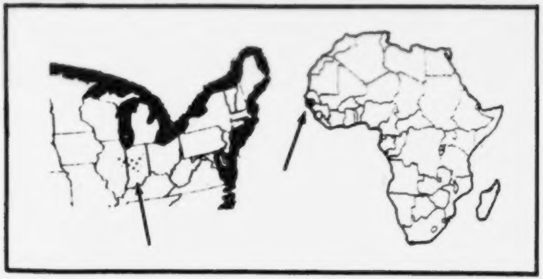

GUINEA
Gambie
12
Falémé
10
Bakoy
8
Koulikoro
Bamako
MALI
Niger
12
Gambie
Bafing
Labé
Dinguiraye
Tinkisso
Siguiri
Bougouni
Dalaba
Dabola
Sisséla
Kouroussa
Mandiana
Balé
Baoulé
Mamou
Niger
Kankan
Faranah
Mongo
Milo
Niandan
Dion
10
Kabala
Rokel
Odienn
IERRA
kani
Kissidougou
Kérouané
Sefadu
Guéckédou
Macenta
Beyla
Mafi
Makona
EONE
Mane
Bo
Pendembu
Daru
Kailahun
Jong
Sewa
Koribundu
Moa
Morro
Gbeya
Lofa
Via
Bafing
8
Nzérékoré
Yomou
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
LIBERIA
Mano River Mine
Mano
Saint Paul
Nianda
Mani
Yekepa
Danané
Man
Gahnpa

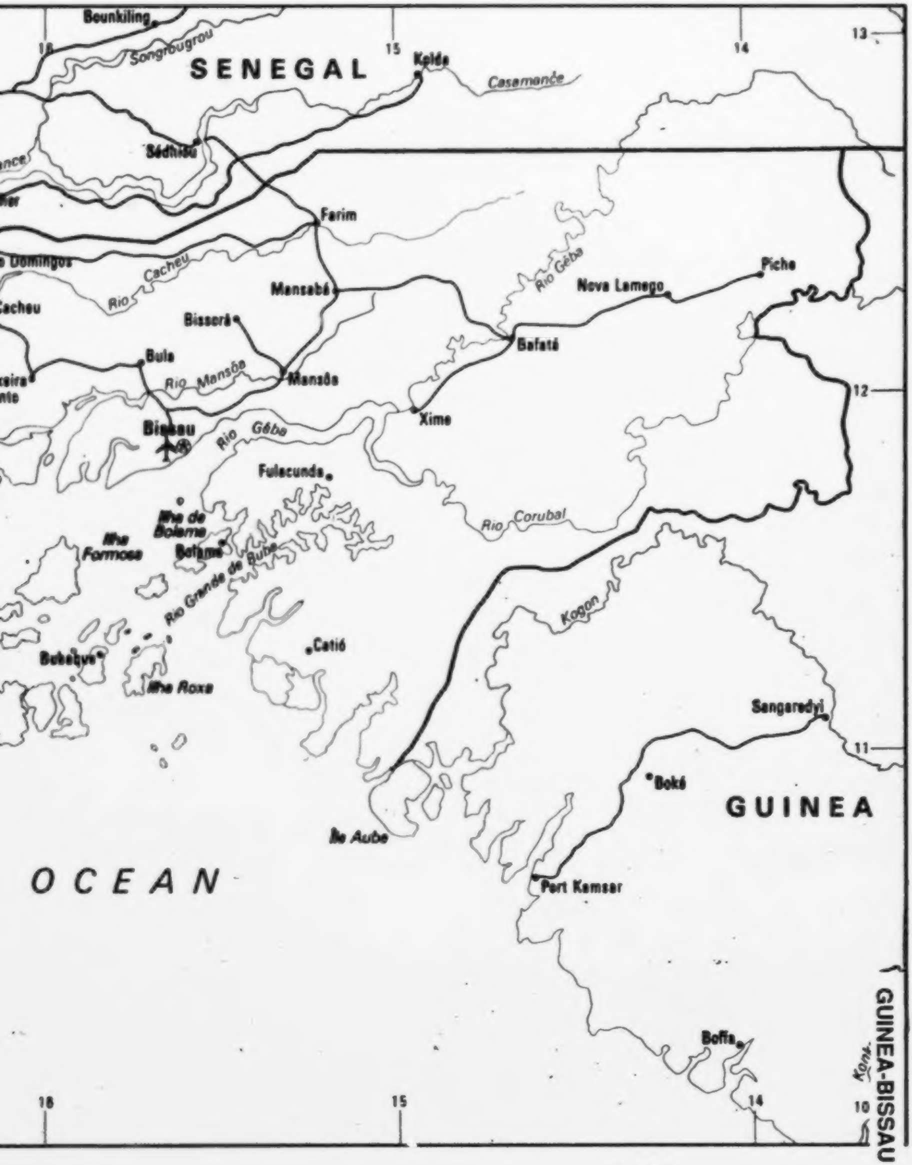

13
17
12
11
10
Casam
Ziguinc
Cabo Roxo
Varela
Tai
Ilha de Jeta
Ilha de Pecixe
Ilha Caravela
Ilha de Caracha
ARQUIPÉLAGO
Ilha de Uno
DOS BIJAGÓS
Ilha de Orango
ATLANTIC
0
50 Miles
50 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Projection   Standard parallels 8° and 32°   Scale 1:2,100,000

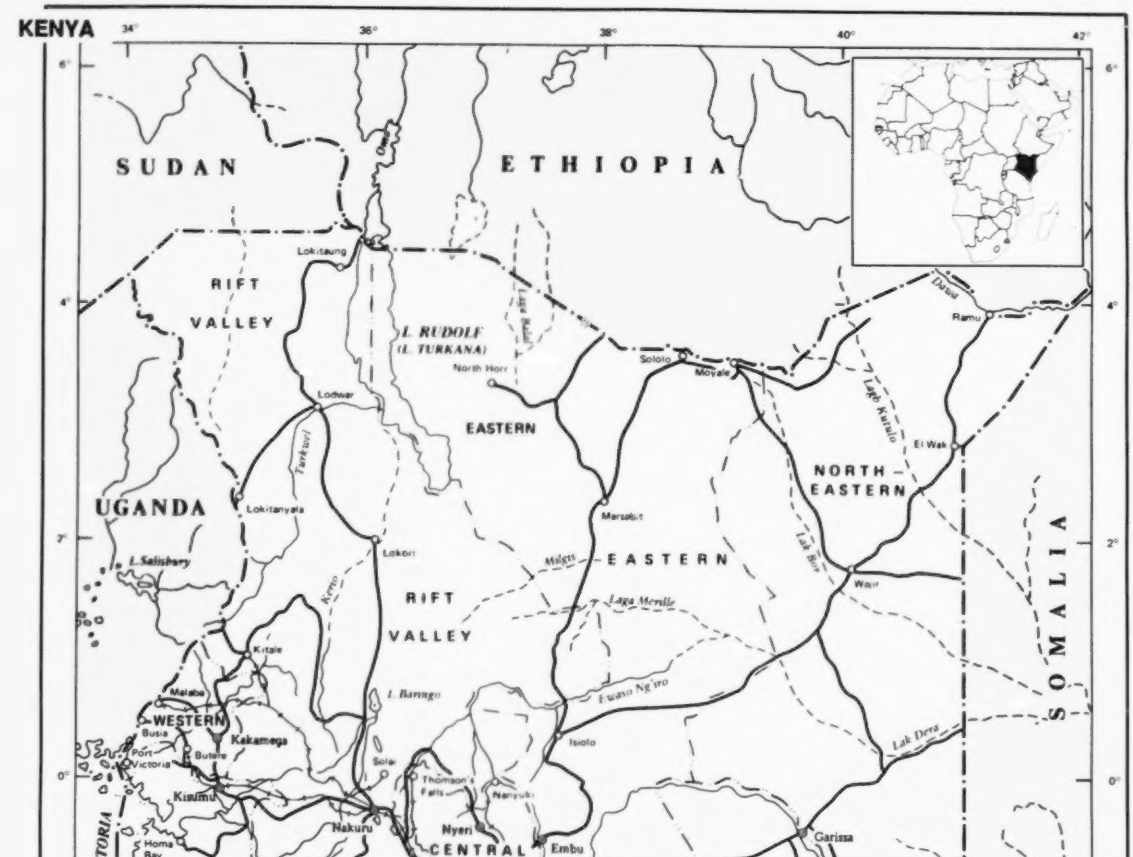
REPUBLIC OF GUINEA-BISSAU

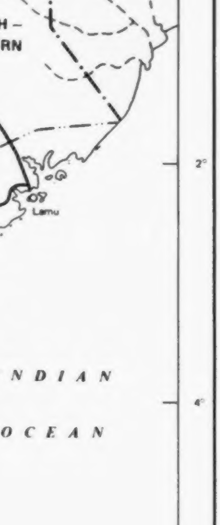
***AREA:** 13,948 sq.mi.   36,125 sq.km.*
***POPULATION:** 1,000,000 (est'd for July '89)*
***CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY:** Bissau*
(109,500 est'd 1979)
***GNP:** US$170 per capita, 1987*




Bounkiling
16
Songrougrou
SENEGAL
15
Kolda
Casamance
14
13
Sédhiou
Farim
Domingos
Rio Cacheu
Rio Gêba
Nova Lamego
Piche
Mansabá
Cacheu
Bissorã
Bafatá
Bula
Rio Mansôa
Mansôa
12
Ximé
Bissau
Rio Gêba
Fulacunda
Ilha de Bolama
Ilha Formosa
Bolama
Rio Corubal
Rio Grande de Buba
Kogon
Catió
Bubaque
Ilha Roxa
Sangaredyi
11
Boké
GUINEA
Île Aube
OCEAN
Port Kamsar
Boffa
16
15
14
10

GUINEA-BISSAU

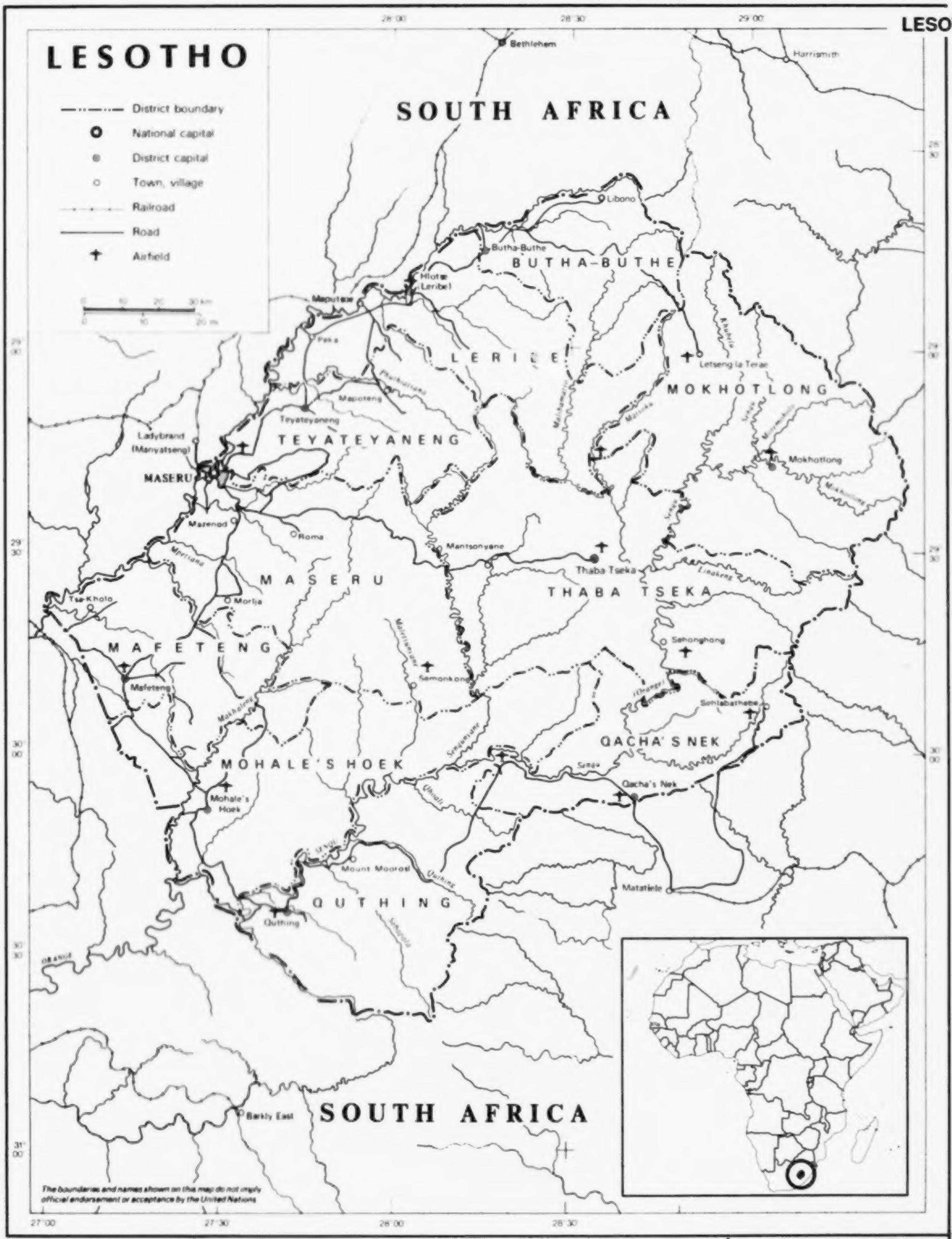

KENYA
SUDAN
ETHIOPIA
UGANDA
SOMALIA
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
INDIAN OCEAN
PEMBA
L. RUDOLF (L. TURKANA)
LAKE VICTORIA
L. Baringo
L. Naivasha
L. Magadi
L. Natron
L. Amboseli
L. Salisbury
RIFT VALLEY
EASTERN
NORTH-EASTERN
WESTERN
NYANZA
CENTRAL
COAST
NAIROBI AREA
NAIROBI
Lokitaung
Lodwar
Lokitanyala
Lokori
Kitale
Malaba
Busia
Port Victoria
Butere
Kakamega
Kisumu
Homa Bay
Suna
Nakuru
Sola
Thomson's Falls
Nanyuki
Nyeri
Embu
Isiolo
Marsabit
North Horr
Sololo
Moyale
Ramu
El Wak
Wajir
Garissa
Lamu
Malindi
Mombasa
Msambweni
Voi
Taveta
Oloitokitok
Namanga
Kibini
Magadi
Monjo
Turkwel
Kerio
Milgis
Laga Merille
Ewaso Ng'iro
Lak Bor
Lak Dera
Lagh Kutulo
Dawa
Tana
Athi
Galana
Tsavo
Mara
Pangani
Omo
34°
36°
38°
40°
42°
6°
4°
2°
0°
National capital
Province boundary
Province capital
Town, village
Railroad
Road
Airport
0 50 100 150 200 250 km
0 50 100 150 mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
MAP NO. 3090 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS APRIL 1981



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

AREA: 224,960 sq.mi. 582,646 sq.km.
POPULATION: 24,100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Nairobi
(959,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: US$340 per capita, 1987

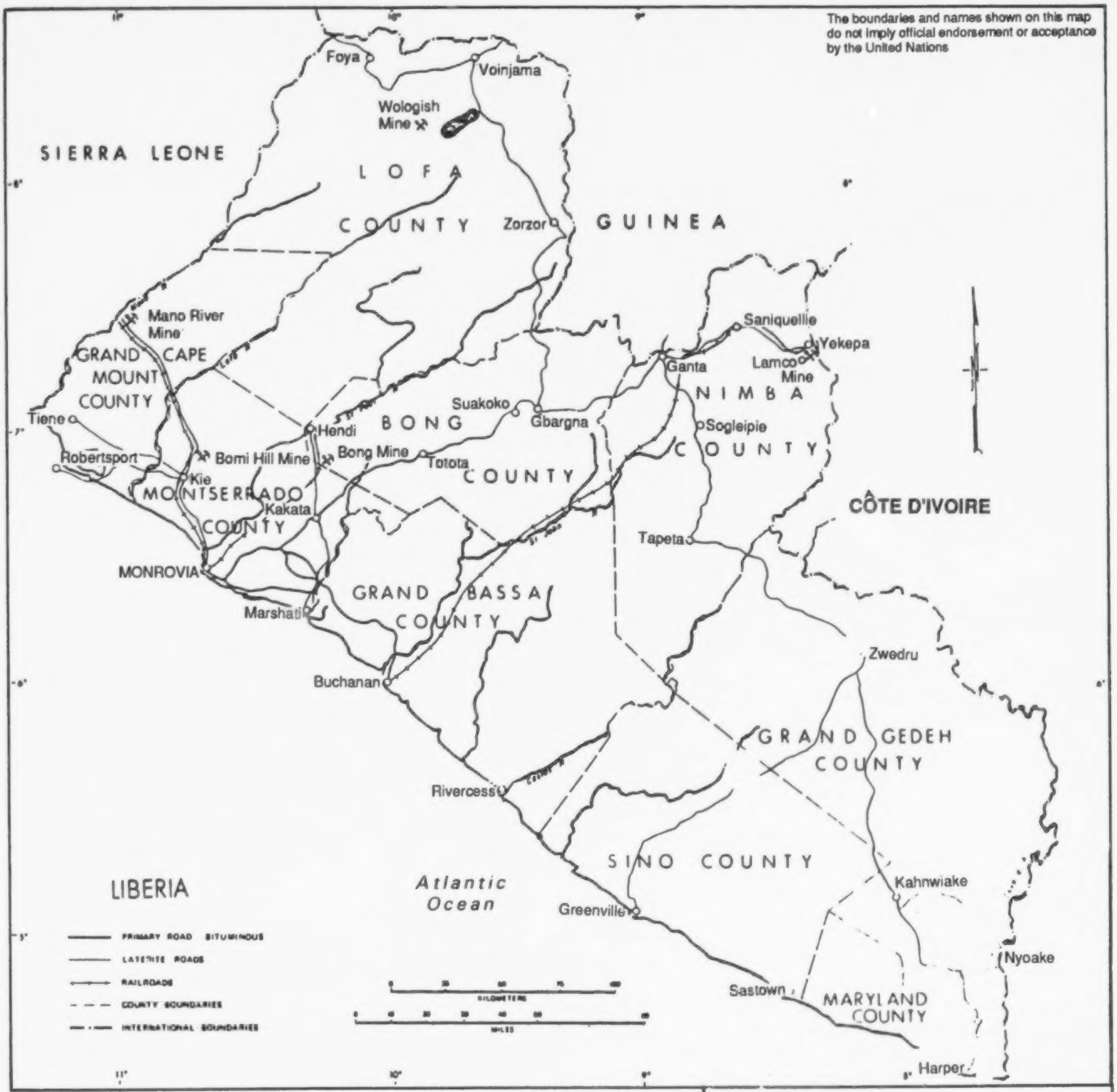
162


LESOTHO
District boundary
National capital
District capital
Town, village
Railroad
Road
Airfield
SOUTH AFRICA
Bethlehem
Harrismith
Libono
Butha-Buthe
BUTHA-BUTHE
Hlotse (Leribe)
Maputsoe
Peka
LERIBE
Letseng la Terae
MOKHOTLONG
Mokhotlong
Mapoteng
Teyateyaneng
TEYATEYANENG
Ladybrand (Manyatseng)
MASERU
Mazenod
Roma
Mantsonyane
Thaba Tseka
THABA TSEKA
MASERU
Tsa-Kholo
Morija
MAFETENG
Mafeteng
Sehonghong
Semonkong
Sehlabathebe
QACHA'S NEK
Qacha's Nek
MOHALE'S HOEK
Mohale's Hoek
Mount Moorosi
QUTHING
Quthing
Matatiele
Barkly East
SOUTH AFRICA
ORANGE
Senqu
Quthing
Makhaleng
Senqunyane
Malibamatso
Linakeng
Phuthiatsana
Caledon
MAP NO. 3120 Rev. 4 UNITED NATIONS JUNE 1986
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

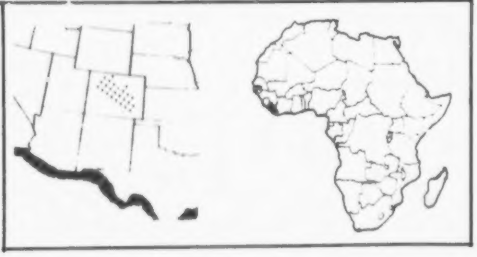
KINGDOM OF LESOTHO

AREA: *11,716 sq.mi. 30,344 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *1,700,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Maseru*
(80,250 est'd 1984)
GNP: *US$360 per capita, 1987*

LIBERIA

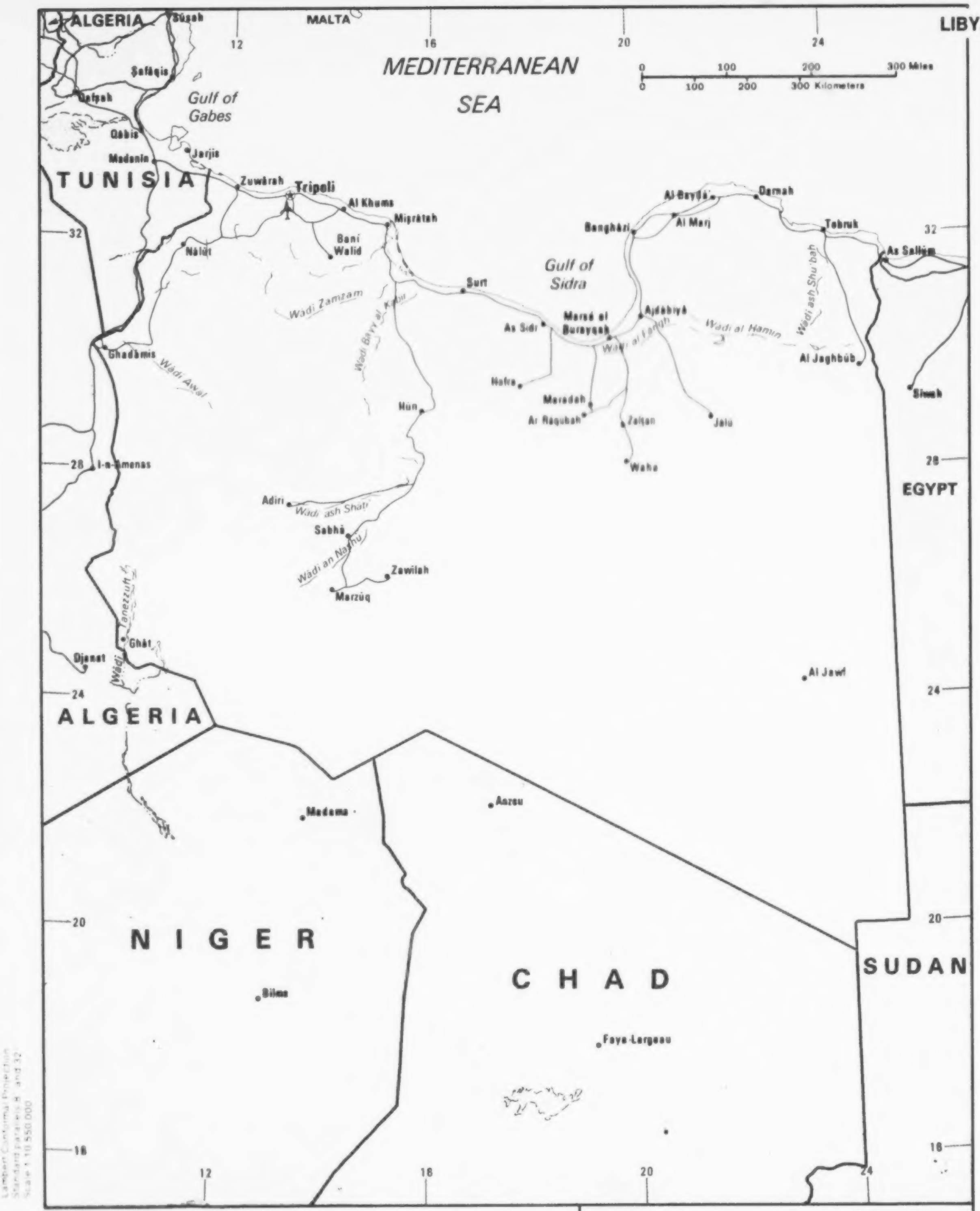

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations

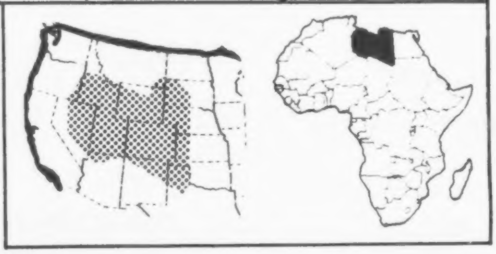
Foya
Voinjama
Wologish Mine
SIERRA LEONE
LOFA COUNTY
Zorzor
GUINEA
Mano River Mine
GRAND CAPE MOUNT COUNTY
Tiene
Robertsport
Bomi Hill Mine
Kie
Hendi
Bong Mine
Suakoko
Gbargna
Totota
BONG COUNTY
Saniquellie
Yekepa
Ganta
Lamco Mine
NIMBA COUNTY
Sogleipie
MONTSERRADO COUNTY
Kakata
MONROVIA
Tapeta
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Marshall
GRAND BASSA COUNTY
Buchanan
Zwedru
GRAND GEDEH COUNTY
Rivercess
SINO COUNTY
Kahnwiake
Greenville
Atlantic Ocean
LIBERIA
PRIMARY ROAD BITUMINOUS
LATERITE ROADS
RAILROADS
COUNTY BOUNDARIES
INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES
0 25 50 75 100
KILOMETERS
0 10 20 30 40 50 60
MILES
Nyoake
Sastown
MARYLAND COUNTY
Harper
11°
10°
9°
8°
7°
6°
5°



REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA

AREA: *38,250 sq.mi. 99,068 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *2,500,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Monrovia (400,000 est'd 1987)*
GNP: *US$440 per capita, 1987*

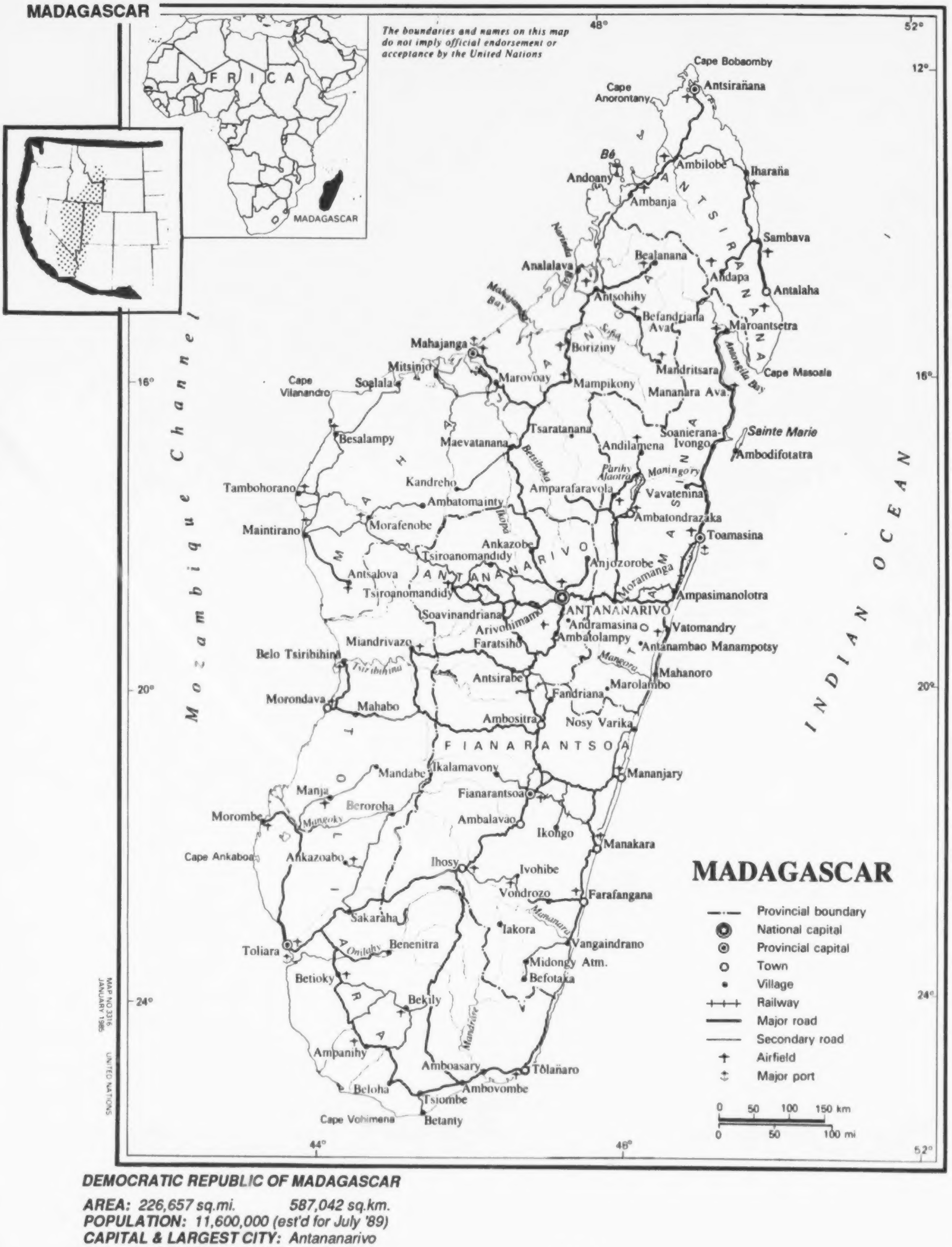

LIBYA
ALGERIA
Sūsah
MALTA
12
16
20
24
MEDITERRANEAN
SEA
0
100
200
300 Miles
0
100
200
300 Kilometers
Şafāqis
Qafşah
Gulf of
Gabes
Qābis
Madanīn
Jarjis
TUNISIA
Zuwārah
Tripoli
Al Khums
Mişrātah
Banī
Walīd
Nālūt
32
Al Bayḑā
Darnah
Banghāzī
Al Marj
Ţobruk
As Sallūm
Gulf of
Sidra
Surt
Wādī Zamzam
Wādī Bayy al Kabīr
As Sidr
Marsá al
Burayqah
Ajdābiyā
Wādī al Farigh
Wādī al Hamīm
Wādī ash Shu'bah
Al Jaghbūb
Sīwah
Ghadāmis
Wādī Awāl
Nofra
Maradah
Ar Raqubah
Zaltan
Jālū
Hūn
Waha
28
I-n-Amenas
EGYPT
Adiri
Wādī ash Shāţi'
Sabhā
Wādī an Namūs
Zawīlah
Marzūq
Wādī Tanezzuft
Ghāt
Djanet
Al Jawf
24
ALGERIA
Madama
Aozou
20
NIGER
CHAD
SUDAN
Bilma
Faya-Largeau
16
12
18
20
24
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8 and 32
Scale 1:10 550 000



SOCIALIST PEOPLE'S LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
(LIBYAN ARAB REPUBLIC)

AREA: *679,359 sq.mi. 1,759,540 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *4,100,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tripoli*
(820,000 est'd 1982)
GNP: *US$5,500 per capita, 1987*

MADAGASCAR

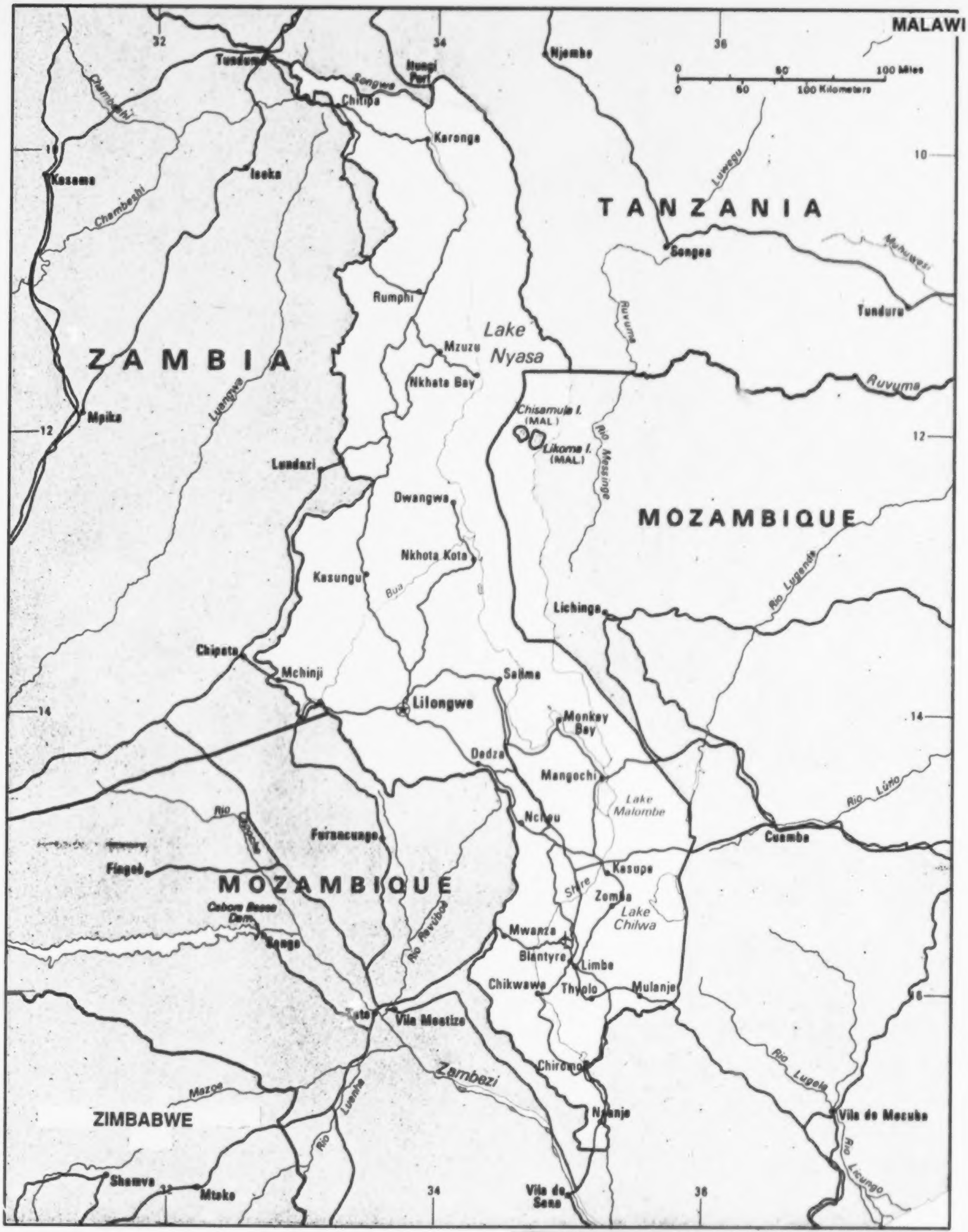


AFRICA
MADAGASCAR
The boundaries and names on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
48°
52°
12°
16°
20°
24°
44°
Cape Bobaomby
Antsirañana
Cape Anorontany
Bé
Andoany
Ambilobe
Iharaña
Ambanja
A N T S I R A N A N A
Sambava
Bealanana
Andapa
Antalaha
Analalava
Antsohihy
Mahajamba Bay
Befandriana Avaratra
Maroantsetra
Mahajanga
Boriziny
Antongila Bay
Cape Masoala
Mitsinjo
Marovoay
Mandritsara
Soalala
Mampikony
Cape Vilanandro
Mananara Avaratra
M A H A J A N G A
Tsaratanana
Soanierana-Ivongo
Sainte Marie
Besalampy
Maevatanana
Andilamena
Ambodifotatra
Betsiboka
Alaotra
Maningory
Kandreho
Tambohorano
Amparafaravola
Vavatenina
Ambatomainty
Ikopa
Ambatondrazaka
Morafenobe
Maintirano
Toamasina
Ankazobe
Tsiroanomandidy
Antsalova
A N T A N A N A R I V O
Anjozorobe
T O A M A S I N A
Tsiroanomandidy
Moramanga
Ampasimanolotra
ANTANANARIVO
Soavinandriana
Andramasina
Vatomandry
Arivonimamo
Miandrivazo
Ambatolampy
Antanambao Manampotsy
Faratsiho
Belo Tsiribihina
Tsiribihina
Mangoro
Mahanoro
Antsirabe
Marolambo
Fandriana
Morondava
Mahabo
Ambositra
Nosy Varika
F I A N A R A N T S O A
T O L I A R A
Ikalamavony
Mandabe
Mananjary
Fianarantsoa
Manja
Beroroha
Morombe
Mangoky
Ambalavao
Ikongo
Manakara
Cape Ankaboa
Ankazoabo
Ihosy
Ivohibe
Vondrozo
Farafangana
Sakaraha
Mananara
Iakora
Onilahy
Benenitra
Vangaindrano
Toliara
Midongy Atsimo
Befotaka
Betioky
Bekily
Mandrare
Ampanihy
Amboasary
Tôlañaro
Ambovombe
Beloha
Tsiombe
Cape Vohimena
Betanty
Mozambique Channel
INDIAN OCEAN
MADAGASCAR
Provincial boundary
National capital
Provincial capital
Town
Village
Railway
Major road
Secondary road
Airfield
Major port
0 50 100 150 km
0 50 100 mi
MAP NO 3316 JANUARY 1986
UNITED NATIONS

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

AREA: *226,657 sq.mi.* *587,042 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *11,600,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Antananarivo (650,000 est'd 1985)*
GNP: *US$200 per capita, 1987*

166


MALAWI
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
32
34
36
10
12
14
TANZANIA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MOZAMBIQUE
ZIMBABWE
Lake Nyasa
Lake Malombe
Lake Chilwa
Tunduma
Songwe
Itungi Port
Njombe
Chitipa
Karonga
Kasama
Isoka
Chambeshi
Chambeshi
Luwegu
Songea
Mbwemkuru
Tunduru
Ruvuma
Ruvuma
Rumphi
Mzuzu
Nkhata Bay
Mpika
Luangwa
Chisamula I. (MAL.)
Likoma I. (MAL.)
Rio Messinge
Lundazi
Dwangwa
Nkhota Kota
Rio Lugenda
Kasungu
Bua
Lichinga
Chipata
Mchinji
Salima
Lilongwe
Monkey Bay
Dedza
Mangochi
Rio Lúrio
Rio
Ncheu
Cuamba
Furancungo
Fingoè
Cabora Bassa Dam
Songo
Shire
Kasupe
Zomba
Rio Revúboè
Mwanza
Blantyre
Limbe
Chikwawa
Thyolo
Mulanje
Tete
Vila Mostize
Rio Lugela
Chiromo
Zambezi
Mazoe
Rio Luenha
Nsanje
Vila de Mocuba
Rio Licungo
Shamva
Mtoko
Vila de Sena

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 30°
Scale 1:4 400 000

REPUBLIC OF MALAWI

AREA: 45,747 sq.mi. 118,485 sq.km.
POPULATION: 8,700,000 (est'd for July '89)
LARGEST CITY: Blantyre
(402,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: US$160 per capita, 1987

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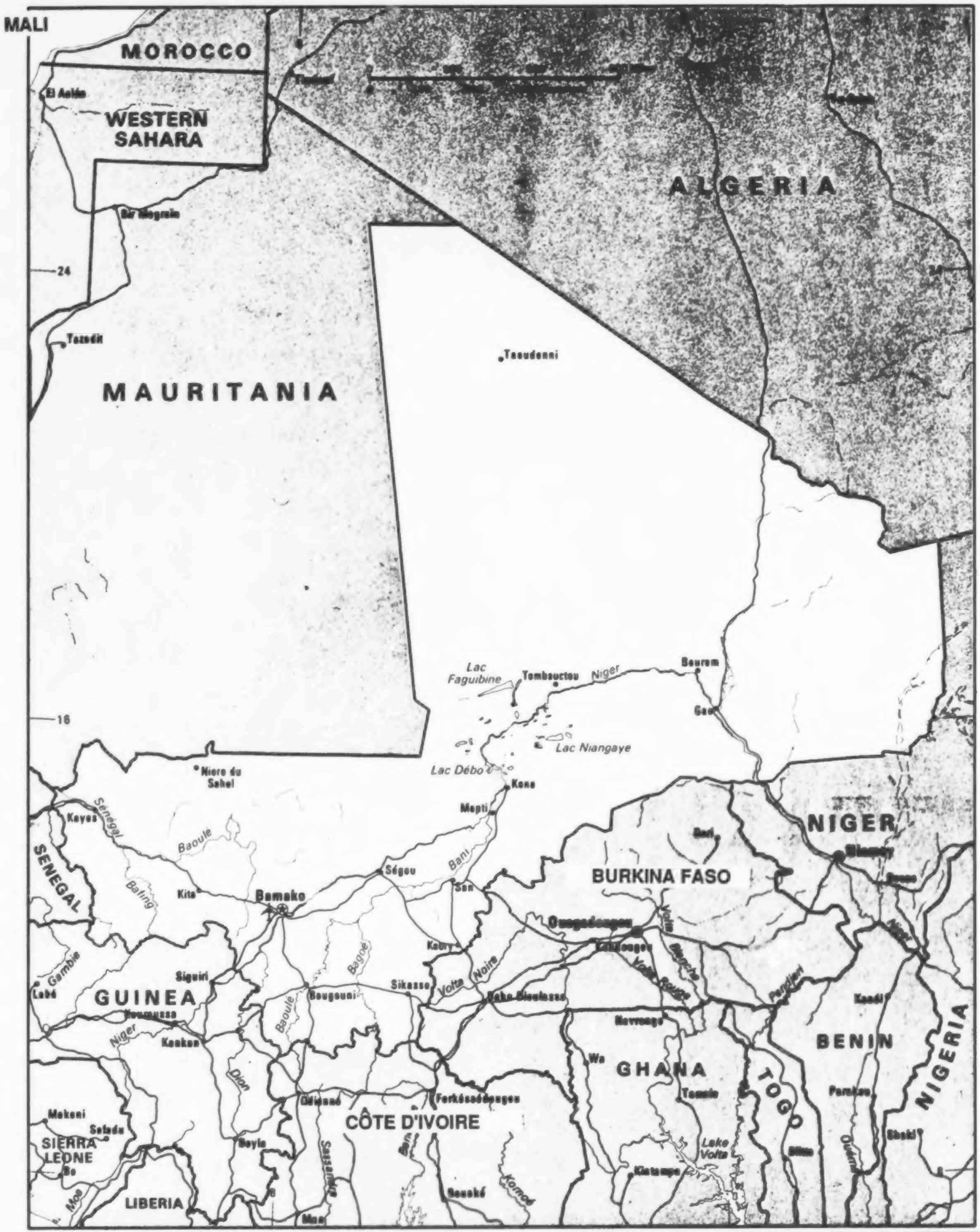
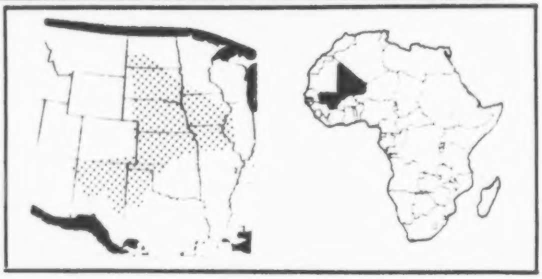
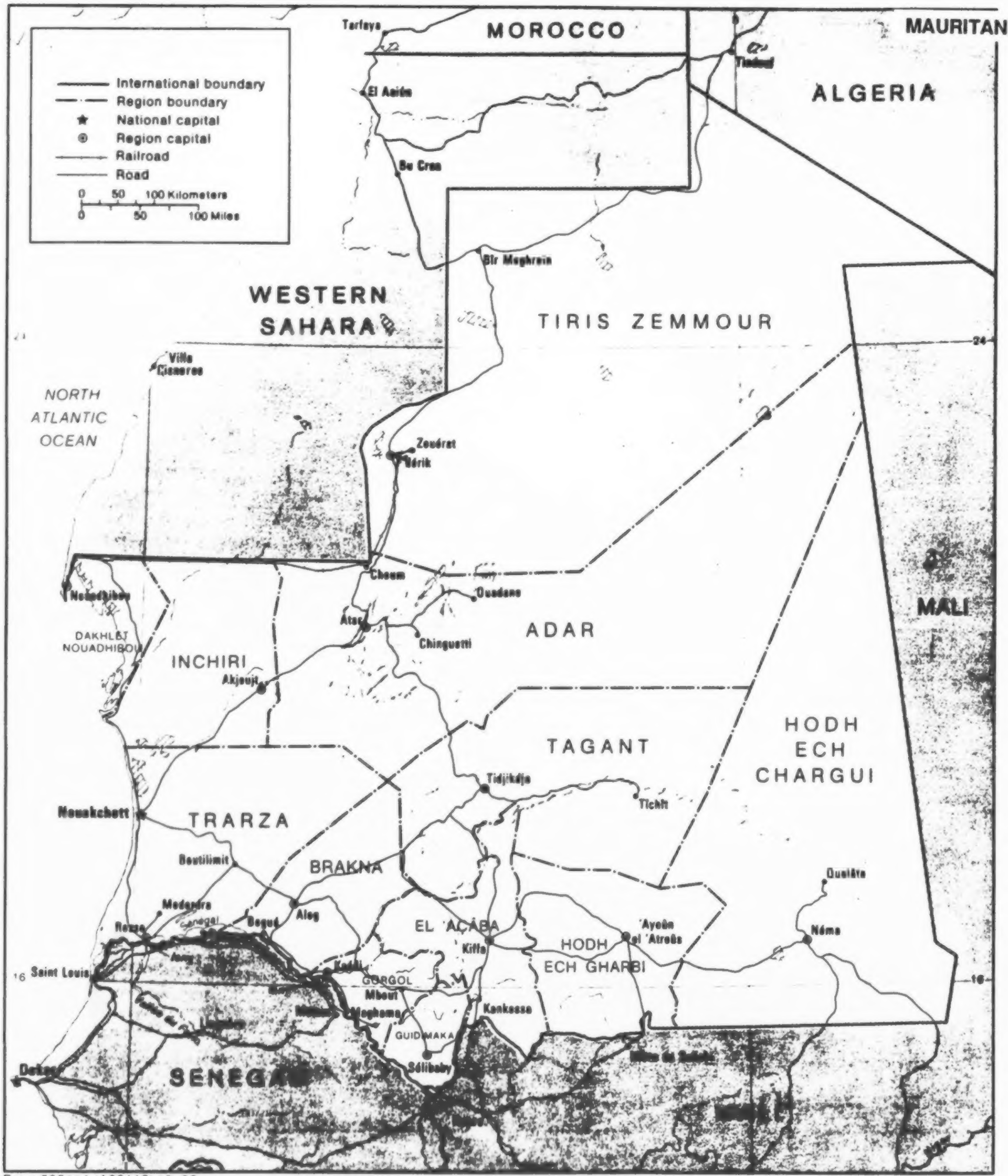

MALI
MOROCCO
El Aaiún
WESTERN SAHARA
ALGERIA
Bir Mogrein
24
Tazadit
Taoudenni
MAURITANIA
Lac Faguibine
Tombouctou
Niger
Bourem
Gao
16
Lac Niangaye
Lac Débo
Niore du Sahel
Kona
Mopti
Kayes
Senegal
Baoulé
SENEGAL
Bafing
Kita
Bamako
Ségou
Bani
San
BURKINA FASO
NIGER
Niamey
Ouagadougou
Koutiala
Gambie
Siguiri
Labé
GUINEA
Bougouni
Bagoé
Sikasso
Volta Noire
Bobo Dioulasso
Volta Blanche
Volta Rouge
Navrongo
Kankan
Dion
Kandi
BENIN
NIGERIA
Wa
GHANA
Tamale
TOGO
Parakou
Makeni
Sefadu
SIERRA LEONE
Bo
Beyla
Odienné
Ferkéssédougou
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Sassandra
Bandama
Lake Volta
Kintampo
Ouémé
Shaki
Moa
LIBERIA
Man
Bouaké
Komoé

Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:11,000,000

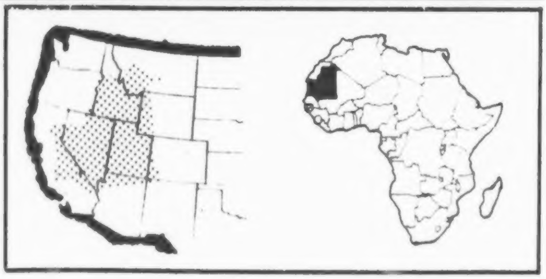


REPUBLIC OF MALI

AREA: 478,764 sq.mi. 1,239,999 sq.km.
POPULATION: 8,900,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Bamako
(800,000 met., est'd 1986)
GNP: US$200 per capita, 1987

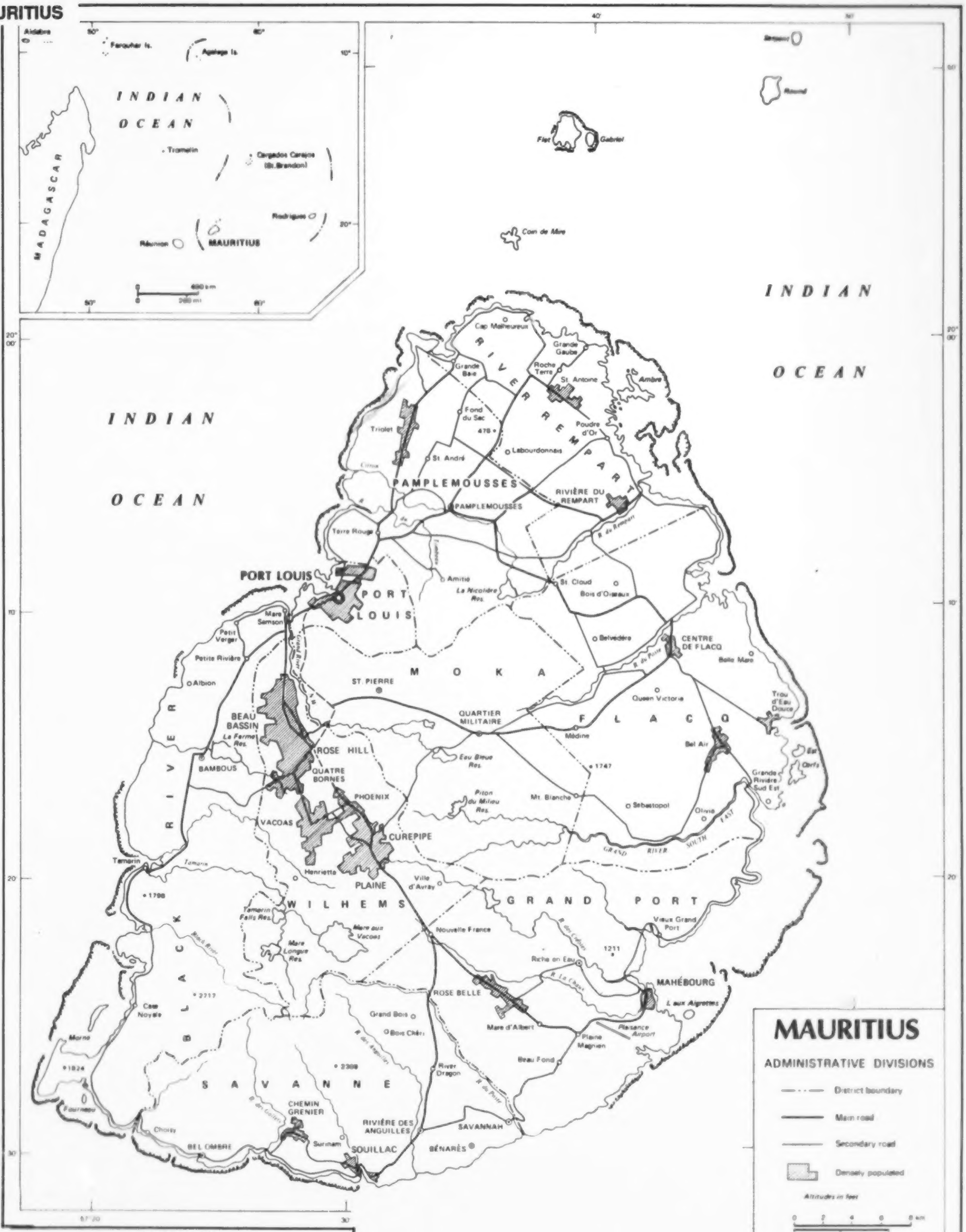

International boundary
Region boundary
National capital
Region capital
Railroad
Road
0 50 100 Kilometers
0 50 100 Miles
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
WESTERN SAHARA
MALI
SENEGAL
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
TIRIS ZEMMOUR
ADAR
INCHIRI
DAKHLET NOUADHIBOU
TAGANT
HODH ECH CHARGUI
TRARZA
BRAKNA
EL ACÂBA
HODH ECH GHARBI
GORGOL
GUIDIMAKA
Tarfaya
Tindouf
El Aaiún
Bu Craa
Bir Moghrein
Villa Cisneros
Zouérat
Fdérik
Nouadhibou
Choum
Ouadane
Atar
Chinguetti
Akjoujt
Tidjikdja
Tîchît
Nouakchott
Boutilimit
Mederdra
Rosso
Bogué
Aleg
Kiffa
Kaédi
Mbout
Maghama
Kankossa
Sélibaby
Aïoun el 'Atroûs
Néma
Oualâta
Saint Louis
Dakar
Senegal
24
16

Base 505114 (A00110) 10-82



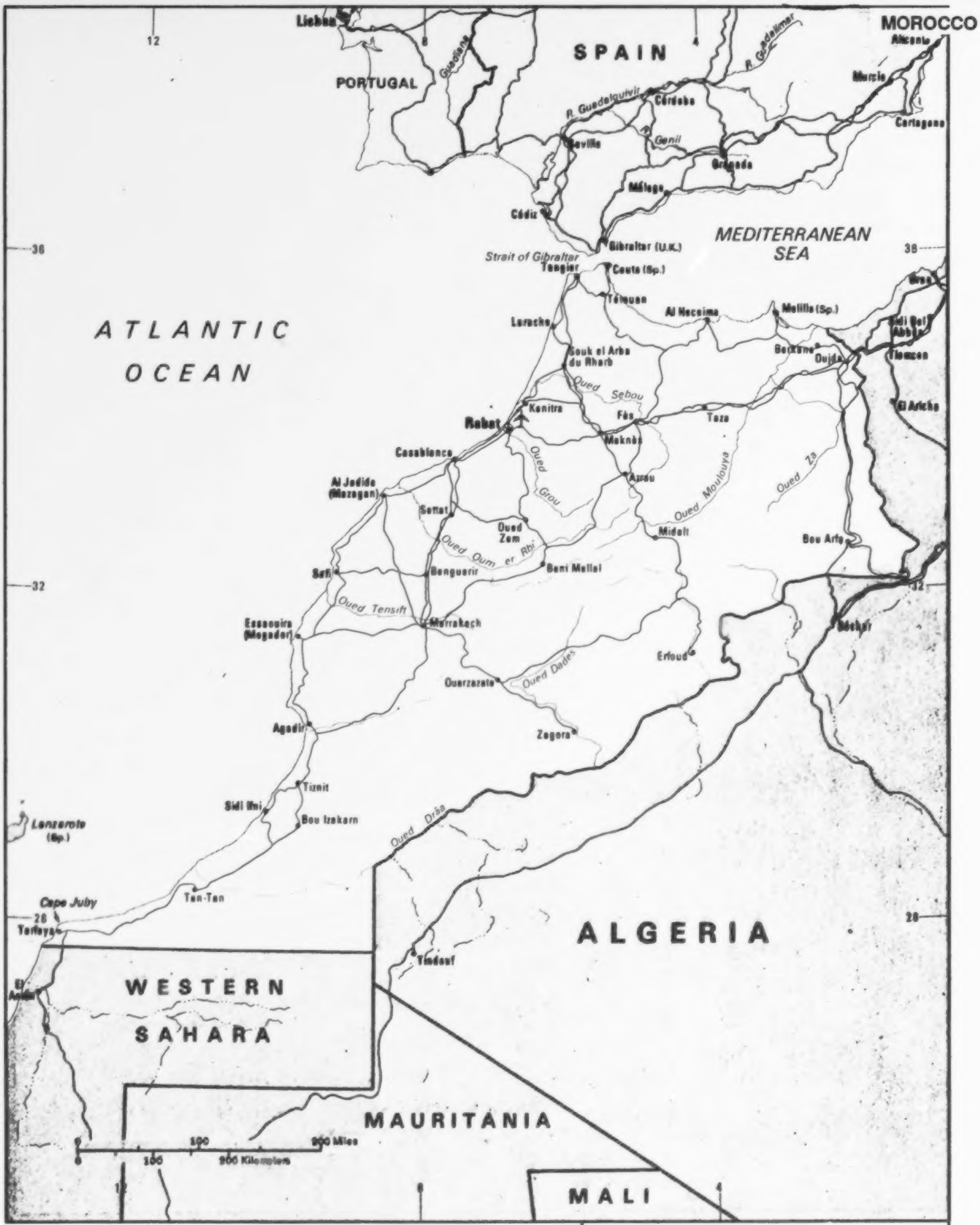
ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MAURITANIA

AREA: *397,954 sq.mi. 1,030,701 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *2,000,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Nouakchott (400,000 est'd 1987)*
GNP: *US$440 per capita, 1987*

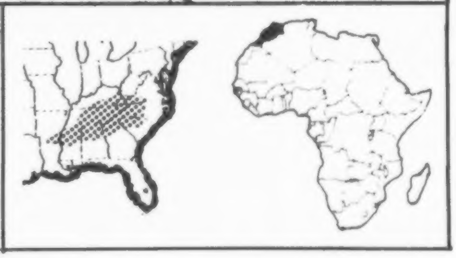

INDIAN OCEAN
MADAGASCAR
Tromelin
Cargados Carajos (St. Brandon)
Rodrigues
Réunion
MAURITIUS
Agalega Is.
Farquhar Is.
Aldabra
Serpent
Round
Flat
Gabriel
Coin de Mire
INDIAN OCEAN
RIVIÈRE DU REMPART
PAMPLEMOUSSES
PORT LOUIS
MOKA
FLACQ
PLAINES WILHEMS
GRAND PORT
SAVANNE
BLACK RIVER
Cap Malheureux
Grande Gaube
Grande Baie
Roche Terre
St. Antoine
Fond du Sac
Poudre d'Or
Triolet
St. André
Labourdonnais
Amber
Terre Rouge
Amitie
La Nicolière Res.
St. Cloud
Bois d'Oiseaux
Mare Samson
Petit Verger
Petite Rivière
Albion
Belvedère
CENTRE DE FLACQ
Belle Mare
Trou d'Eau Douce
ST. PIERRE
QUARTIER MILITAIRE
Queen Victoria
Médine
BEAU BASSIN
La Ferme Res.
ROSE HILL
BAMBOUS
QUATRE BORNES
Eau Bleue Res.
Piton du Milieu Res.
Mt. Blanche
Sebastopol
Bel Air
Grande Rivière Sud Est
Olivia
PHOENIX
VACOAS
CUREPIPE
Tamarin
Henrietta
PLAINE
Ville d'Avray
Tamarin Falls Res.
Mare aux Vacoas
Mare Longue Res.
Nouvelle France
Vieux Grand Port
Riche en Eau
MAHÉBOURG
L. aux Aigrettes
ROSE BELLE
Grand Bois
Bois Chéri
Mare d'Albert
Plaine Magnien
Plaisance Airport
Beau Fond
Case Noyale
Morne
River Dragon
CHEMIN GRENIER
RIVIÈRE DES ANGUILLES
SAVANNAH
Choisy
BEL OMBRE
Surinam
SOUILLAC
BÉNARÈS
MAURITIUS
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
District boundary
Main road
Secondary road
Densely populated
Altitudes in feet

MAURITIUS

AREA: 790 sq.mi. 2,046 sq.km.
POPULATION: 1,100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Port Louis
(155,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: US$1,470 per capita, 1987

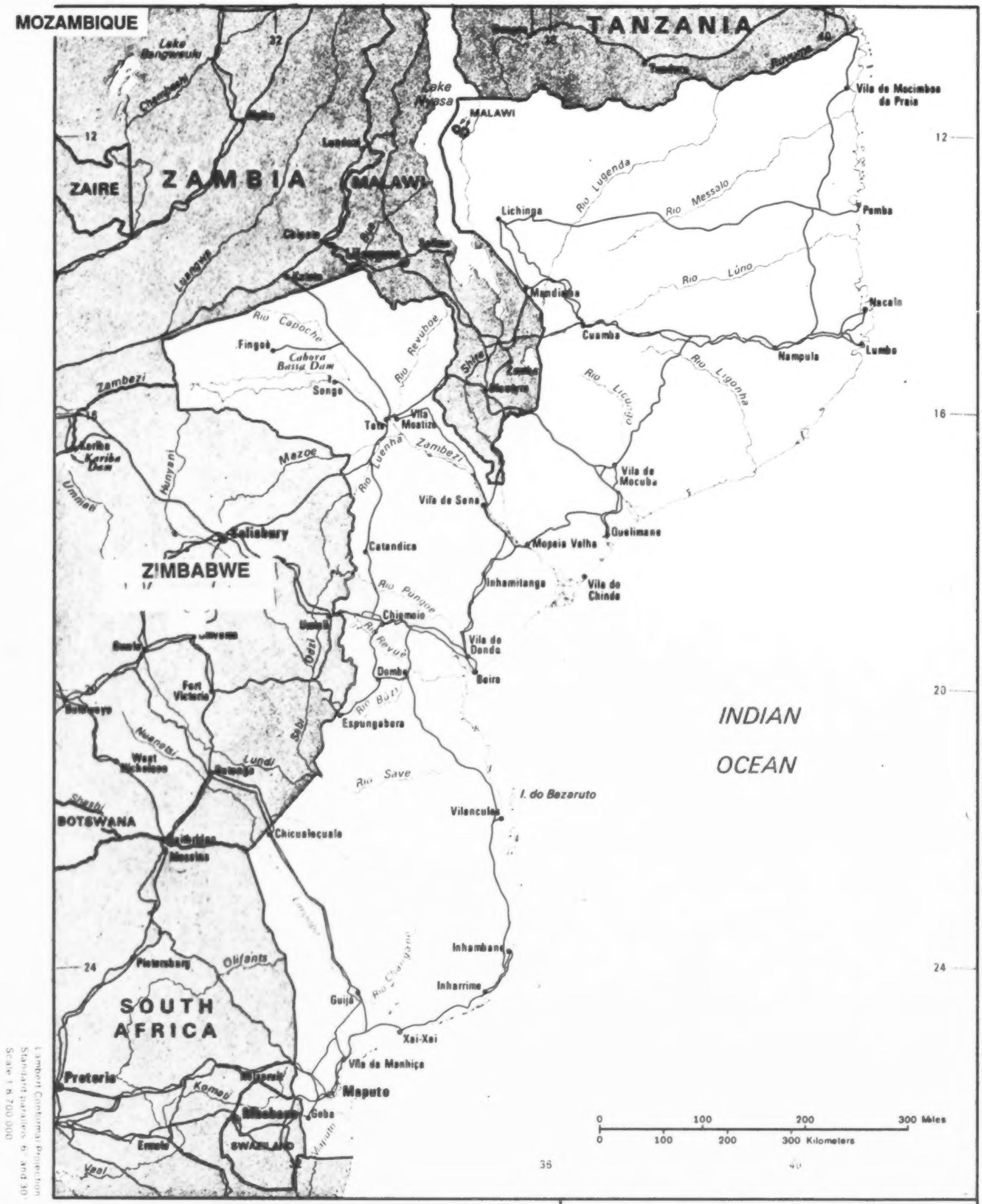

MOROCCO
SPAIN
PORTUGAL
Lisboa
Guadiana
R. Guadalquivir
R. Guadalimar
Córdoba
Genil
Sevilla
Granada
Málaga
Murcia
Alicante
Cartagena
Cádiz
Gibraltar (U.K.)
Strait of Gibraltar
Tangier
Ceuta (Sp.)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Tetouan
Al Hoceima
Melilla (Sp.)
Larache
Souk el Arba du Rharb
Oued Sebou
Berkane
Oujda
Sidi Bel Abbès
Tlemcen
El Aricha
Kenitra
Rabat
Fès
Taza
Meknès
Casablanca
Oued Grou
Azrou
Al Jadida (Mazagan)
Settat
Oued Moulouya
Oued Za
Oued Zem
Midelt
Bou Arfa
Oued Oum er Rbi
Beni Mellal
Safi
Benguerir
Oued Tensift
Marrakech
Essaouira (Mogador)
Béchar
Erfoud
Ouarzazate
Oued Dades
Agadir
Zagora
Tiznit
Sidi Ifni
Bou Izakarn
Lanzarote (Sp.)
Oued Drâa
Tan-Tan
Cape Juby
Tarfaya
ALGERIA
Tindouf
El Aaiún
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
MALI
12
8
4
36
32
28
0
100
200 Miles
200 Kilometers

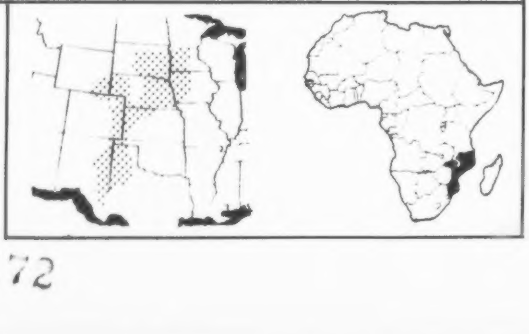
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:7,500,000



KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

AREA: *172,413 sq.mi. 446,550 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *25,600,000 (est'd for July '89)*
LARGEST CITY: *Casablanca*
(2,600,000 est'd 1984)
GNP: *US$620 per capita, 1987*


MOZAMBIQUE
TANZANIA
Lake Bangweulu
Lake Nyasa
MALAWI
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
Vila de Mocimboa da Praia
Rio Lugenda
Rio Messalo
Lichinga
Pemba
Rio Lúrio
Mandimba
Nacala
Cuamba
Nampula
Lumbo
Rio Capoche
Fingoè
Cabora Bassa Dam
Songo
Rio Revuboe
Shire
Rio Licungo
Rio Ligonha
Zambezi
Kariba
Kariba Dam
Tete
Vila Moatize
Rio Luenha
Zambezi
Mazoe
Hunyani
Umniati
Vila de Mocuba
Vila de Sena
Quelimane
Salisbury
Catandica
Mopeia Velha
ZIMBABWE
Inhaminga
Vila de Chinde
Rio Pungoe
Chimoio
Umtali
Rio Revue
Vila de Dondo
Dombe
Beira
Odzi
Fort Victoria
Sabi
Rio Buzi
Espungabera
INDIAN OCEAN
Nuanetsi
West Nicholson
Lundi
Rio Save
I. do Bazaruto
Shashi
BOTSWANA
Beitbridge
Messina
Chicualacuala
Vilanculos
Limpopo
Rio Changane
Inhambane
Pietersburg
Olifants
Inharrime
SOUTH AFRICA
Guijá
Xai-Xai
Vila de Manhiça
Pretoria
Komati
Maputo
Mbabane
Goba
SWAZILAND
Ermelo
Vaal
Maputo
12
16
20
24
32
36
40
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6° and 30°
Scale 1:8,700,000



PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

AREA: *309,494 sq.mi. 801,589 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *15,200,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Maputo*
(882,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: *US$150 per capita, 1987*

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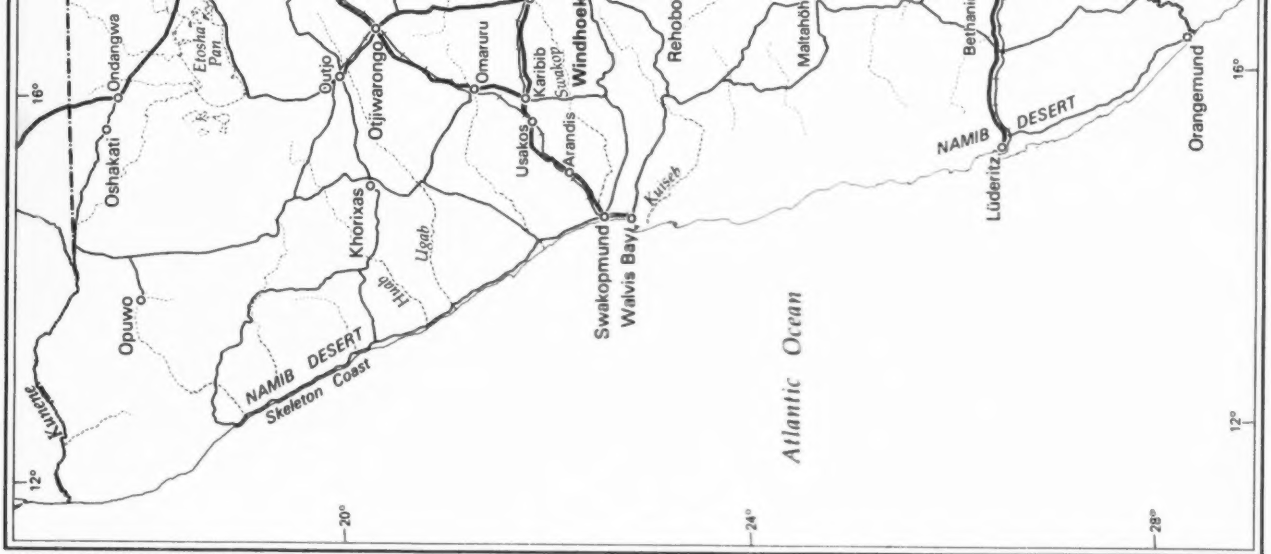
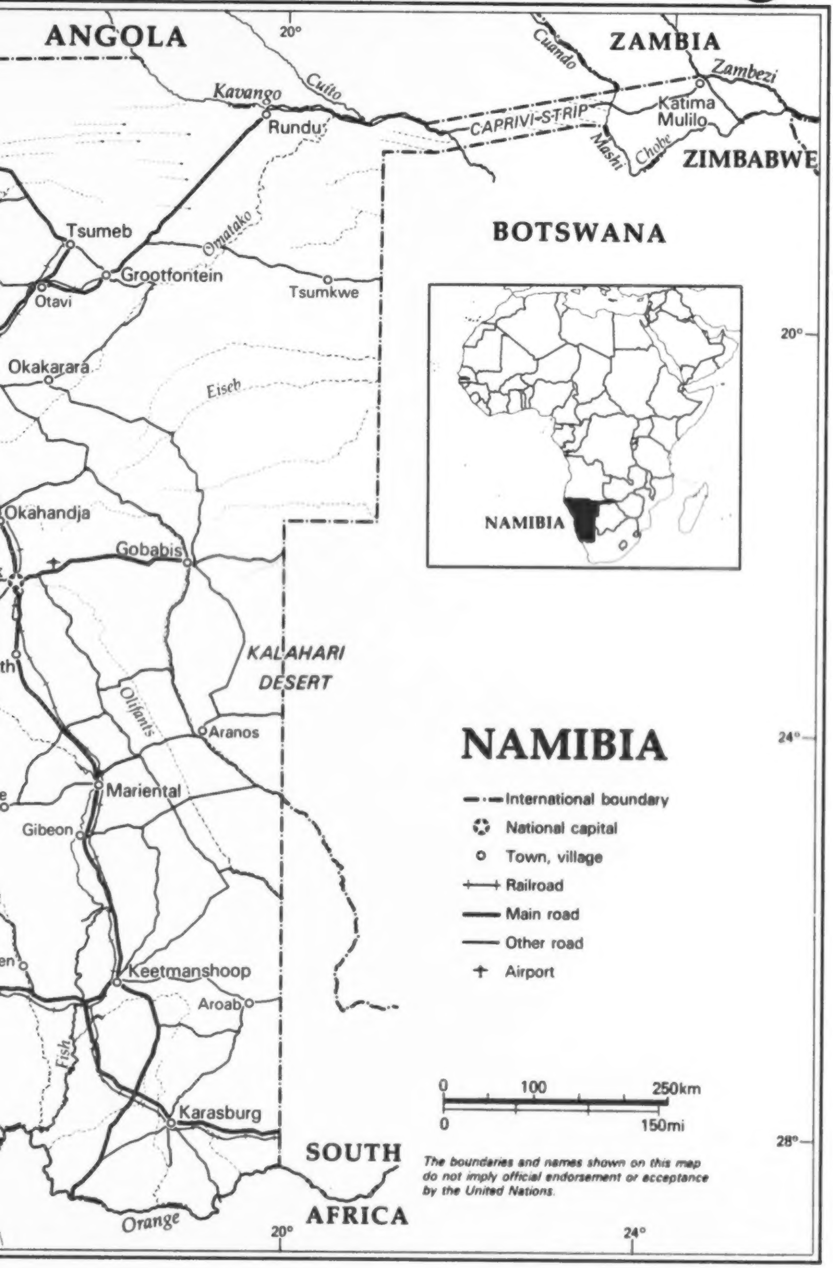
172


Oshakati
Ondangwa
Etosha Pan
Opuwo
Kunene
Outjo
Otjiwarongo
Khorixas
Omaruru
Usakos
Karibib
Swakop
Arandis
Windhoek
Huab
Ugab
NAMIB DESERT
Skeleton Coast
Swakopmund
Walvis Bay
Kuiseb
Rehobo
Maltahöh
Bethani
Atlantic Ocean
NAMIB DESERT
Lüderitz
Orangemund
12°
16°
20°
24°
28°

MAP NO. 3381 UNITED NATIONS
JUNE 1986

NAMIBIA

AREA: 318,000 sq.mi. 823,620 sq.km.
POPULATION: 1,800,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Windhoek
(110,644 est'd 1981 census)
GNP: US$ – per capita, 1987


ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE
BOTSWANA
SOUTH AFRICA
Kavango
Cuito
Cuando
Zambezi
Katima Mulilo
Mashi
Chobe
CAPRIVI STRIP
Rundu
Omatako
Tsumeb
Grootfontein
Otavi
Tsumkwe
Okakarara
Eiseb
Okahandja
Gobabis
KALAHARI DESERT
Olifants
Aranos
Mariental
Gibeon
Keetmanshoop
Aroab
Fish
Karasburg
Orange
NAMIBIA
20°
24°
28°
International boundary
National capital
Town, village
Railroad
Main road
Other road
Airport
0
100
250km
0
150mi

NAMIBIA

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

REPUBLIC OF NIGER

AREA: 489,189 sq.mi. 1,267,000 sq.km.
POPULATION: 7,400,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Niamey
(350,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: US$280 per capita, 1987

AFRICA TODAY 1990 *Revised Edition*
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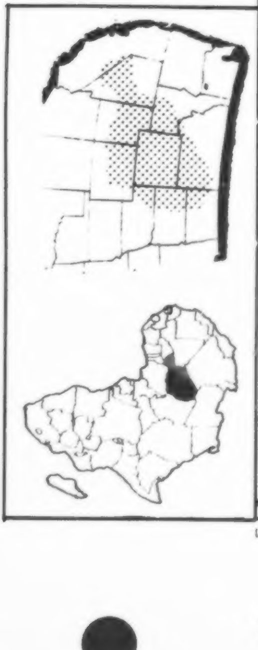
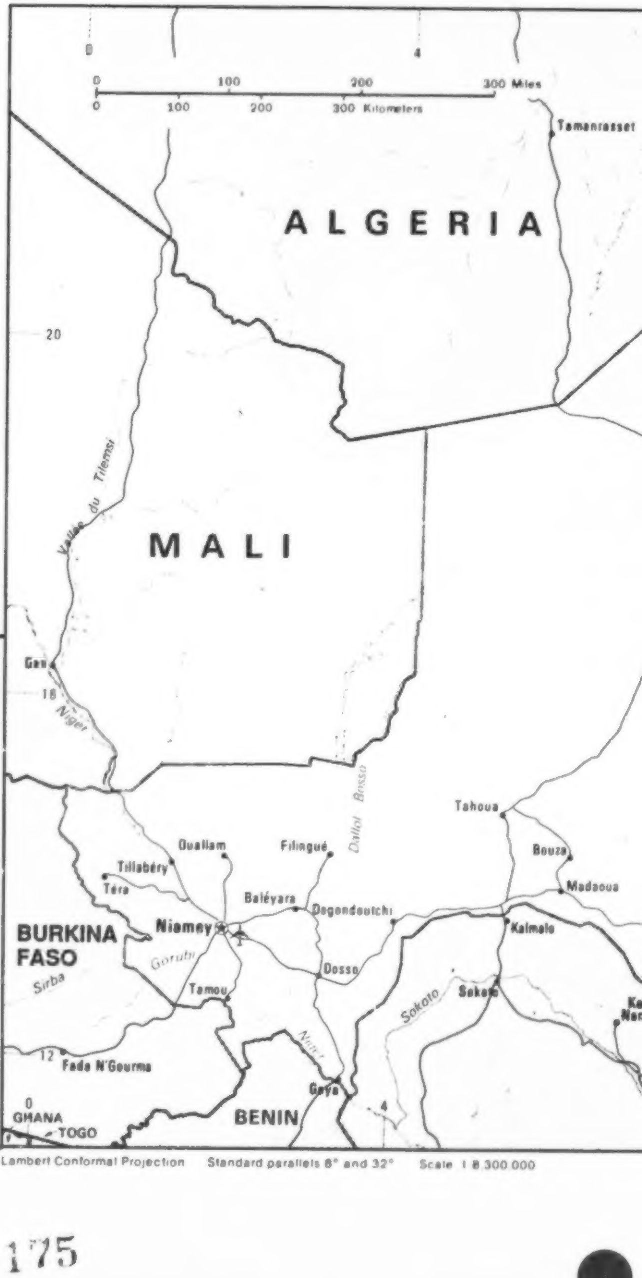
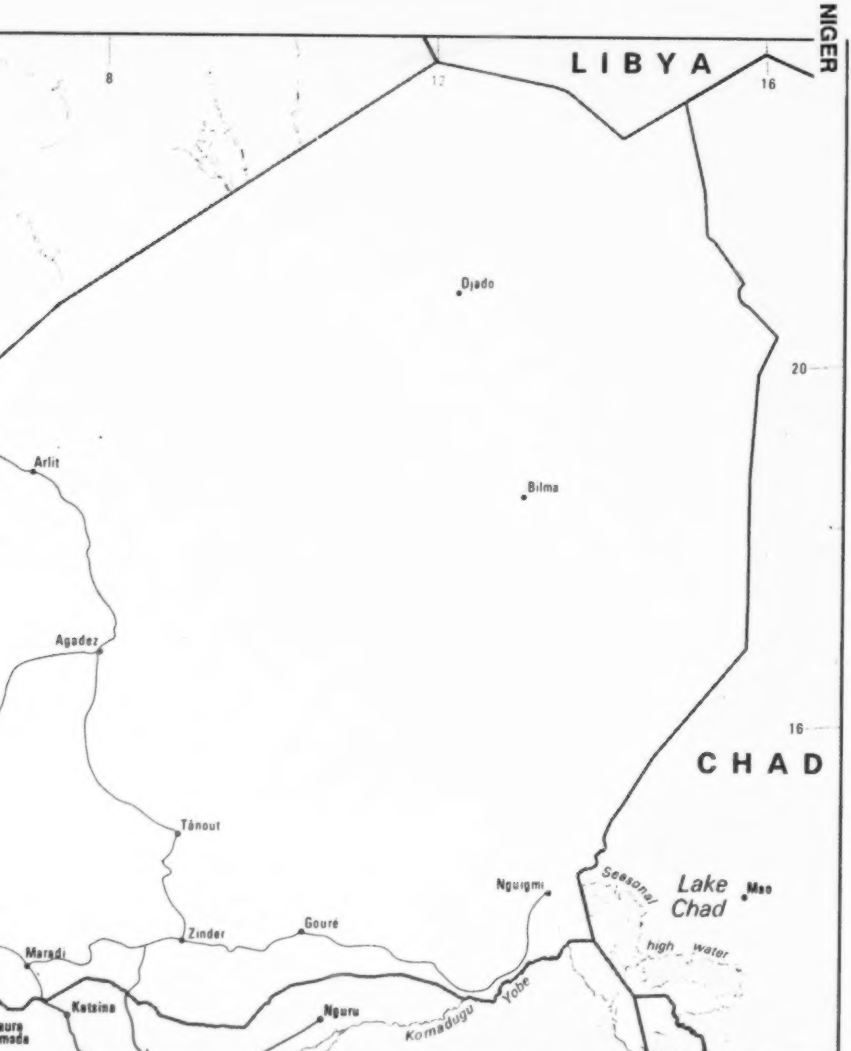
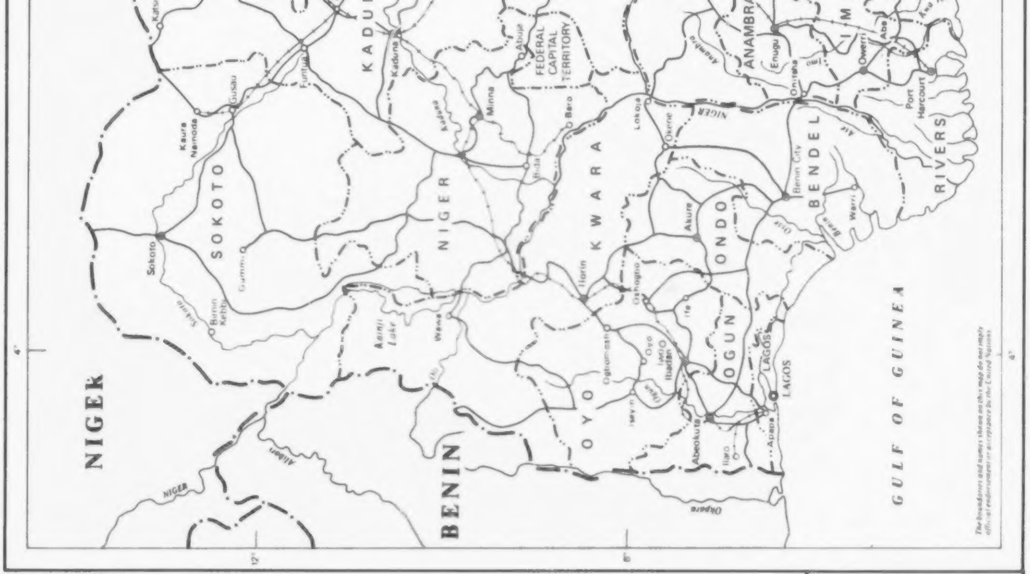



0
4
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
Tamanrasset
ALGERIA
20
Vallee du Tilemsi
MALI
Gao
18
Niger
Dallol Bosso
Tahoua
Bouza
Madaoua
Ouallam
Filingué
Tillabéry
Téra
Baléyara
Dogondoutchi
Niamey
Kalmalo
BURKINA FASO
Gorubi
Sirba
Dosso
Tamou
Sokoto
Sokoto
Niger
12
Fada N'Gourma
Gaya
0
GHANA
TOGO
BENIN
4

Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:8,300,000


NIGER
LIBYA
8
12
16
Djado
20
Arlit
Bilma
Agadez
16
CHAD
Tânout
Seasonal
Lake
Chad
Mao
Nguigmi
high water
Zinder
Gouré
Maradi
Yobe
Katsina
Nguru
Komadugu
NIGERIA
N'Djamena
Hadejia
Katagum
12
Kano
Maiduguri
Potiskum
8
12
16
CAMEROON


NIGER
BENIN
SOKOTO
NIGER
KADUNA
KWARA
OYO
OGUN
ONDO
BENDEL
ANAMBRA
IMO
RIVERS
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY
LAGOS
GULF OF GUINEA
Sokoto
Birnin Kebbi
Gummi
Kaura Namoda
Gusau
Funtua
Katsina
Kaduna
Minna
Abuja
Bida
Baro
Wawa
Kainji Lake
Ilorin
Ogbomosho
Iseyin
Oyo
Iwo
Ibadan
Oshogbo
Ife
Akure
Abeokuta
Ilaro
Apapa
Lagos
Lokoja
Okene
Benin City
Warri
Onitsha
Enugu
Owerri
Aba
Port Harcourt
Niger
Sokoto
Alibori
Oli
Ogun
Okpara
Kaduna
Anambra
Imo
Osse
Benin
Ase
12°
8°
4°

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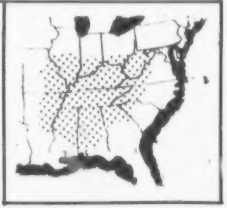
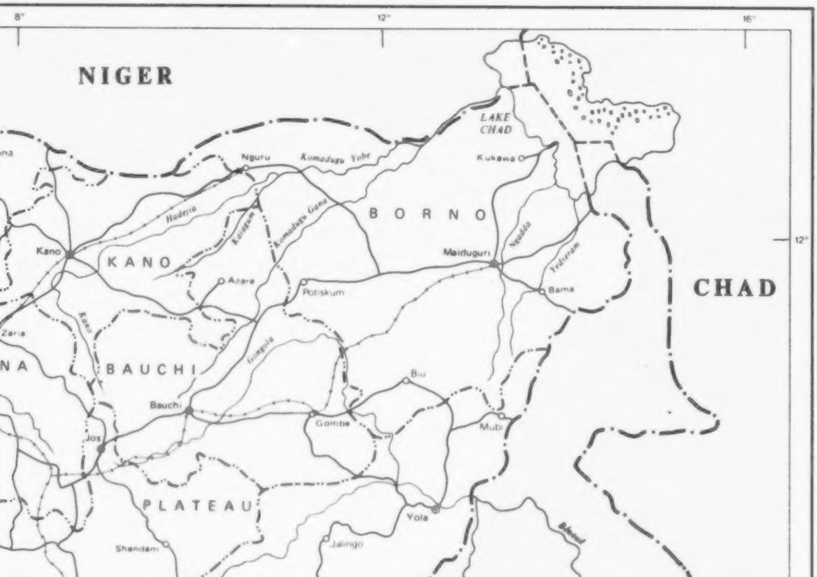
MAP NO 3115 Rev.2 UNITED NATIONS
FEBRUARY 1985



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA

AREA: *356,667 sq.mi.* *923,768 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *115,300,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Lagos*
(1,243,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: *US$370 per capita, 1987*



8°
12°
16°
NIGER
LAKE CHAD
Kukawa
Nguru
Komadugu Yobe
Hadejia
Katagum
Komadugu Gana
BORNO
Kano
KANO
Azare
Potiskum
Maiduguri
Ngadda
Yedseram
Bama
CHAD
Zaria
Kano
NA
BAUCHI
Gongola
Bauchi
Biu
Gombe
Mubi
Jos
PLATEAU
Yola
Shendam
Jalingo
Benue
Faro
Mbere
Lafia
Ibi
GONGOLA
Wukari
Donga
Makurdi
CAMEROON
BENUE
Katsina Ala
Abakaliki
Ogoja
Cross
CROSS RIVER
Calabar
Ibi
Mbari
12°
8°
NIGERIA
State boundary
National capital
State capital
Town, village
Railroad
Road
0
100
200 km
0
50
100 mi

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA

AREA: 10,169 sq.mi. 26,338 sq.km.
POPULATION: 7,000,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Kigali
(300,000 est'd 1989)
GNP: US$310 per capita, 1987

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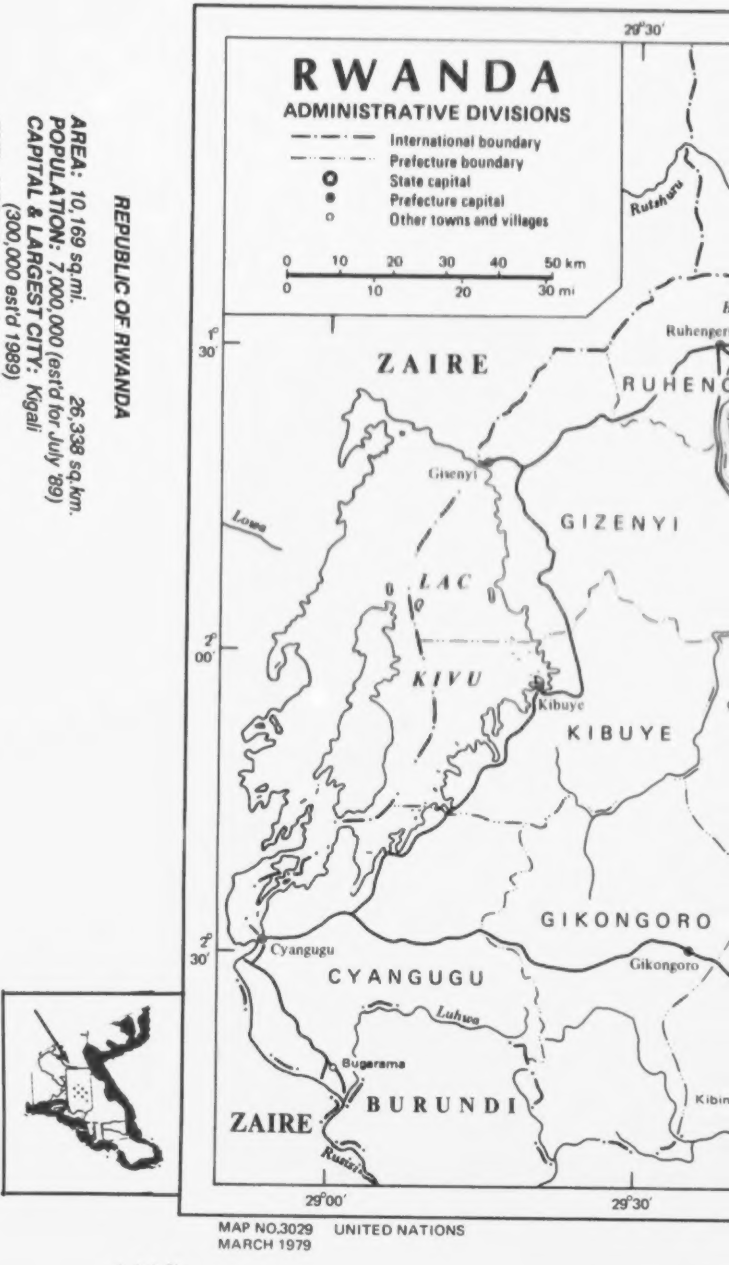
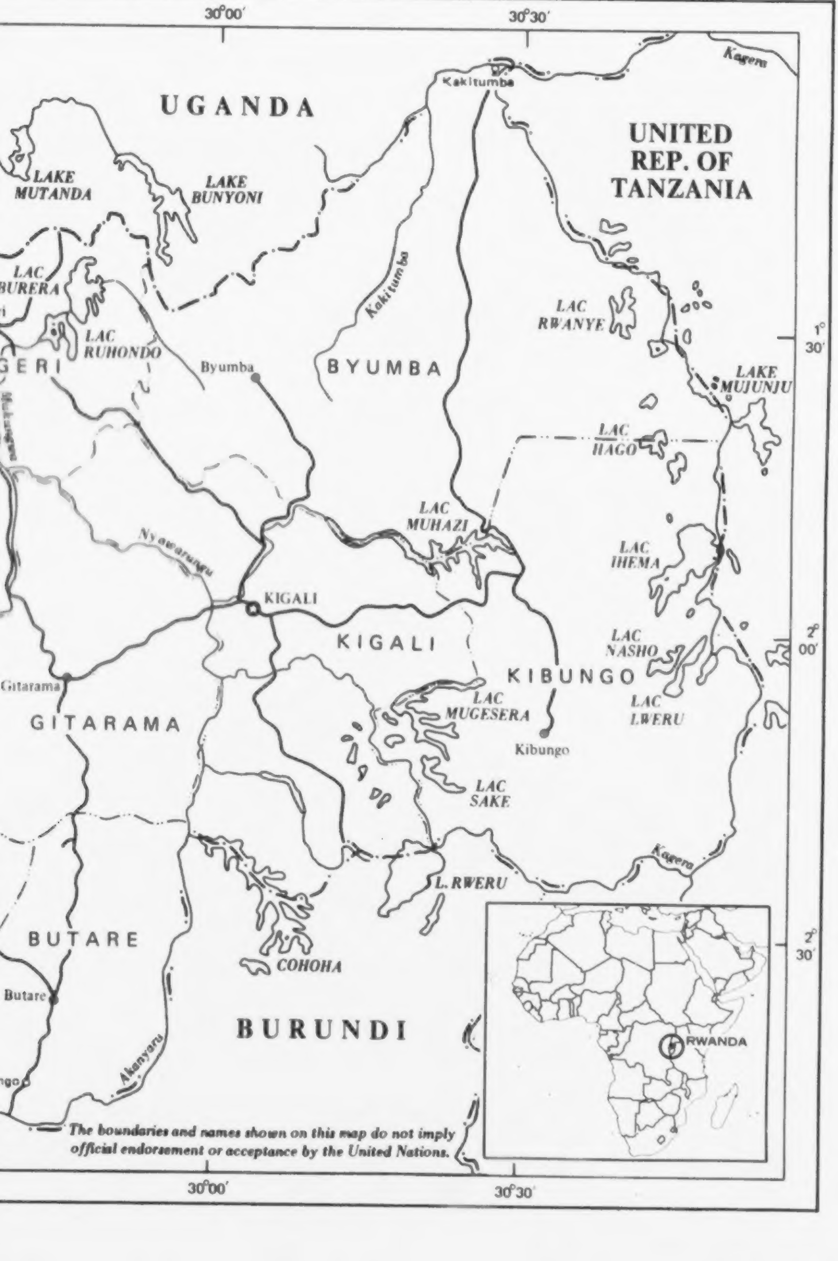

RWANDA
ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS
International boundary
Prefecture boundary
State capital
Prefecture capital
Other towns and villages
0 10 20 30 40 50 km
0 10 20 30 mi
29°30′
29°00′
1° 30′
2° 00′
2° 30′
ZAIRE
Rutshuru
Ruhengeri
RUHENG
Gisenyi
GIZENYI
Lowa
LAC
KIVU
Kibuye
KIBUYE
GIKONGORO
Gikongoro
Cyangugu
CYANGUGU
Luhwa
Bugarama
BURUNDI
Rusizi
Kibin

MAP NO.3029 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1979


30°00'
30°30'
UGANDA
Kakitumba
Kagera
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
LAKE MUTANDA
LAKE BUNYONI
LAC BURERA
LAC RUHONDO
GERI
Byumba
BYUMBA
Kakitumba
LAC RWANYE
1° 30'
LAKE MUJUNJU
LAC HAGO
Mukungwa
Nyawarungu
LAC MUHAZI
LAC IHEMA
KIGALI
KIGALI
LAC NASHO
2° 00'
Gitarama
GITARAMA
KIBUNGO
LAC MUGESERA
LAC LWERU
Kibungo
LAC SAKE
Kagera
L. RWERU
BUTARE
COHOHA
2° 30'
Butare
BURUNDI
RWANDA
Akanyaru
30°00'
30°30'

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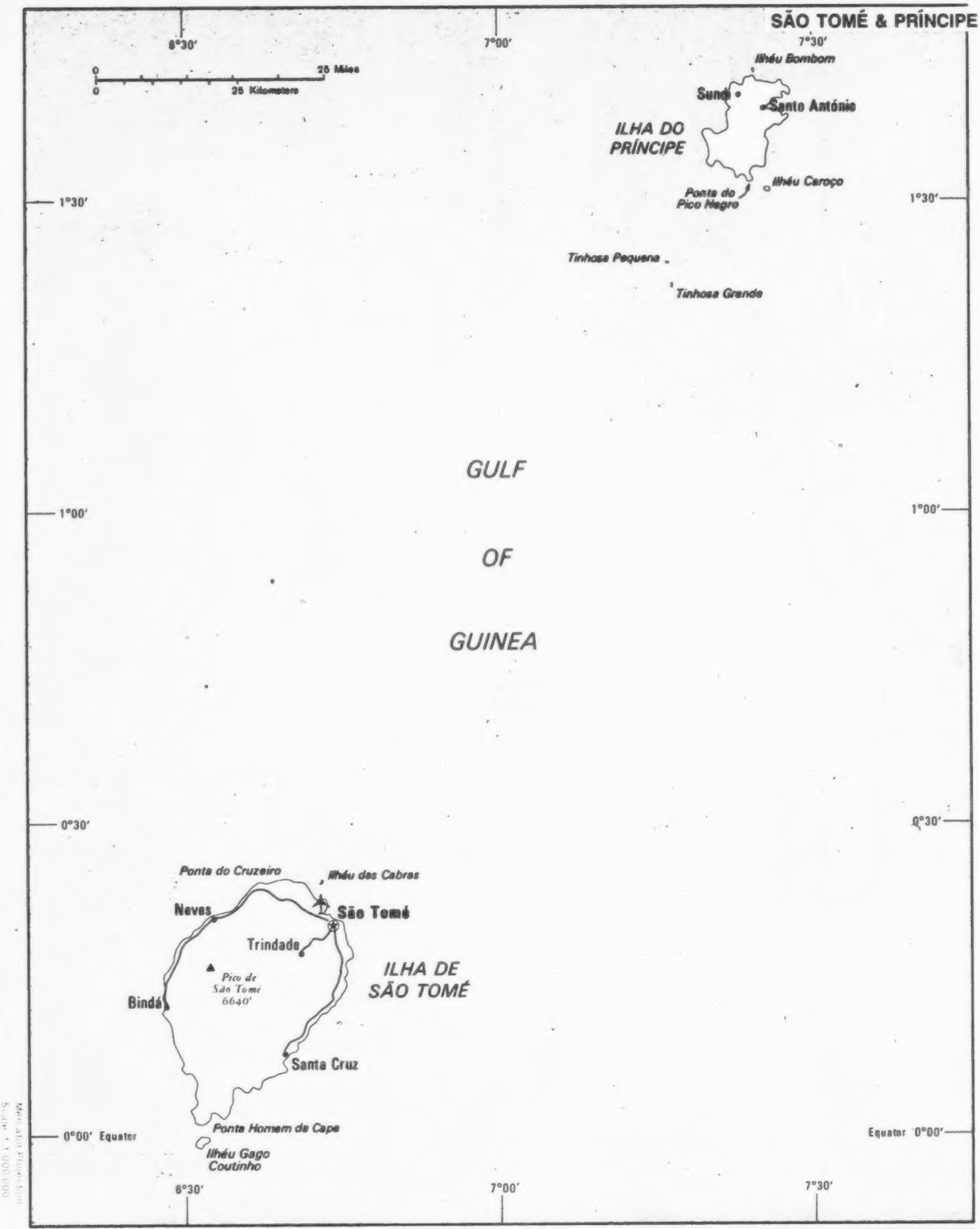
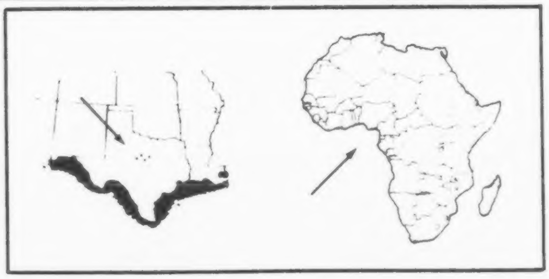
SÃO TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE


6°30'
7°00'
7°30'
0 25 Miles
0 25 Kilometers
Ilhéu Bombom
Sundi
Santo António
ILHA DO PRÍNCIPE
Ilhéu Caroço
Ponta do Pico Negro
1°30'
Tinhosa Pequena
Tinhosa Grande
GULF OF GUINEA
1°00'
0°30'
Ponta do Cruzeiro
Ilhéu das Cabras
Neves
São Tomé
Trindade
Pico de São Tomé 6640'
ILHA DE SÃO TOMÉ
Bindá
Santa Cruz
Ponta Homem da Capa
0°00' Equator
Ilhéu Gago Coutinho
Mercator Projection
Scale 1:1,000,000

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

AREA: *372 sq.mi. 963 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *100,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *São Tomé*
(40,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: *US$280 per capita, 1987*



REPUBLIC OF SENEGAL

AREA: *75,750 sq.mi. 196,193 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *7,200,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Dakar*
(1,300,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: *US$510 per capita, 1987*

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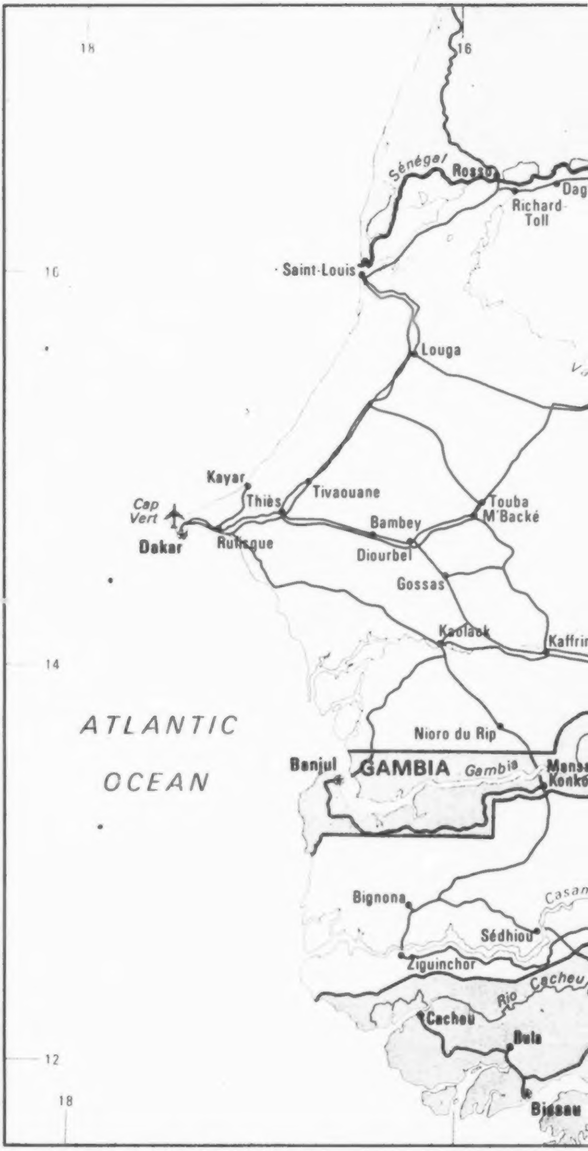
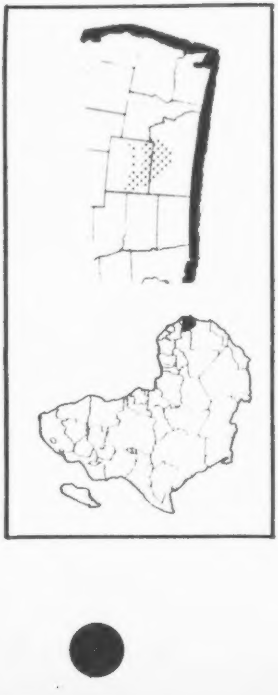
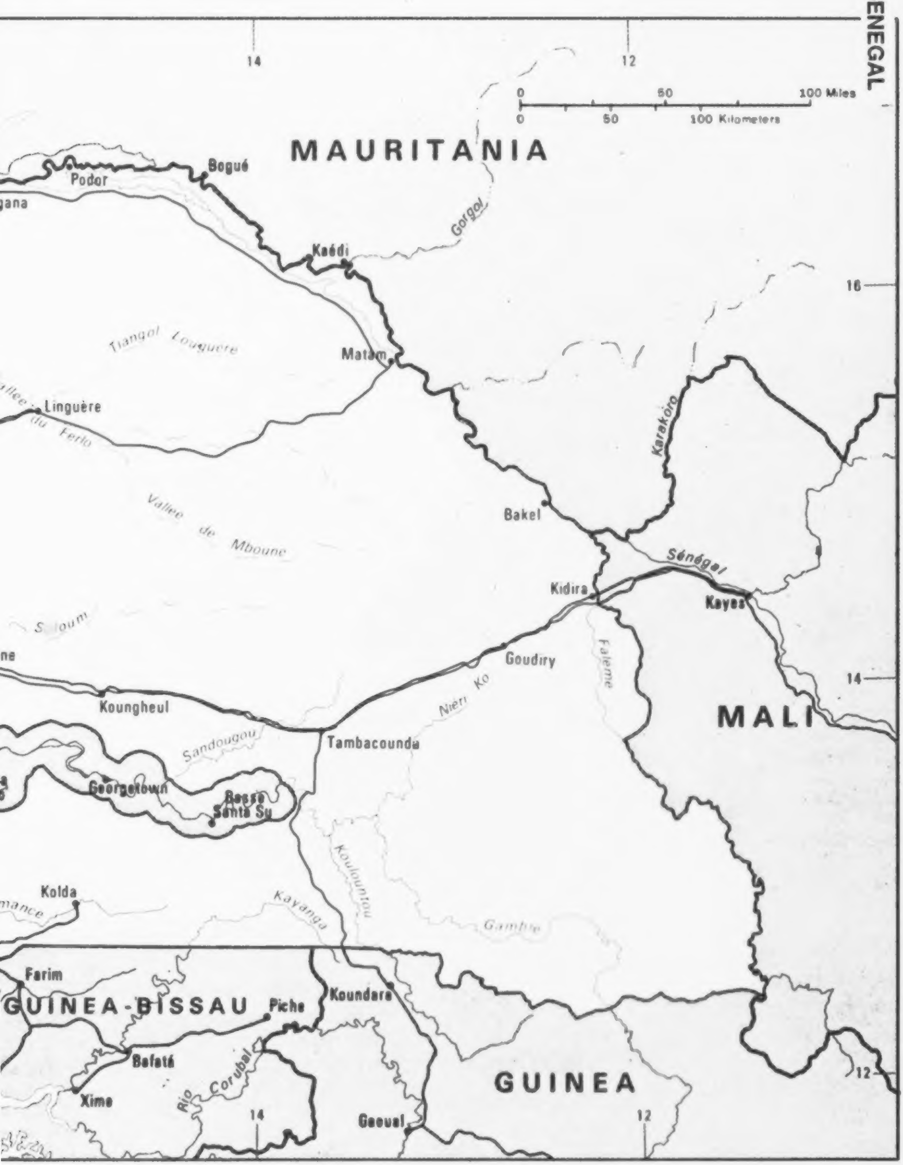
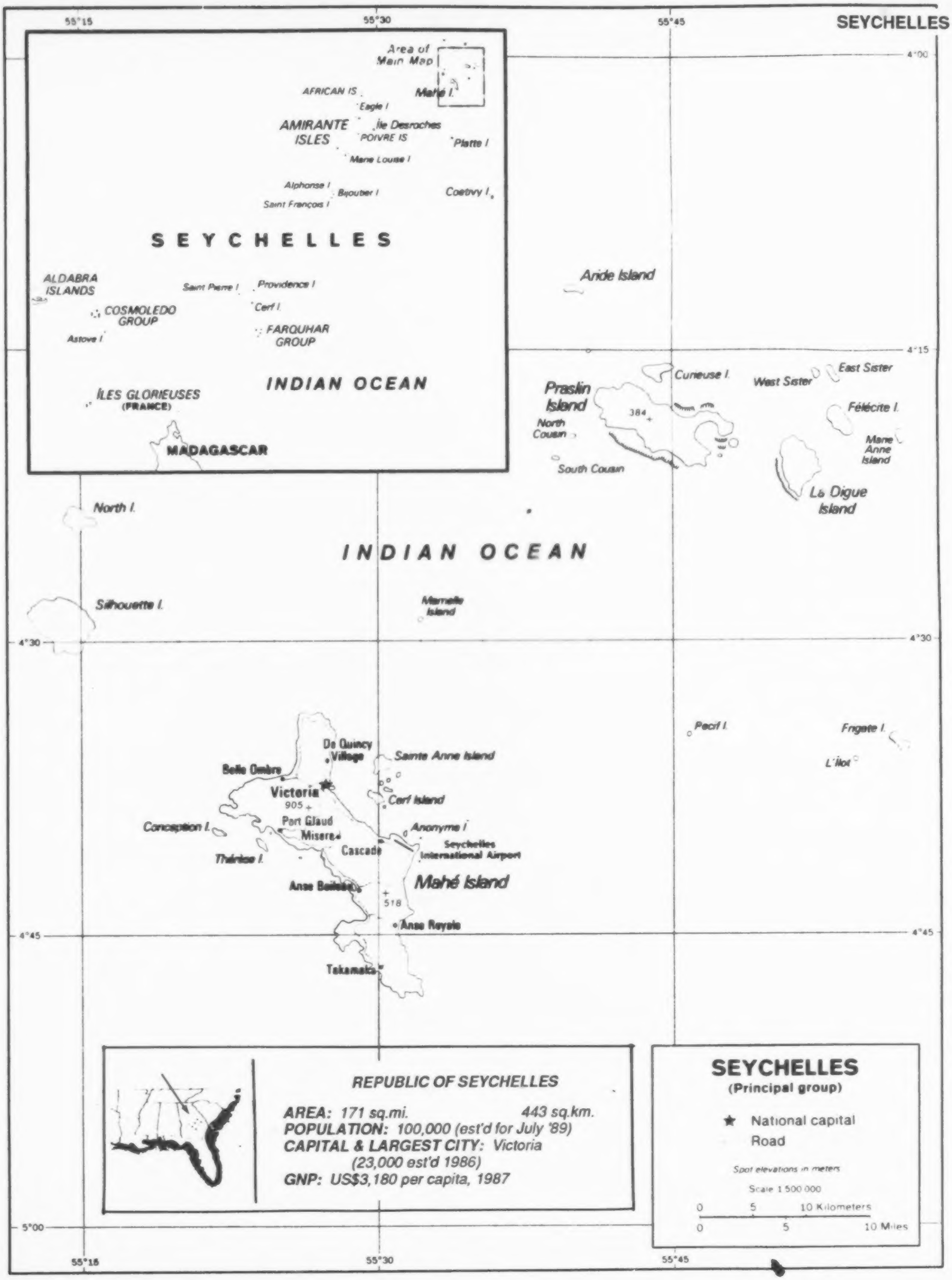

18
16
Sénégal
Rosso
Richard-Toll
Dag
16
Saint-Louis
Louga
Kayar
Thiès
Tivaouane
Cap Vert
Dakar
Rufisque
Bambey
Diourbel
Touba M'Backé
Gossas
Kaolack
Kaffrin
14
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Nioro du Rip
Banjul
GAMBIA
Gambia
Mansa Konko
Bignona
Casam
Sédhiou
Ziguinchor
Rio Cacheu
Cacheu
Bula
Bissau
12
18

Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 32° Scale 1:3,800,000



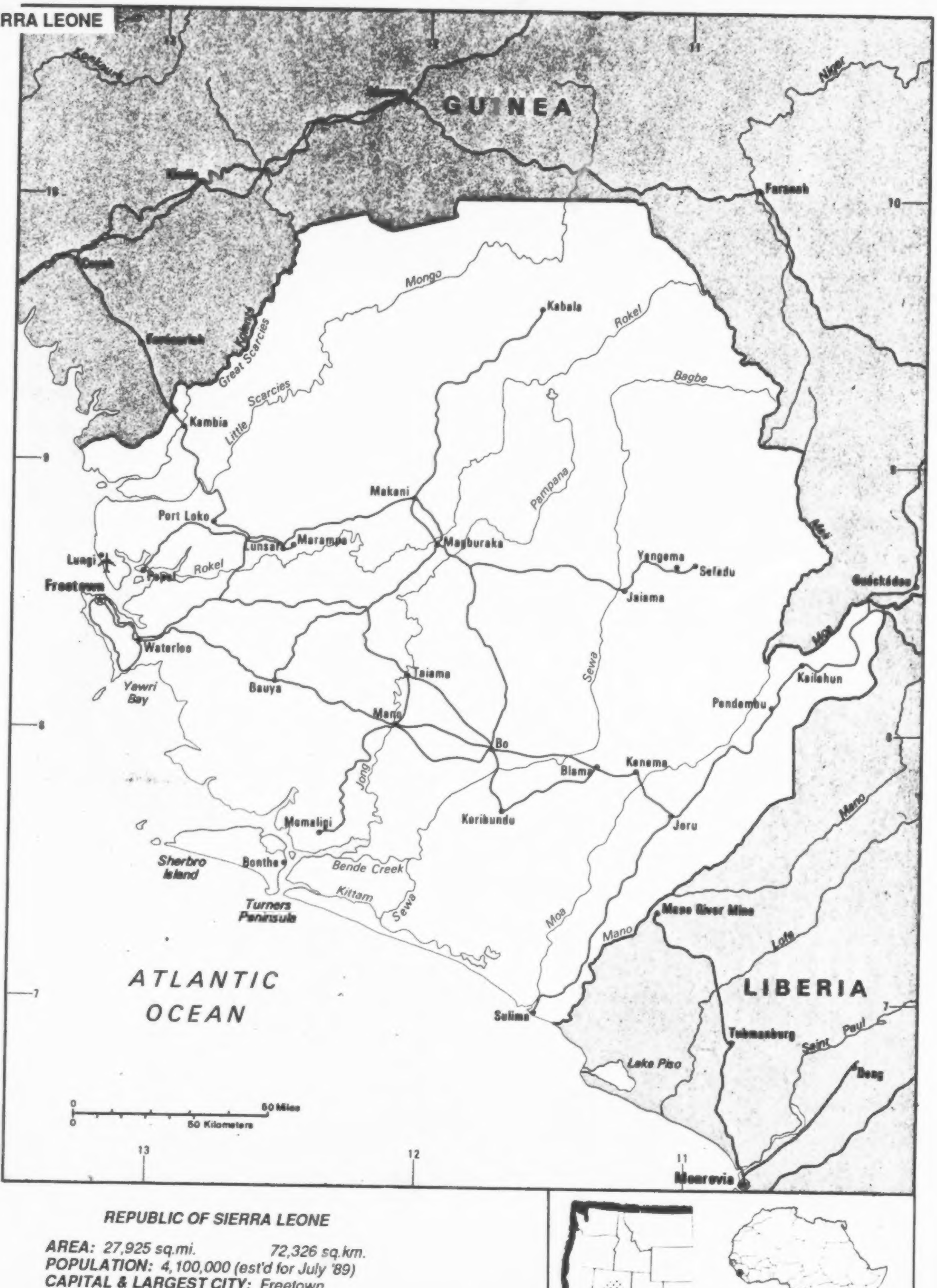

14
12
0
50
100 Miles
0
50
100 Kilometers
MAURITANIA
Bogué
Podor
gana
Gorgol
Kaédi
16
Tiangol Louguere
Matam
allee
Linguère
du Ferlo
Karakoro
Bakel
Vallee de Mboune
Sénégal
Kidira
Kayes
Saloum
ne
Goudiry
Faleme
14
Koungheul
Niéri Ko
MALI
Sandougou
Tambacounda
Georgetown
Basse
Santa Su
Koulountou
Kolda
mance
Kayanga
Gambie
Farim
GUINEA-BISSAU
Piche
Koundara
Bafatá
Rio Corubal
12
Xime
GUINEA
14
Gaoual
12

SEYCHELLES


55°15
55°30
55°45
4°00
4°15
4°30
4°45
5°00
Area of Main Map
Mahé I.
AFRICAN IS
Eagle I
AMIRANTE ISLES
Île Desroches
POIVRE IS
Platte I
Marie Louise I
Alphonse I
Bijoutier I
Saint François I
Coëtivy I.
SEYCHELLES
ALDABRA ISLANDS
Saint Pierre I
Providence I
COSMOLEDO GROUP
Cerf I.
FARQUHAR GROUP
Astove I
ÎLES GLORIEUSES (FRANCE)
INDIAN OCEAN
MADAGASCAR
Aride Island
Curieuse I.
West Sister
East Sister
Praslin Island
384
Félicité I.
North Cousin
Marie Anne Island
South Cousin
La Digue Island
North I.
INDIAN OCEAN
Silhouette I.
Mamelle Island
Pecif I.
Frigate I.
L'Ilot
De Quincy Village
Sainte Anne Island
Belle Ombre
Victoria
905
Cerf Island
Port Glaud
Conception I.
Misere
Anonyme I
Cascade
Seychelles International Airport
Thérèse I.
Anse Boileau
Mahé Island
518
Anse Royale
Takamaka
SEYCHELLES
(Principal group)
★ National capital
Road
Spot elevations in meters
Scale 1:500,000
0 5 10 Kilometers
0 5 10 Miles

REPUBLIC OF SEYCHELLES

AREA: 171 sq.mi. 443 sq.km.
POPULATION: 100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Victoria
(23,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: US$3,180 per capita, 1987

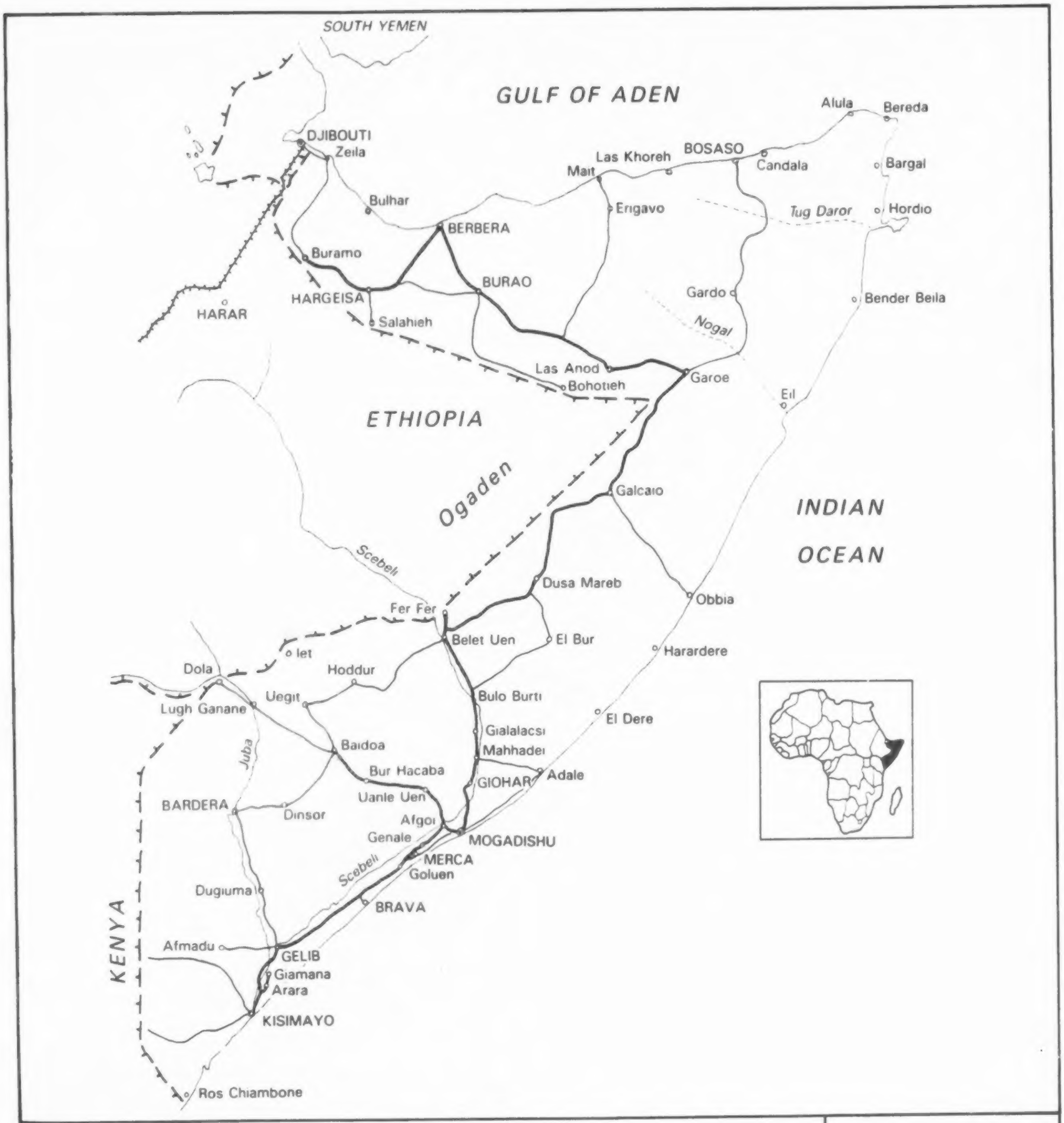

GUINEA
Kindia
Coyah
Forécariah
Kolenté
Great Scarcies
Niger
Faranah
Mongo
Kabala
Rokel
Bagbe
Little Scarcies
Scarcies
Kambia
Makeni
Pampana
Port Loko
Lunsar
Marampa
Magburaka
Lungi
Pepel
Rokel
Freetown
Yengema
Sefadu
Jaiama
Guéckédou
Waterloo
Moa
Kailahun
Yawri Bay
Taiama
Bauya
Sewa
Pendembu
Mano
Bo
Blama
Kenema
Jong
Koribundu
Momaligi
Joru
Mano
Sherbro Island
Bonthe
Bende Creek
Kittam
Turners Peninsula
Sewa
Moa
Mano River Mine
Mano
Lofa
ATLANTIC OCEAN
LIBERIA
Sulima
Tubmanburg
Saint Paul
Lake Piso
Bong
Monrovia
0 50 Miles
0 50 Kilometers
13
12
11
10
9
8
7

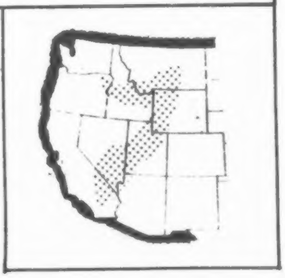
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:2 260 000

REPUBLIC OF SIERRA LEONE

AREA: 27,925 sq.mi. 72,326 sq.km.
POPULATION: 4,100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Freetown
(469,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: US$300 per capita, 1987

185

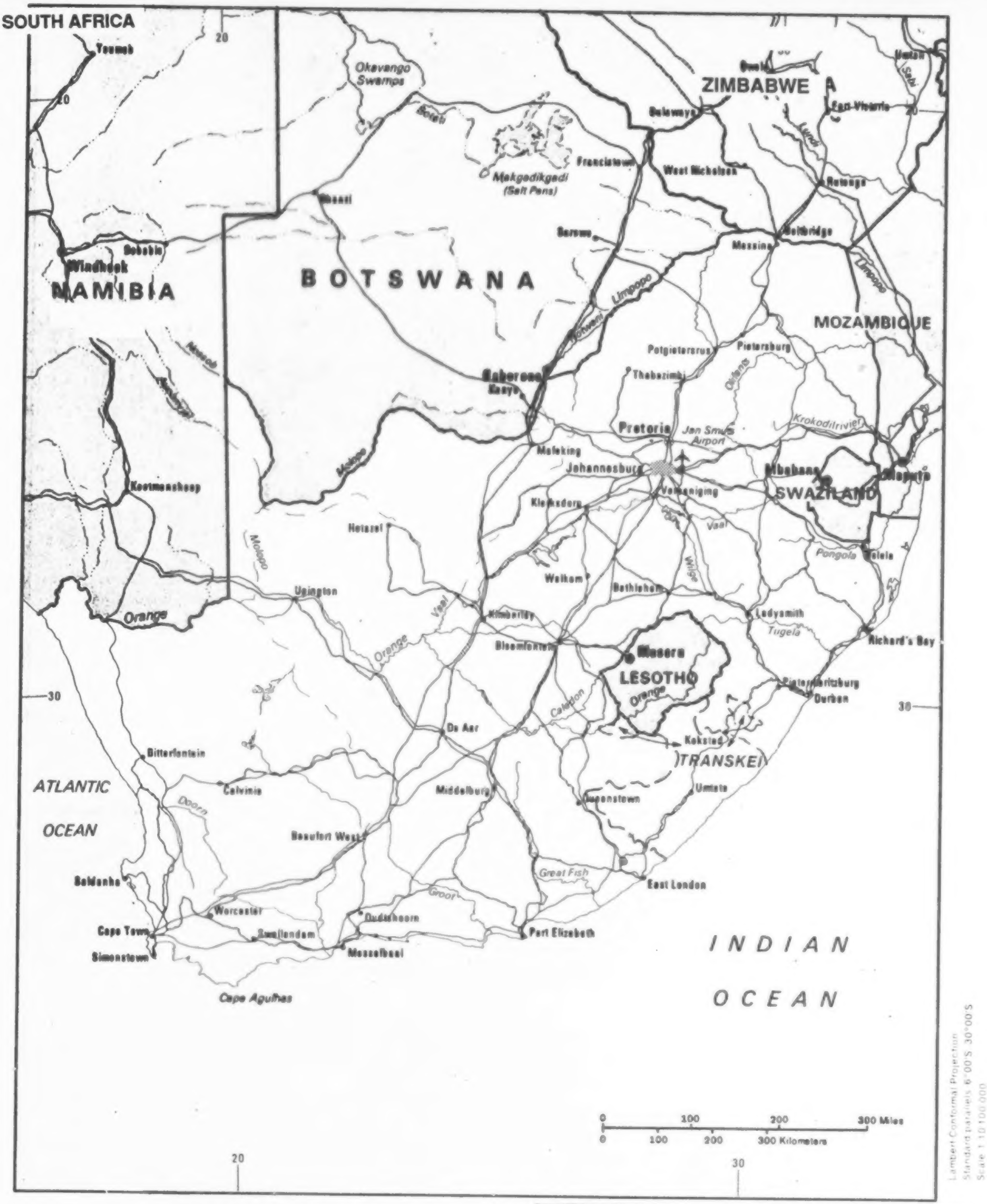

SOUTH YEMEN
GULF OF ADEN
DJIBOUTI
Zeila
Bulhar
BERBERA
Buramo
HARGEISA
Salahieh
BURAO
HARAR
Mait
Las Khoreh
BOSASO
Candala
Alula
Bereda
Bargal
Erigavo
Tug Daror
Hordio
Gardo
Nogal
Bender Beila
Las Anod
Bohotieh
Garoe
Eil
ETHIOPIA
Ogaden
Galcaio
INDIAN OCEAN
Scebeli
Dusa Mareb
Obbia
Fer Fer
Belet Uen
El Bur
Iet
Harardere
Dola
Hoddur
Lugh Ganane
Uegit
Bulo Burti
El Dere
Baidoa
Gialalacsi
Mahhadei
Juba
Bur Hacaba
GIOHAR
Adale
BARDERA
Dinsor
Uanle Uen
Afgoi
Genale
MOGADISHU
MERCA
Goluen
Scebeli
BRAVA
Dugiuma
KENYA
Afmadu
GELIB
Giamana
Arara
KISIMAYO
Ros Chiambone



SOMALI DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

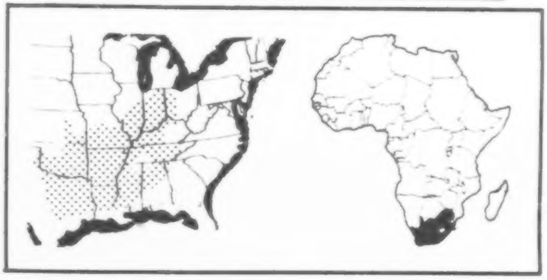
AREA: *246,300 sq.mi. 637,917 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *8,200,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Mogadishu (700,000 est'd 1986)*
GNP: *US$290 per capita, 1987*

SOUTH AFRICA

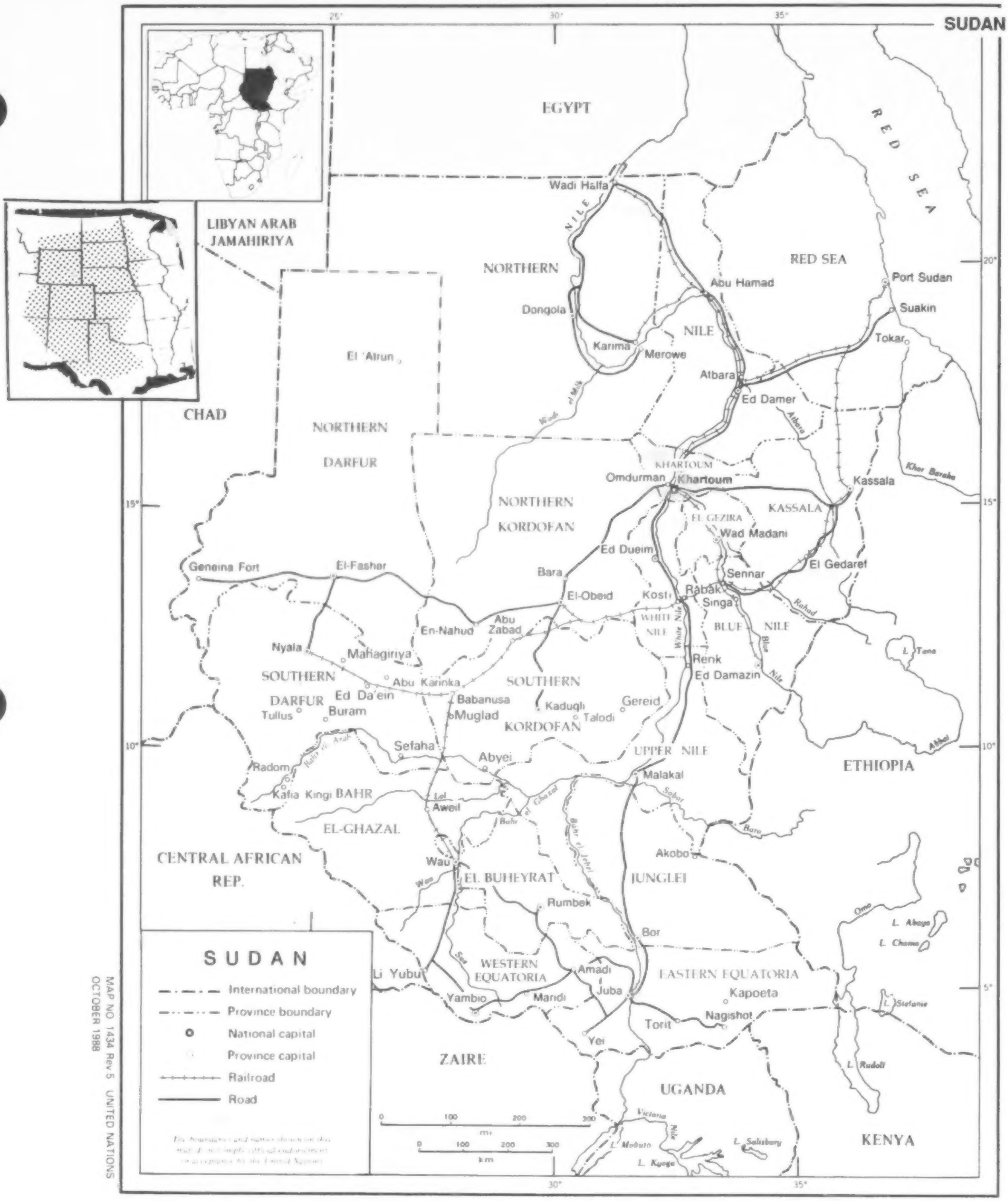

Tsumeb
Okavango Swamps
ZIMBABWE
Bulawayo
Fort Victoria
Francistown
Makgadikgadi (Salt Pans)
West Nicholson
Rutenga
Ghanzi
Serowe
Beitbridge
Messina
Windhoek
Gobabis
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
Limpopo
MOZAMBIQUE
Potgietersrus
Pietersburg
Thabazimbi
Olifants
Gaborone
Kanye
Pretoria
Jan Smuts Airport
Krokodilrivier
Mafeking
Johannesburg
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maputo
Vereeniging
Klerksdorp
Keetmanshoop
Molopo
Hotazel
Vaal
Wilge
Pongola
Welkom
Bethlehem
Upington
Kimberley
Ladysmith
Tugela
Richard's Bay
Orange
Bloemfontein
Maseru
LESOTHO
Caledon
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
De Aar
Kokstad
TRANSKEI
Bitterfontein
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Calvinia
Doorn
Middelburg
Umtata
Queenstown
Beaufort West
Great Fish
Saldanha
East London
Groot
Worcester
Oudtshoorn
Cape Town
Swellendam
Port Elizabeth
Simonstown
Mosselbaai
Cape Agulhas
INDIAN OCEAN
20
30
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 6°00'S 30°00'S
Scale 1:10,100,000

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

AREA: 472,359 sq.mi. 1,223,410 sq.km.
POPULATION: 38,500,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Cape Town
(1,900,000 met., est'd 1985)
GNP: US$1,890 per capita, 1987*

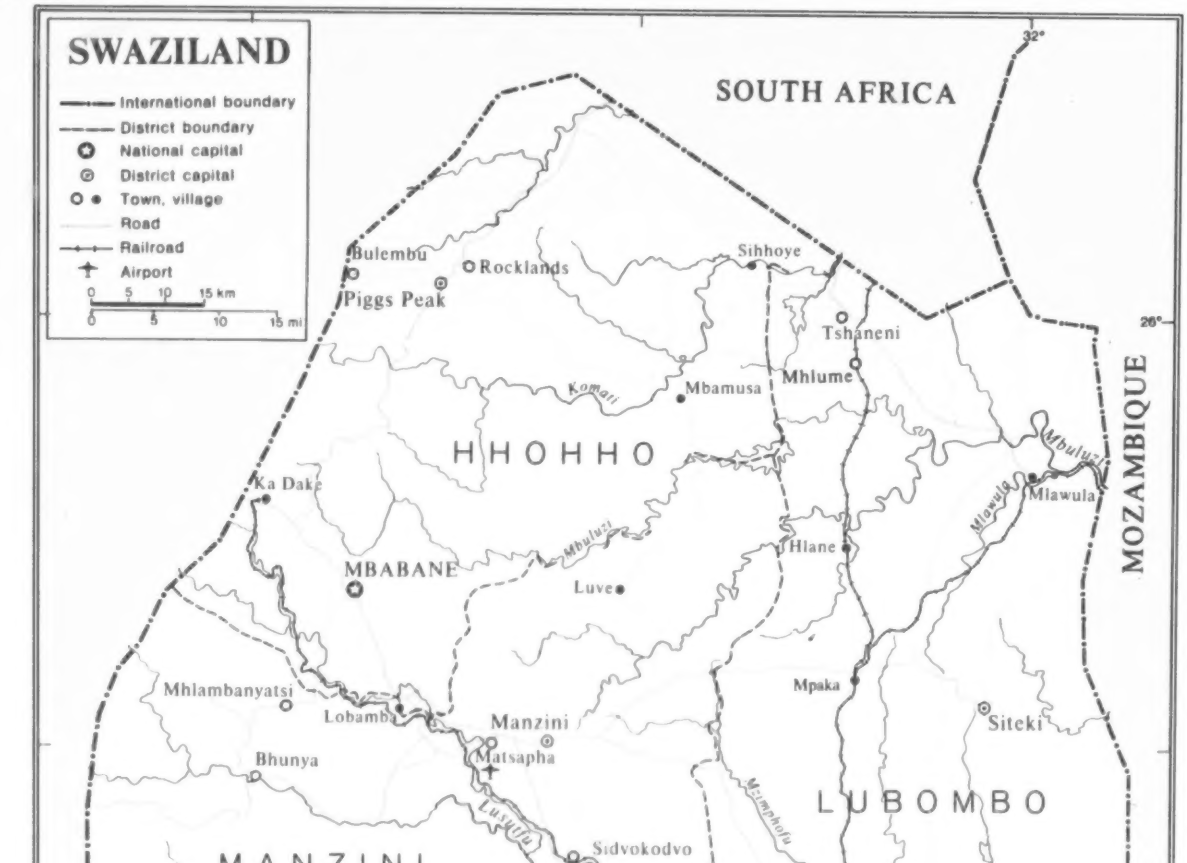


**Separate figures for blacks and whites not available. A combined figure such as this needs to be treated with caution.*


SUDAN
25°
30°
35°
20°
15°
10°
5°
EGYPT
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA
CHAD
RED SEA
NORTHERN
NILE
NORTHERN DARFUR
NORTHERN KORDOFAN
KHARTOUM
KASSALA
EL GEZIRA
WHITE NILE
BLUE NILE
SOUTHERN DARFUR
SOUTHERN KORDOFAN
UPPER NILE
BAHR EL-GHAZAL
EL BUHEYRAT
JUNGLEI
WESTERN EQUATORIA
EASTERN EQUATORIA
CENTRAL AFRICAN REP.
ETHIOPIA
ZAIRE
UGANDA
KENYA
Wadi Halfa
Abu Hamad
Port Sudan
Suakin
Tokar
Dongola
Karima
Merowe
Atbara
Ed Damer
El 'Atrun
Omdurman
Khartoum
Kassala
Wad Madani
Ed Dueim
El Gedaref
Sennar
Rabak
Singa
Kosti
Bara
El-Obeid
Geneina Fort
El-Fasher
Nyala
Mahagiriya
En-Nahud
Abu Zabad
Abu Karinka
Babanusa
Muglad
Ed Da'ein
Buram
Tullus
Kadugli
Talodi
Gereid
Renk
Ed Damazin
Sefaha
Abyei
Radom
Kafia Kingi
Aweil
Malakal
Wau
Akobo
Rumbek
Bor
Li Yubu
Yambio
Maridi
Amadi
Juba
Kapoeta
Nagishot
Torit
Yei
Nile
Wadi el Milk
Atbara
Khor Baraka
Rahad
White Nile
Blue Nile
Abbai
Bahr el Arab
Lol
Bahr el Ghazal
Bahr el Jebel
Sobat
Baro
Wau
Sue
Omo
L. Tana
L. Abaya
L. Chamo
L. Stefanie
L. Rudolf
Victoria Nile
L. Mobuto
L. Kyoga
L. Salisbury
SUDAN
International boundary
Province boundary
National capital
Province capital
Railroad
Road
0 100 200 300 mi
0 100 200 300 km
MAP NO 1434 Rev 5 UNITED NATIONS
OCTOBER 1988

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE SUDAN

AREA: *966,757 sq.mi. 2,503,901 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *24,500,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Omdurman*
(526,000 est'd 1983)
GNP: *US$330 per capita, 1987*


SWAZILAND
International boundary
District boundary
National capital
District capital
Town, village
Road
Railroad
Airport
0 5 10 15 km
0 5 10 15 mi
SOUTH AFRICA
MOZAMBIQUE
HHOHHO
MANZINI
LUBOMBO
SHISELWENI
MBABANE
Bulembu
Piggs Peak
Rocklands
Sihhoye
Tshaneni
Mhlume
Mbamusa
Komati
Ka Dake
Mbuluzi
Hlane
Mlawula
Luve
Mpaka
Siteki
Mhlambanyatsi
Lobamba
Manzini
Matsapha
Bhunya
Lusutfu
Mzimphofu
Sidvokodvo
Siphofaneni
Mankayane
Ngwempisi
Mkhondvo
Mhlathuzane
Big Bend
Sicunusa
Kubutsa
Sitobela
Mhlatuze
Gege
Hlatikulu
Nsoko
Shiselweni II
Mahamba
Nhlangano
Ngwavuma
Nzama
Mhlosheni
Weltevrede
Lavumisa
SOUTH AFRICA
32°
26°
27°
31°
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
MAP NO. 3218 Rev. 1 UNITED NATIONS MAY 1988
SWAZILAND

KINGDOM OF SWAZILAND

AREA: *6,704 sq.mi. 17,363 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *800,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Mbabane*
(52,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: *US$700 per capita, 1987*

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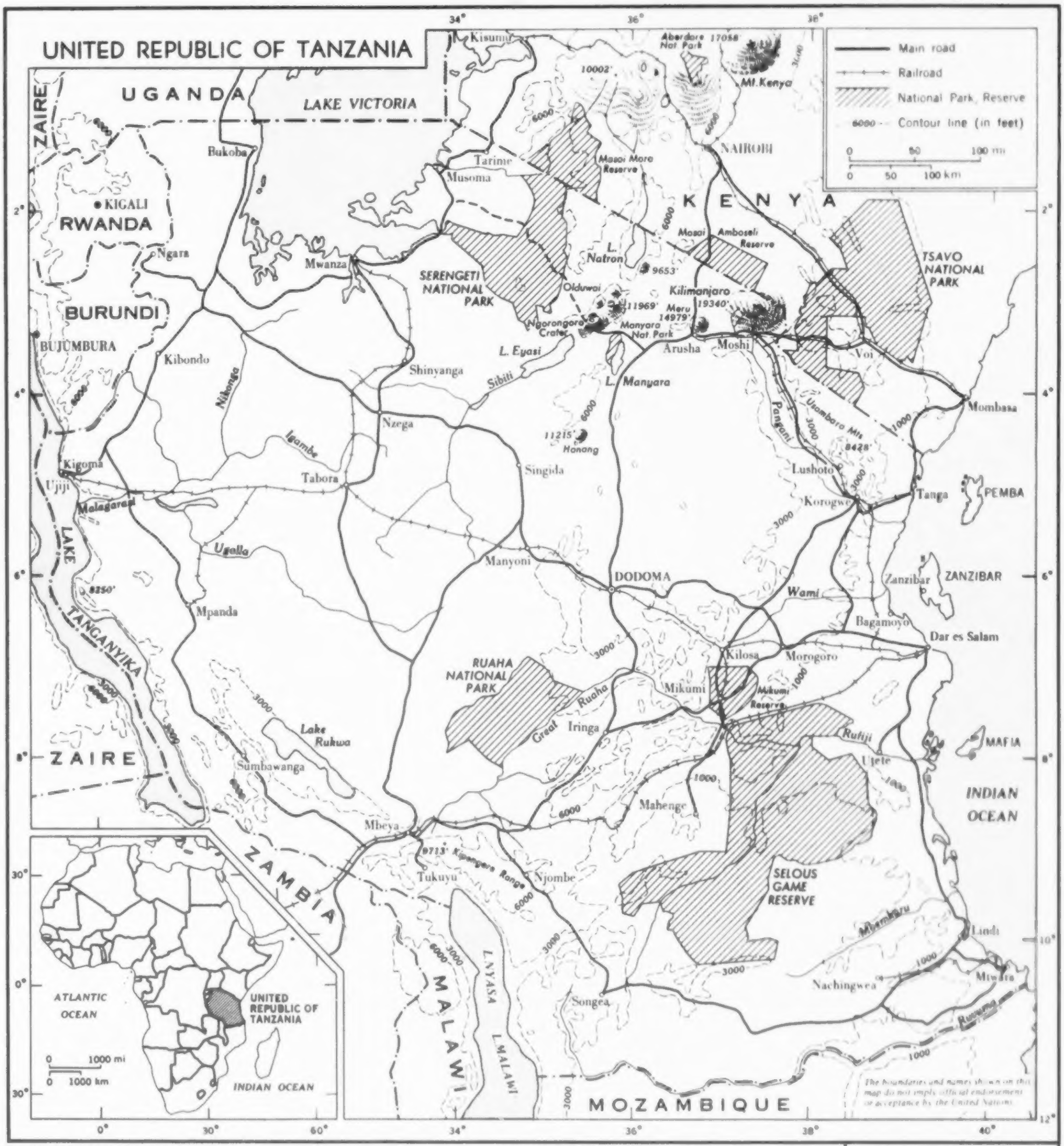
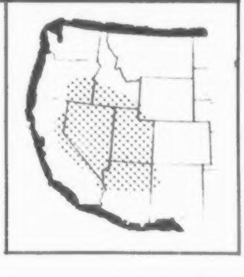
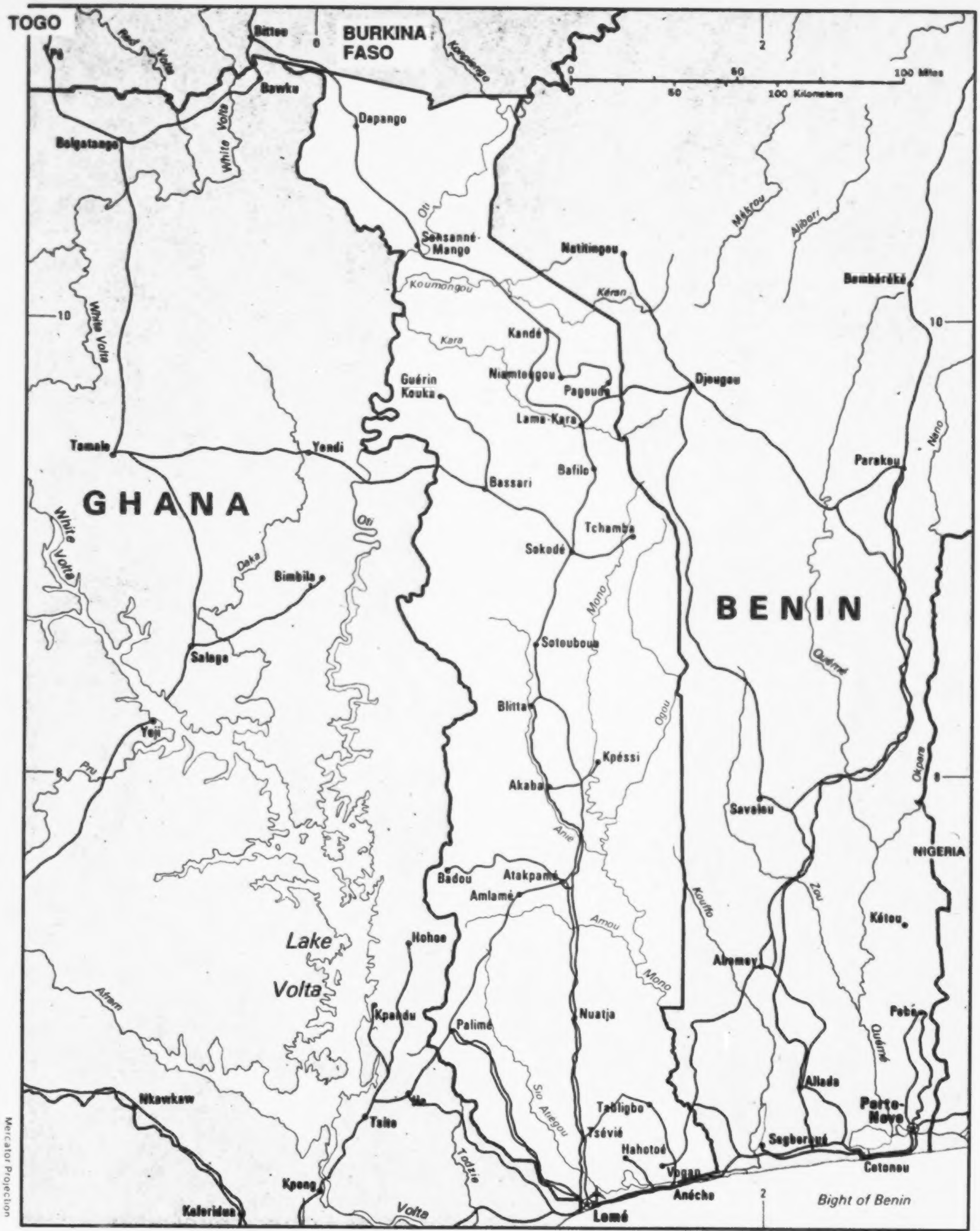

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
Main road
Railroad
National Park, Reserve
Contour line (in feet)
0 50 100 mi
0 50 100 km
UGANDA
LAKE VICTORIA
KENYA
RWANDA
KIGALI
BURUNDI
BUJUMBURA
ZAIRE
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
INDIAN OCEAN
PEMBA
ZANZIBAR
MAFIA
Kisumu
Aberdare Nat Park 17058'
Mt. Kenya
NAIROBI
Masai Mara Reserve
Masai Amboseli Reserve
TSAVO NATIONAL PARK
SERENGETI NATIONAL PARK
L. Natron
9653'
Olduvai
Kilimanjaro 19340'
11969'
Meru 14979'
Ngorongoro Crater
Manyara Nat Park
Arusha
Moshi
Voi
Mombasa
Tarime
Musoma
Bukoba
Ngara
Mwanza
Kibondo
Shinyanga
L. Eyasi
Sibiti
L. Manyara
11215' Hanang
Nzega
Igombe
Nikonga
Kigoma
Ujiji
Tabora
Singida
Malagarasi
Ugalla
Manyoni
DODOMA
Usambara Mts
8428'
Pangani
Lushoto
Korogwe
Tanga
Wami
Zanzibar
Bagamoyo
Dar es Salam
Morogoro
Kilosa
Mikumi
Mikumi Reserve
RUAHA NATIONAL PARK
Great Ruaha
Iringa
Rufiji
Utete
Mpanda
8250'
LAKE TANGANYIKA
Lake Rukwa
Sumbawanga
Mahenge
Mbeya
9713' Kipengere Range
Tukuyu
Njombe
SELOUS GAME RESERVE
Mbemkuru
Lindi
Mtwara
Nachingwea
Songea
Ruvuma
L. NYASA
L. MALAWI
3000
6000
1000
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
0 1000 mi
0 1000 km
30°
0°
60°
2°
4°
6°
8°
10°
12°
34°
36°
38°
40°

MAP NO.1960 REV.2 UNITED NATIONS
MARCH 1978

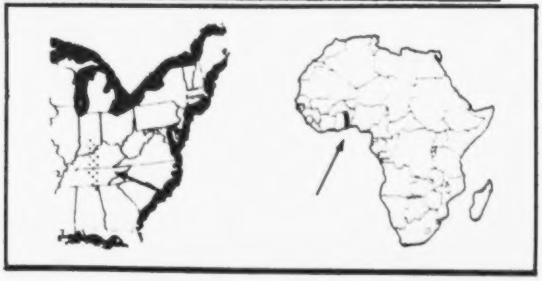


UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

AREA: 364,886 sq.mi. 945,055 sq.km.
POPULATION: 26,300,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Dar es Salaam (1,400,000 est'd 1986)
GNP: US$220 per capita, 1987

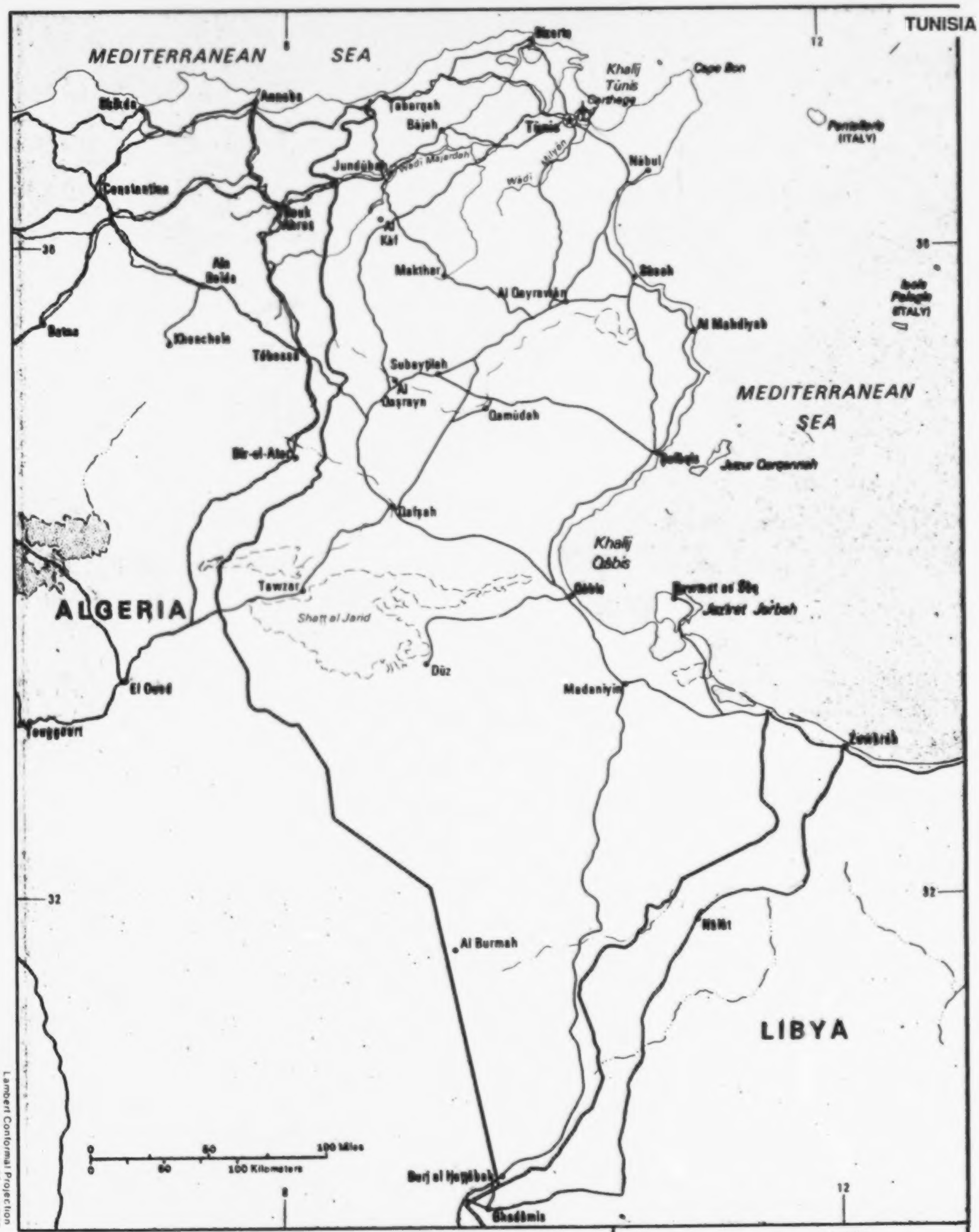

TOGO
BURKINA FASO
Pô
Bittou
Red Volta
Bawku
Bolgatanga
White Volta
Dapango
Koupendga
0
50
100 Miles
100 Kilometers
2
Otti
Sansanné-Mango
Natitingou
Mékrou
Alibori
Koumongou
Kéran
Bembèrèkè
10
White Volta
Kandé
Kara
Niamtougou
Guérin Kouka
Pagouda
Djougou
Lama-Kara
Tamale
Yendi
Bafilo
Bassari
Parakou
Nano
GHANA
White Volta
Oti
Tchamba
Sokodé
Daka
Bimbila
Mono
BENIN
Salaga
Sotouboua
Ouémé
Blitta
Ogou
Yeji
Kpéssi
8
Pru
Akaba
Savalou
Okpara
Anie
NIGERIA
Badou
Atakpamé
Amlamé
Zou
Kouffo
Amou
Kétou
Lake Volta
Hohoe
Abomey
Mono
Afram
Kpandu
Palimé
Nuatja
Pobé
Ouémé
Allada
Nkawkaw
Ho
Tabligbo
Sio
Atiégou
Porto-Novo
Tsévié
Hahotoé
Sègbohoué
Todzie
Vogan
Cotonou
Kpong
Aného
Volta
Bight of Benin
Koforidua
Lomé

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:2 750,000



REPUBLIC OF TOGO

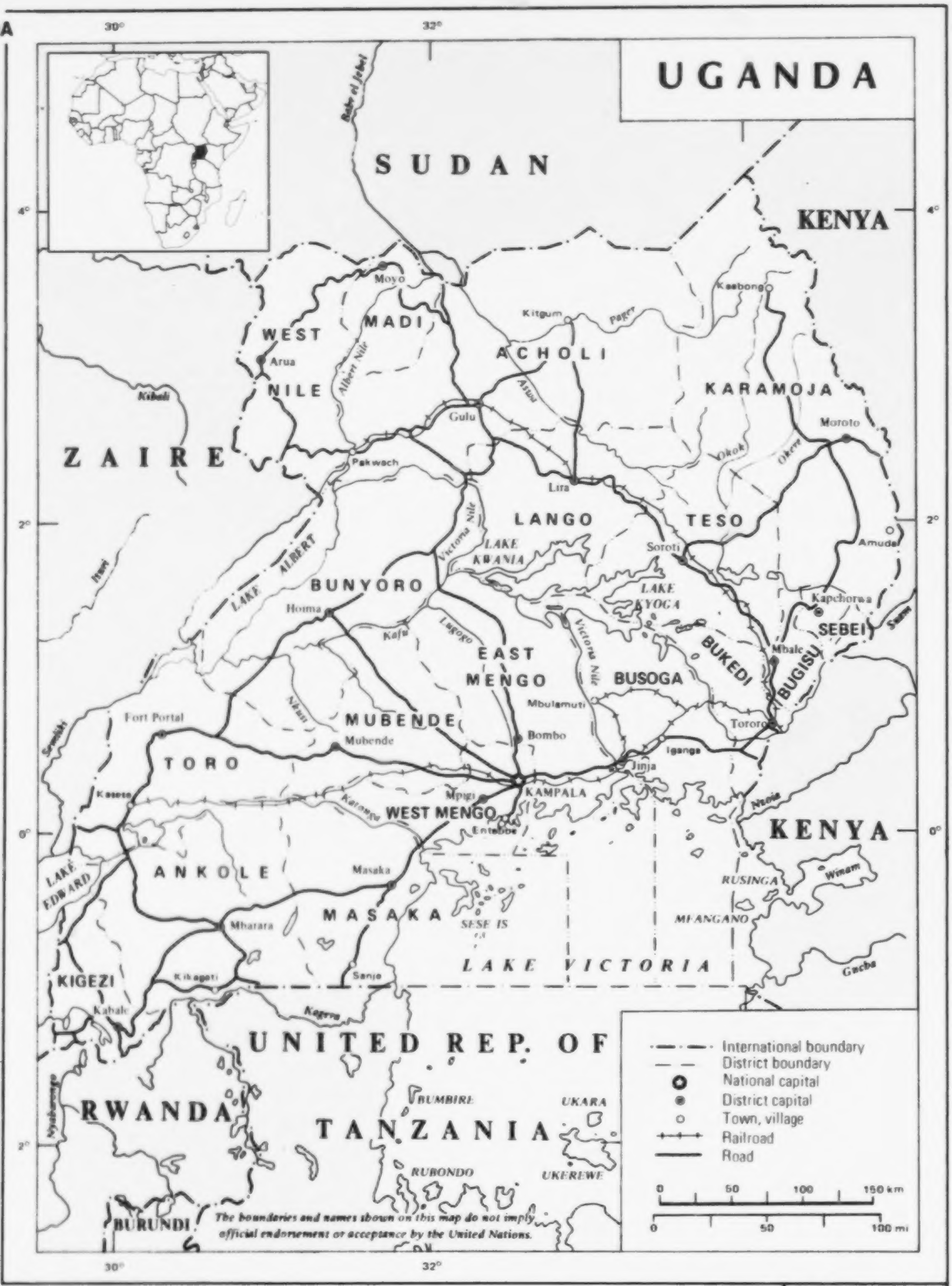
AREA: *21,622 sq.mi. 56,001 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *3,400,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Lomé*
(300,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: *US$300 per capita, 1987*


TUNISIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Bizerte
Khalij Tūnis
Cape Bon
Carthage
Annaba
Skikda
Ṭabarqah
Bājah
Tūnis
Pantelleria (ITALY)
Jundūbah
Wadi Majardah
Wādī Milyān
Nābul
Constantine
Souk Ahras
Al Kāf
Makthar
Sūsah
Isole Pelagie (ITALY)
Aïn Beïda
Al Qayrawān
Al Mahdīyah
Batna
Khenchela
Tébessa
Subayṭilah
Al Qaṣrayn
Qamūdah
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Bir-el-Ater
Ṣafāqis
Juzur Qarqannah
Qafṣah
Khalij Qābis
Tawzar
Qābis
Ḥawmat as Sūq
Jazīrat Jarbah
ALGERIA
Shaṭṭ al Jarīd
Dūz
El Oued
Madaniyīn
Touggourt
Zuwārah
Nālūt
Al Burmah
LIBYA
Burj al Ḥaṭṭābah
Ghadāmis
0 50 100 Miles
0 50 100 Kilometers
8
12
36
32
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:3,900,000

REPUBLIC OF TUNISIA

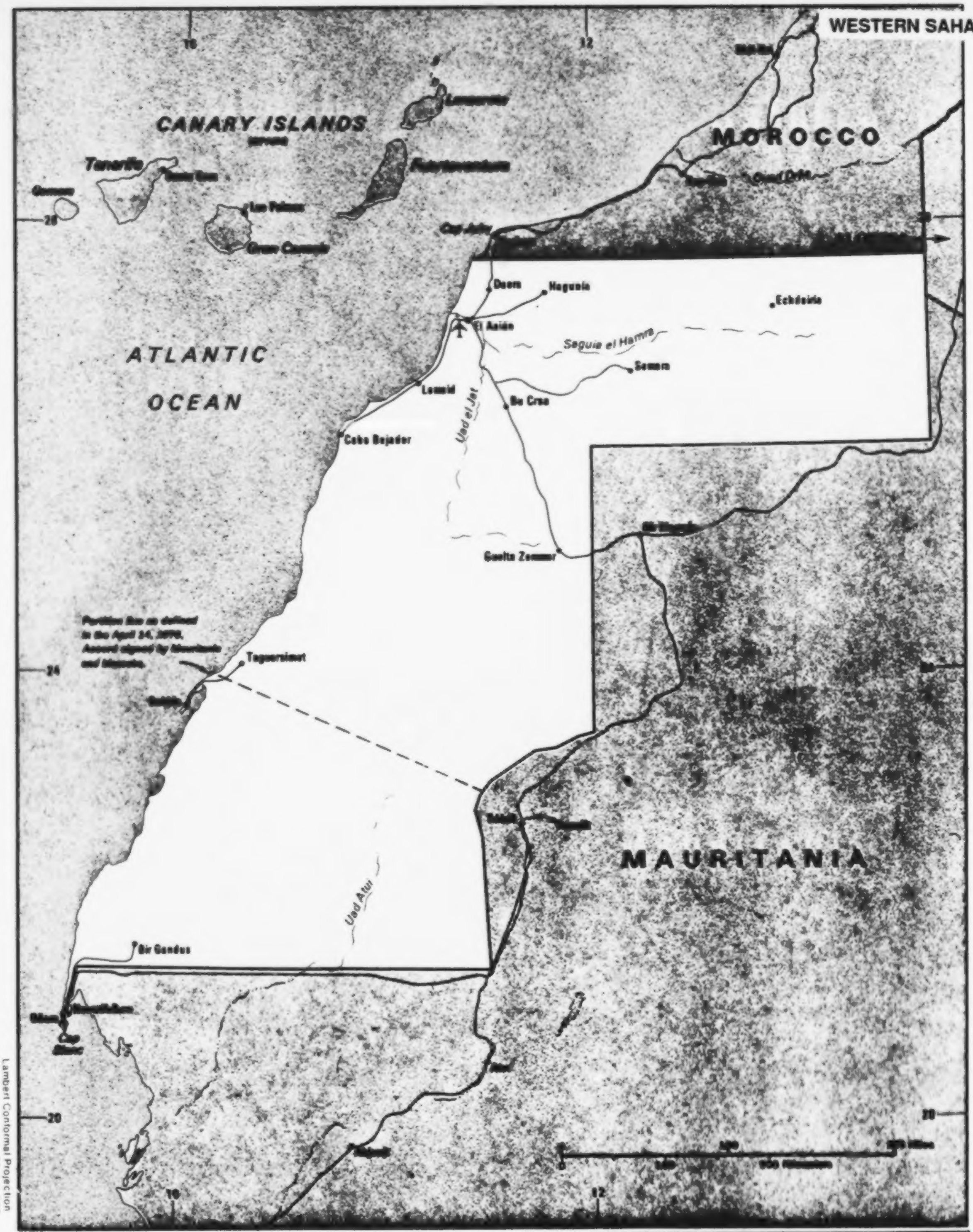
AREA: *63,170 sq.mi.* *163,610 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *7,900,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Tunis*
(1,000,000 est'd 1984)
GNP: *US$1,210 per capita, 1987*

192


UGANDA
30°
32°
4°
2°
0°
2°
SUDAN
KENYA
ZAIRE
UNITED REP. OF TANZANIA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
Bahr el Jebel
WEST NILE
MADI
ACHOLI
KARAMOJA
LANGO
TESO
BUNYORO
EAST MENGO
MUBENDE
BUSOGA
BUKEDI
BUGISU
SEBEI
TORO
WEST MENGO
ANKOLE
MASAKA
KIGEZI
Moyo
Arua
Kitgum
Kaabong
Gulu
Pakwach
Lira
Moroto
Soroti
Amudat
Kapchorwa
Mbale
Tororo
Hoima
Fort Portal
Mubende
Mbulamuti
Bombo
Iganga
Jinja
Kampala
Mpigi
Entebbe
Kasese
Masaka
Mbarara
Kikagati
Kabale
Sanje
Kibali
Ituri
Semliki
Albert Nile
Aswa
Pager
Okok
Okere
Victoria Nile
Kafu
Lugogo
Nkusi
Katonga
Kagera
Nzoia
Suam
Nyabarongo
LAKE ALBERT
LAKE KWANIA
LAKE KYOGA
LAKE EDWARD
LAKE VICTORIA
SESE IS
RUSINGA
MFANGANO
Winam
Gucha
BUMBIRE
UKARA
RUBONDO
UKEREWE
International boundary
District boundary
National capital
District capital
Town, village
Railroad
Road
0
50
100
150 km
0
50
100 mi
The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

AREA: 93,354 sq.mi. 241,787 sq.km.
POPULATION: 17,000,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Kampala
(331,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: US$260 per capita, 1987

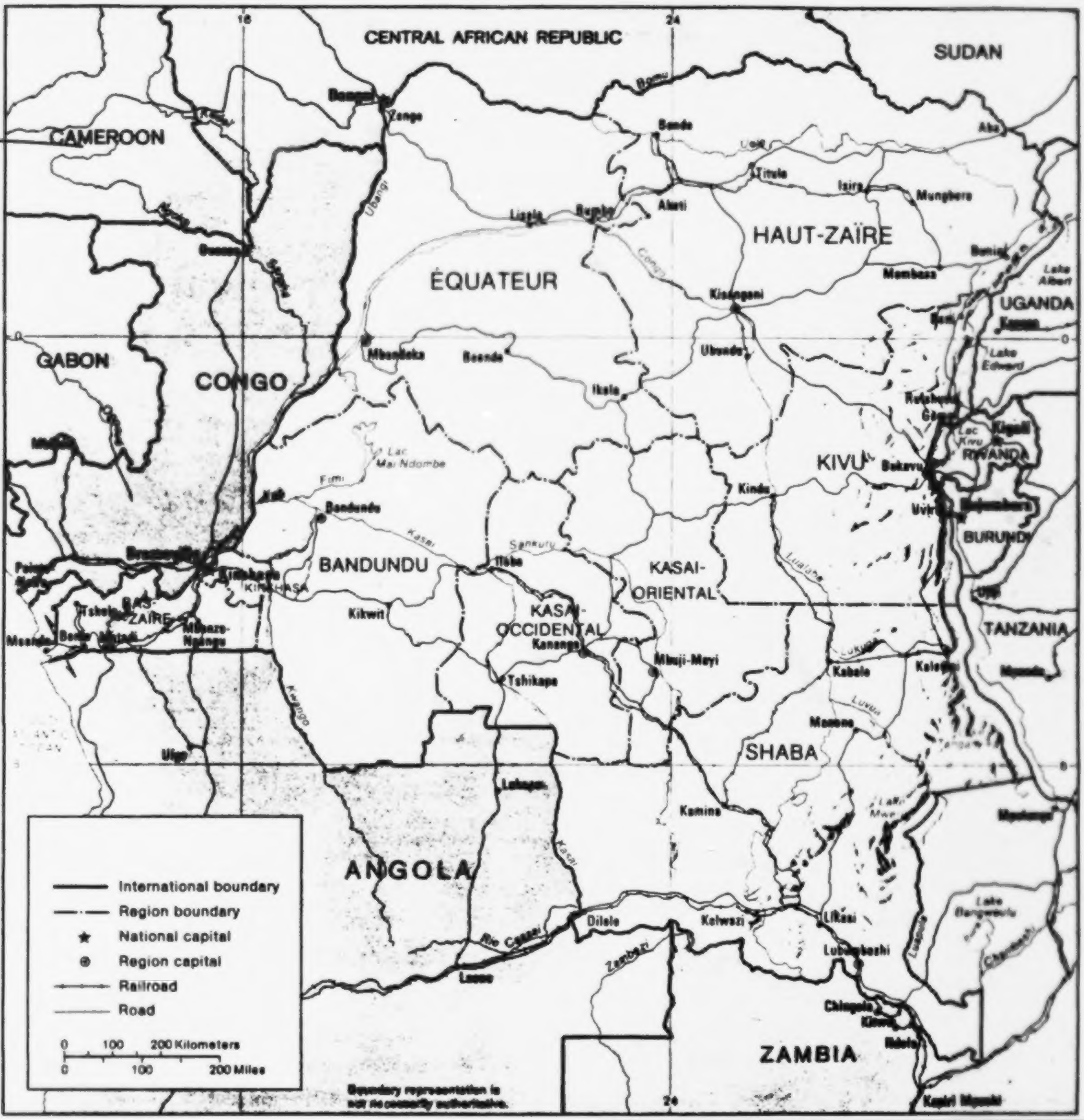

WESTERN SAHARA
16
12
CANARY ISLANDS
Tenerife
Lanzarote
Fuerteventura
Las Palmas
Gran Canaria
28
MOROCCO
Cap Juby
Daora
Hagunia
Echdeiria
El Aaiún
Seguia el Hamra
Semara
Lemsid
Bu Craa
Uad el Jat
Cabo Bojador
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
Guelta Zemmur
Tagaraimat
24
Uad Atui
Bir Gandus
Cap Blanc
MAURITANIA
20
0
12
Lambert Conformal Projection
Standard parallels 8° and 32°
Scale 1:5,500,000

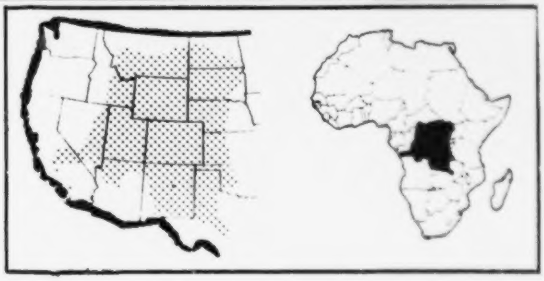
WESTERN SAHARA

AREA: 103,000 sq.mi. 266,770 sq.km.
POPULATION: 200,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: El Aaiun
(24,048 1970 census)
GNP: US$ -- per capita, 1987

194

ZAIRE


CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SUDAN
CAMEROON
GABON
CONGO
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
EQUATEUR
HAUT-ZAÏRE
KIVU
KASAI-ORIENTAL
KASAI-OCCIDENTAL
BANDUNDU
KINSHASA
BAS-ZAÏRE
SHABA
Zongo
Bangui
Bondo
Uele
Titule
Isiro
Mungbere
Aba
Lisala
Bumba
Aketi
Kisangani
Mombasa
Bunia
Lake Albert
Lake Edward
Kasese
Beni
Mbandaka
Boende
Ubundu
Ikela
Rutshuru
Goma
Lac Kivu
Kigali
Bukavu
Uvira
Bujumbura
Kindu
Lac Mai Ndombe
Fimi
Bandundu
Kasai
Sankuru
Ilebo
Brazzaville
Kinshasa
Pointe-Noire
Tshela
Boma
Matadi
Mbanza-Ngungu
Moanda
Kikwit
Kananga
Mbuji-Mayi
Tshikapa
Lualaba
Lukuga
Kabalo
Kalemie
Mpanda
Luvua
Manono
Kamina
Lake Mweru
Kasai
Kwango
Luena
Dilolo
Kolwezi
Likasi
Lubumbashi
Lake Bangweulu
Chingola
Kitwe
Ndola
Kapiri Mposhi
Luapula
Chambeshi
Zambezi
Rio Cassai
Luena
Uige
Lubango
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Ubangi
Sangha
Congo
Bomu
16
24
0
8
International boundary
Region boundary
★ National capital
⊛ Region capital
Railroad
Road
0 100 200 Kilometers
0 100 200 Miles
Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative.



REPUBLIC OF ZAIRE

AREA: *905,563 sq.mi. 2,345,408 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *34,900,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Kinshasa*
(3,000,000 est'd 1985)
GNP: *US$160 per capita, 1987*

REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA

AREA: 290,586 sq.mi. 752,618 sq.km.
POPULATION: 8,100,000 (est'd for July '89)
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: Lusaka
(818,000 est'd 1987)
GNP: US$240 per capita, 1987

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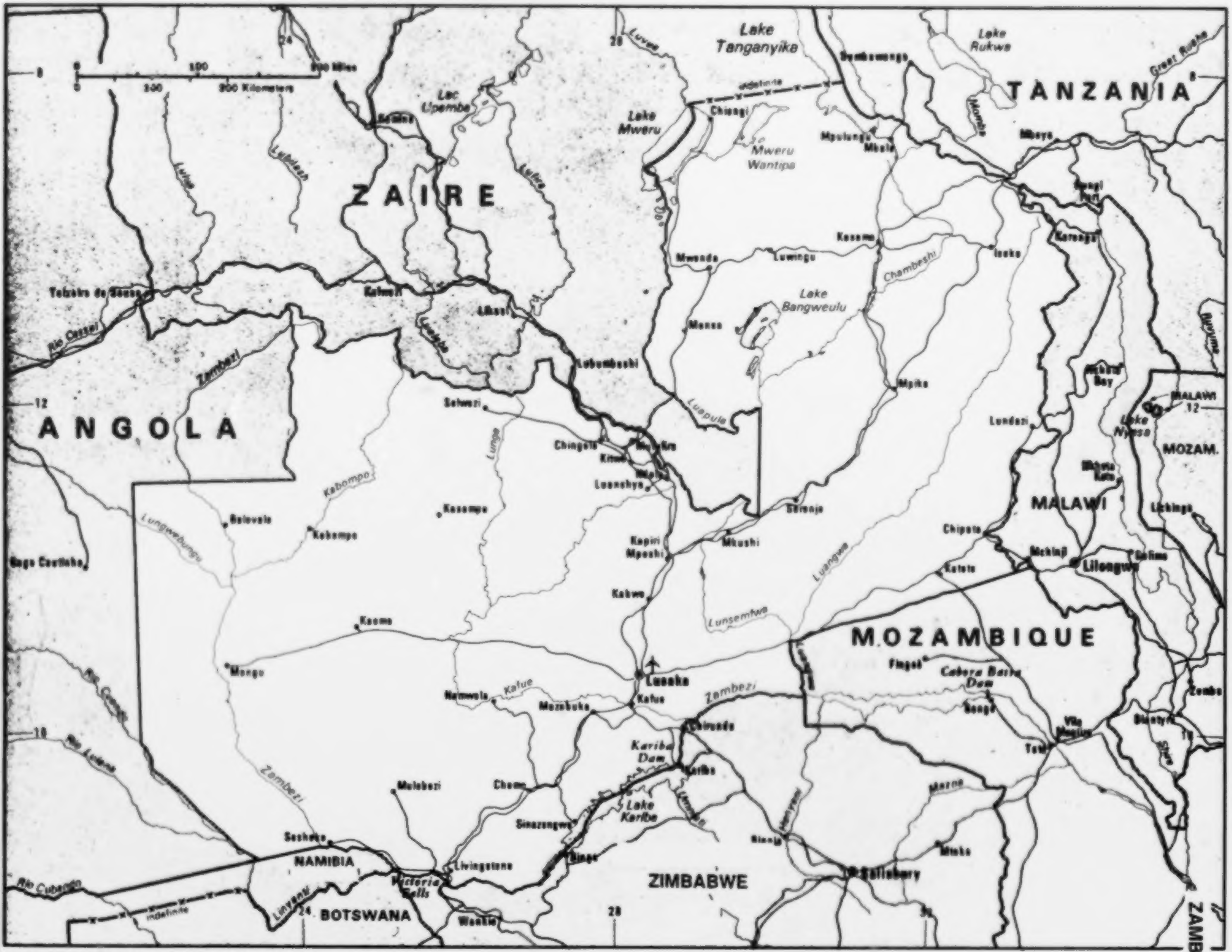
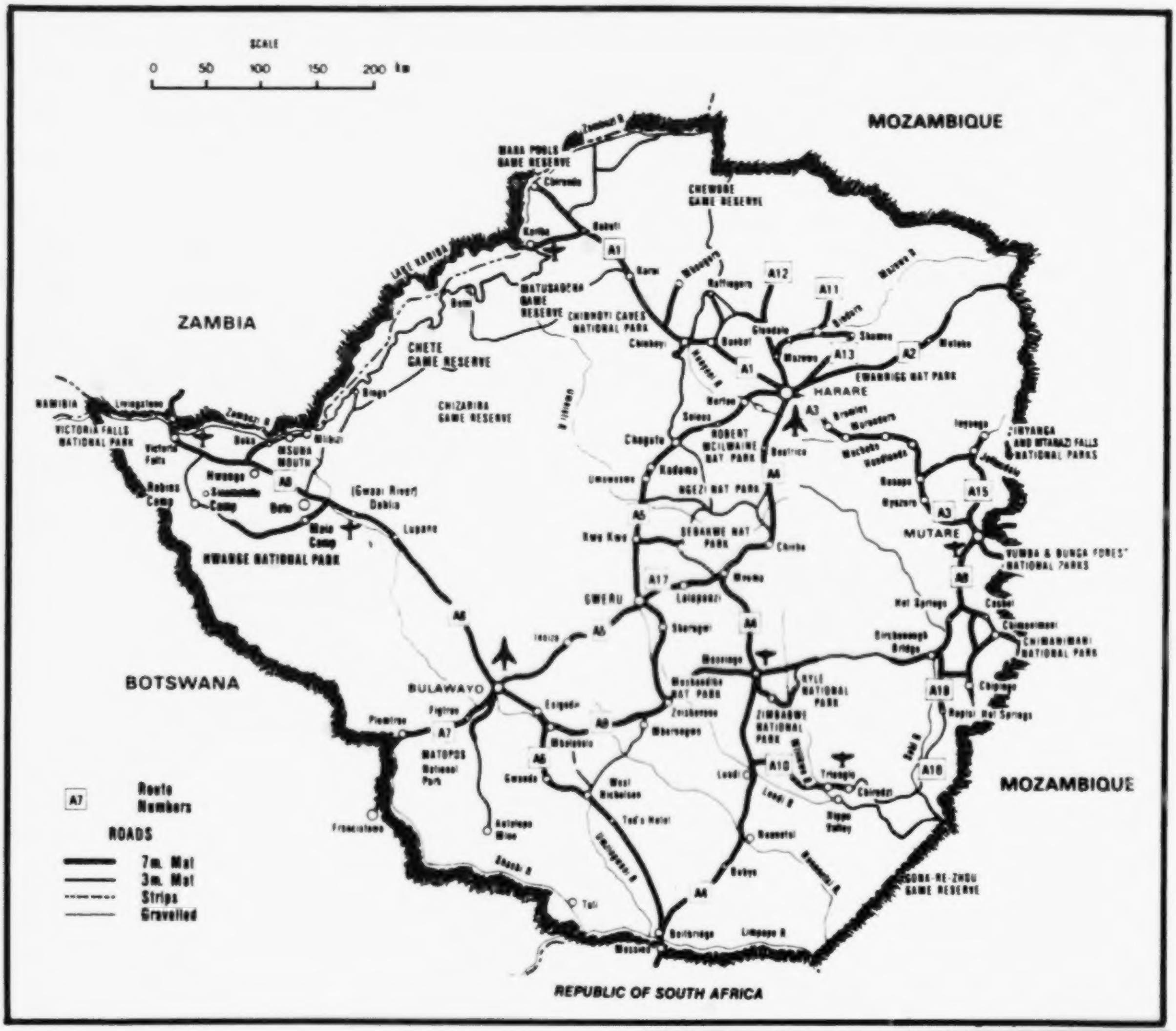
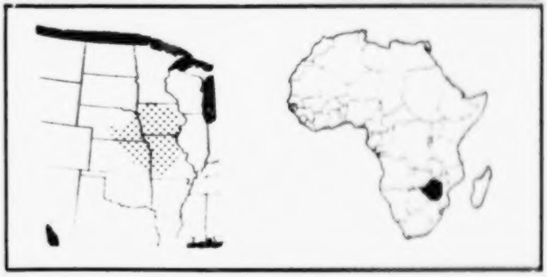

Lake Tanganyika
Lake Rukwa
TANZANIA
Lac Upemba
Lake Mweru
Mweru Wantipa
ZAIRE
Lake Bangweulu
Chambeshi
Luapula
ANGOLA
Zambezi
Kabompo
Lungwebungu
Lunga
Luangwa
Lunsemfwa
Kafue
Lake Karibe
Karibe Dam
Cabora Bassa Dam
MALAWI
Lake Nyasa
MOZAMBIQUE
MOZAM.
NAMIBIA
BOTSWANA
ZIMBABWE
Victoria Falls
Lusaka
Livingstone
Kitwe
Ndola
Luanshya
Chingola
Kabwe
Kapiri Mposhi
Mongu
Mpika
Kasama
Lilongwe
Salisbury
Mbeya
Lubumbashi
Mwinilunga
Solwezi
Kasempo
Kaoma
Mbala
Mansa
Mwenda
Luwingu
Serenje
Mkushi
Chipata
Mazabuka
Kafue
Choma
Namwala
Sesheke
indefinite
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers

Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 8° and 30° Scale 1:7,500,000

ZAMBIA

ZIMBABWE


SCALE
0 50 100 150 200 km
MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
BOTSWANA
MOZAMBIQUE
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA
NAMIBIA
MANA POOLS GAME RESERVE
CHEWORE GAME RESERVE
LAKE KARIBA
Kariba
MATUSADONA GAME RESERVE
CHINHOYI CAVES NATIONAL PARK
CHETE GAME RESERVE
CHIZARIRA GAME RESERVE
VICTORIA FALLS NATIONAL PARK
Victoria Falls
HARARE
EWANRIGG NAT PARK
Chinhoyi
Chegutu
ROBERT MCILWAINE NAT PARK
NGEZI NAT PARK
SEBAKWE NAT PARK
Kwe Kwe
GWERU
BULAWAYO
MATOPOS National Park
Plumtree
Gwanda
West Nicholson
Beitbridge
Messina
MUTARE
NYANGA AND MTARAZI FALLS NATIONAL PARKS
VUMBA & BUNGA FOREST NATIONAL PARKS
CHIMANIMANI NATIONAL PARK
Chipinga
KYLE NATIONAL PARK
ZIMBABWE NATIONAL PARK
Masvingo
Triangle
Chiredzi
GONA-RE-ZHOU GAME RESERVE
HWANGE NATIONAL PARK
Hwange
Main Camp
Lupane
Dete
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
A9
A10
A11
A12
A13
A15
A17
A18
A19
A7 Route Numbers
ROADS
7m. Mat
3m. Mat
Strips
Gravelled



REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE

AREA: *150,803 sq.mi. 390,580 sq.km.*
POPULATION: *10,100,000 (est'd for July '89)*
CAPITAL & LARGEST CITY: *Harare*
(730,000 est'd 1988)
GNP: *US$590 per capita, 1987*

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